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RECD NOV 7 1914

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
October 6, 1914

Dear Dr. Barton:

On behalf of the District, I wish to acknowledge the receipt of the original letters from Mr. Bell of August 12, and copies of the letters from yourself and Mrs. Case of the dates of August 28 and September 3, in inverse order. We are glad to know that the Prudential Committee has seen its way clear to vote the Watsons a furlough beginning next spring, as Mrs. Watson has by no means recovered her full strength and the coming winter is not likely to be helpful toward that end.

So far as the Shansi District is concerned, I am sure that there would be no objection to having actions concerning matters left to the District reported to the Mission as a whole. Certainly in such matters as furloughs, it is to the advantage of all concerned that knowledge of plans should be as general as possible. I am sending the third copy of the letter which you enclosed to the Mission Secretary so that it may be on file there, and in similar cases where the number of copies permits will do so in the future.

While it is announced that the route for mail via Siberia is open, it is so uncertain whether it will prove to be so by the time any given letter reaches the scene of action that all of us here are sending via the Pacific, which takes only a few days longer and so far is safer. We are glad to know that the Hummel-Warner-Chaney party is to sail, even if somewhat later than originally planned.

The Mission Secretary and the Treasurer will undoubtedly write you in regard to the general situation, and particularly in regard to the financial situation. Meanwhile, we note your request that there be a line from every station by every mail. While this precaution seems to us here in quiet Shansi hardly called for as yet, we realize that there are many of our friends at home who do not realize either the quietness of our situation, or our distance from the scene of any probable action. China has had the good sense to realize that she cannot abide by any theoretical

definitions of neutrality, and has accordingly defined a zone of operations within which she cannot be held responsible for acts of war on the part of Japan. That which is causing grave concern at the present time is the action of Japan in stationing troops outside of that war zone, e.g in Weihsien, and, it is reported, announcing her intention of taking over the railway from Tsinanfu to Tsingtau, which is a private German enterprise on neutral soil. Just what developments there may be on this account it is impossible to predict, but it is safe to say that China will use every means in her power to prevent being drawn into a conflict with Japan. She knows her own weakness too well to be aggressive, but it is a question how long any nation can stand the Japanese sort of diplomacy and aggression. I wish that Dr. Gulick would come back to Japan and start a campaign there in support of Japan's abiding by her assurances to the United States and honorable dealing with China. It would count for a good deal more in the direction of American confidence in Japan than five years of addresses on her good intentions.

As one of the builders affected by your letter of September 3, I realize the difficulty that many will feel in stopping building operations when within two or three months of the completion of the building. At the same time, we cannot but realize the Board's difficult situation, and the prospect that conditions will probably not improve to any considerable extent before something considerably more decisive than anything that appears in sight at present.

As regards correspondence with the Board, I will undertake as District Secretary to send a letter or post-card once a week, which will give the condition of our District. As we are in frequent touch with Fenchow, and the situation is practically the same in the two places, it hardly seems necessary for there to be a weekly letter from both stations. This, however, will be left to the discretion of the Fenchow station.

It is needless to say that every day prayers are going up from our missionaries and the Christians for peace. I doubt if in the history of the world there has been such a volume of prayer for peace as is now going up

from all Christian communities over all the world. Surely America has much to be thankful for in not being involved, but we hope at the same time she will not selfishly overlook her international obligations in the Far East.

I find that I have not expressly stated that we are as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. Railroad communication with the coast, cut off by floods in July, is not yet restored, but is promised for this month. In consequence, a large amount of freight is held up in Tientsin. Temporarily there is a shortage of butter in the station, but that is the extent of privations, so far as I know! The Chinese about us do not seem to be full of rumors, although I am rather afraid that our stopping building will be interpreted unfavorably by them, and will start some. The war does not seem to have affected seriously the price of staples as yet. There is a rise in the price of kerosene, but it is not yet clear whether that is due to the war or to the interrupted communication with the coast. Financially, our banks and large concerns do not seem to have been affected by the stringency at the coast, and we hope this will continue to be true.

I am reminded that in my letter of July 7 there was a decided misinterpretation of the import of the second part of the motion, which was intended to emphasize Vote 28 of the Annual Meeting of the Shansi District, approved as Vote 11e of the Mission Minutes, asking for the appointment of a physician for Fenchow, to come out at the earliest possible moment. This motion was passed, not merely in view of Dr. Watson's furlough, but also with a view to the constantly developing responsibilities of the medical work in Fenchow, which, in the opinion of the District, call for a larger staff.

Sincerely,

Wm. C. Fairfield

Secretary of the Shansi District

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I am reminded that in my letter of July 7 there was a decided misinterpretation of the import of the second part of the motion, which was intended to emphasize Vote 28 of the Annual Meeting of the Shansi District, approved as Vote 125 of the Mission Minutes, asking for the appointment of a physician for Fenchow, to come out at the earliest possible moment. This motion was passed, not merely in view of Dr. Watson's furlough, but also with a view to the constantly developing responsibilities of the medical work in Fenchow, which, in the opinion of the District, call for a larger staff.

Sincerely,

Lucy Wood Fairfield

Secretary of the Shansi District

Miss L. G. Fairfield
Oct. 6-1914

REC'D NOV 7 1914

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
October 6, 1914

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Dear Dr. Barton:

I intended to write you this week anyway, so I will include a few personal paragraphs with the official letter enclosed from the Secretary of the District! I am also enclosing a copy of a letter which I wrote to the Christian Endeavor Society of the Washington church, telling about the continued success through the summer of the new departure in evangelistic meetings which was inaugurated last spring. As my report last May showed, we are trying to get at the masses of clerks in the city as the largest single body of individuals, numbering nearly three-quarters of the city's intra-urban population. These moving pictures have drawn them out as nothing has. Personally I believe that the average may have been slightly higher than fifteen hundred, but at any rate, the clerks were there. How much they got is another thing that so far only the Father knows. The Christians are still keeping up the monthly visits to 855 shops in the city, distributing tracts, and following up such openings as are made. Of this work, we have reports of varying success. But personally I believe that the thing to do just now is to get all the possible information about Christianity that we can diffused through the shops. We are planning an especially strong display of posters during the month of the autumn fair, when we shall have a tent on the ground, and try to utilize to good advantages the services of the Endeavor Preaching Band that was formed this summer.

The last month has seen the opening of the second year of English classes in the city. About seventeen have enrolled so far, with a few more in prospect. In a week or two, I plan to try their appetite for an English Bible class! There are only one or two new ones, however, and none of these is from the clerk class. But we have a representation from both of the "public" primary schools in the city, including three of the teachers, so that we are touching some lives at the beginning. During the summer, the street chapel has been somewhat altered, so that two large windows and a door open directly on the street. I don't know whether you

Tai Kubsien, Shensi, China
October 6, 1914

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remember it as it was before or not, but you had to enter through the big gate before you get in. Now it is much more inviting, and with a fresh man in charge of it, it promises to play its part. The Christians have been glad to take their turns in it, which relieves the monotony of a single man's doing all the talking.

I am teaching two hours a week in the Academy this year, partly for the sake of the instruction, and partly to get in a little closer touch with the Academy. I have the Senior class, eighteen boys, in their Bible. There are one hundred twenty-three in all enrolled in the three schools, of whom over seventy are in the Academy proper. Some of the newcomers include boys from Shensi. I hope they may prove useful later in developing our field there. The youngest member of the Academy faculty, Walter Husted Wolfe, is most evident in the voice-culture department, but adds much to the school life. On the occasion of the opening reception, the boys staged two impromptu farces, one entitled "Revolution in the Home" demonstrating the fallacies of the new ideas of personal license which have come in since the revolution, the other showing the gradual breakup and degradation of a family through the use of opium.

Thank you for your letters of March 5 and July 6, which I should have adknowledged before. Your kind mention of what I was able to do for the Capens is really more than I deserve. To have been able to do anything was a privilege that hundreds of missionaries would have been glad to have. Federation in the province is waiting the return of Mr. Lutley, superintendent of the China Inland Mission in the province. He assures us of his hearty sympathy with the movement as now contemplated, but because of the peculiar composition and disposition of their mission, feels the need of proceeding cautiously. We are unwilling to go forward with a union exclusive of the C.I.M. as they are the largest body in the province, but we look forward to a time of better understanding. Those among them who are strongest on the second advent are the least willing to take steps toward practical cooperation now, as is generally the way with apocalyptics. Sincerely,

Wayne C. Fairfield

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Chas. Taylor

Aug. 6-1914

CD FEB 26 1915

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Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
January 27, 1915

Dear Mr. Bell:

Your favor of December 10, 1914, is just to hand, and for once I am hastening to return the blank with the information you desire. You will notice the discrepancy between estimates and appropriations as usual, and the division by which the evangelistic work in this field receives only $310 from the Board. I suppose as Station Treasurer I have no business to call attention to only one department of the work, as all are equally limited in their funds, but I know more about the evangelistic finances than about any other department.

The budget of the Taikuhsien Missionary Society, which is now the administrative body for the evangelistic funds, calls for a budget of $1301.50, local currency, equal to Gold $500, more or less, as the exchange may be. This deficit of $140 is being met by gifts from the foreigners amounting to $282.00 local currency, and by Chinese gifts. At least, the balance of the deficit above the foreign gifts is charged against Chinese gifts, and they have a committee canvassing the field now for gifts to raise the amount of approximately $91.00 local currency which this budget calls for. This may look as if the work were still very far from self-support, and by comparison with self support, that may seem so. But we have to bear in mind that this is a distinct advance over the conditions of previous years, and what is more important is that <u>the deficit charged against Chinese contributions is due to an increase in salaries in three cases</u>, and that the committee is hoping to be able to raise not simply the $91.00 deficit that the present budget calls for, but to raise an additional $150, local currency, to increase the salaries of the four other workers. In addition, the fact is to be borne in mind that the budget of appropriations <u>makes no provision for incidental expenses in any church</u>, it being assumed that hereafter all of the churches will provide their own incidentals. Moreover, in the case of the local church, which has been for the past year independent of the whole field in its finances, as the field has been reorganized with the Missionary Society, the grant from the Missionary society treasury is not sufficient to pay all the salaries, but the local church is paying for all the oil, fuel, incidentals, janitor's wages, and a part of the wages of the gateman in the city compound. To be sure, this is where the foreigners live, and so there is a certain more dependable income from that source. But now the foreigners are giving as far as possible only on the scale on which the leading Chinese are giving, and are giving the rest into the treasury of the missionary society, to be distributed over the whole field. In this way, so far as the progress of the local church toward self-support is concerned, each foreigner counts as only one on the budget, instead of counting ten or so. For instance, where I personally gave $26.00 a year (local currency) to the treasury of the local church, I now give only $2.60, and give $25.00 to the Missionary Society. In this way, the local church are not led to feel that they are doing a great deal, when in reality it is foreign funds that are doing it. The foreign money goes, as the appropriations go, through the missionary society, and what is given to each church is realized by them as a grant in aid which stands in the way of their real independence.

In administration, a new step has been taken this year, in making the payment of preachers through the local church treasurers, instead of directly by the treasurer of the missionary society. Up to this time, the preachers have drawn their salaries directly from me, and so I have appeared to be the person to whom they were responsible.

Tsinghsien, Shansi, China
January 27, 1915

Dear Mr. Bell:

Your favor of December 10, 1914, is just to hand, and for once I am hastening to return the blank with the information upon desire. You will notice the discrepancy between estimates and appropriations as usual, and the division by which the evangelistic work in this field receives only $310 from the Board. I suppose as Station Treasurer I have no business to call attention to only one department of the work, as all are equally limited in their funds, but I know more about the evangelistic finances than about any other department.

The budget of the Tsinghsien Missionary Society, which is now the administrative body for the evangelistic funds, calls for a budget of $1201.50, local currency, equal to Gold $600, more or less, as the exchange may be. This deficit of $140 is being met by gifts from the foreigners amounting to $282.00 local currency, and by Chinese gifts. At least, the balance of the deficit above the foreign gifts is charged against Chinese gifts, and they have a committee canvassing the field now for gifts to raise the amount of approximately $91.00 local currency which this budget calls for. This may look as if the work were still very far from self-support, and by comparison with self support, that may seem so. But we have to bear in mind that this is a distinct advance over the conditions of previous years, and what is more important is that the deficit charged against Chinese contributions is due to an increase in salaries in three cases, and that the committee is hoping to be able to raise not simply the $91.00 deficit that the present budget calls for, but to raise an additional $150. local currency, to increase the salaries of ~~xxx~~ four other workers. In addition, the fact is to be borne in mind that the budget of appropriations makes no provision for incidental expenses in any church, it being assumed that hereafter all of the churches will provide their own incidentals. Moreover, in the case of the local church, which has been for the past year independent of the whole field in its finances, as the field has been reorganized with the Missionary Society, the grant from the Missionary Society treasury is not sufficient to pay all the salaries, but the local church is paying for all the oil, fuel, incidentals, janitor's wages, and a part of the wages of the watchman in the city compound. To be sure, this is where the foreigners live, and so there is a certain more dependable income from that source. But now the foreigners are giving as far as possible only on the basis on which the local Chinese are giving, and are giving the rest into the treasury of the Missionary Society, to be distributed over the whole field. In this way, so far as the progress of the local church toward self-support is concerned, each foreigner counts as only one on the budget, instead of counting ten or so. For instance, where I personally gave $26.00 a year (local currency) to the treasury of the local church, I now give only $2.60, and give $23.40 to the Missionary Society. In this way, the local church are not led to feel that they are doing a great deal, when in reality it is foreign funds that are doing it. The foreign money goes, as the appropriations go, through the missionary society, and what is given to each church is realized by them as a grant in aid which stands in the way of their real independence.

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Yours Faithfully

Now a lump grant is made toward all the expenses of the church as a whole, and payments on that amount are made to the treasurer of the church by the treasurer of the missionary society, in the same self-respecting way that these matters are handled by the home missionary society treasurer at home. Safeguards for the proper handling of the money are of course provided, but the point is that in these various ways the churches are beginning to feel a sense of local responsibility which we have not been able to secure before. For instance, a country church in which, so far as we know, no collections have ever been taken up, has been stirred up by this new arrangement to take pledges which amount to $15.00 local currency for the year, and their ~~first~~ offerings, if continued at the rate of the first additional cash offering, will produce an additional $10.00. Such symptoms as these lead us to believe that we are on the right track, and that as the better-to-do classes of the community are being gradually reached, the question of self-support will adjust itself.

This reorganization of the financial side of affairs has taken rather more than a year and a half, but our present relations with the Chinese brethren are so much more satisfactory on the money side than they were two years ago when I got back from America that it is abundantly worth the thought and time and planning that have gone into it. Two years ago, nearly every meeting of the heterogeneous committee that consulted with the foreigners about administration was taken up with the question of raise of certain salaries. The only remedy suggested was the soliciting by the foreigners of specials from America. Mr. K'ung did yeoman service in trying to make them see the situation from our point of view, a service that he was admirably qualified to render because he knew both points of view equally well. Then the first step was publicity of accounts. I read off one incidental account from one of the out-stations to the committee, and have never had another one like it from that man! In November and December, we followed the example of T'ungchow in organizing a missionary society which provides for Chinese participation in the handling of evangelistic funds. The organization of this society resulted in the formation of several small church organizations, local in character, instead of the one church organization with a membership all over the field, and so has brought a new sense of local unity and responsibility. This society also adopted a budget showing income as well as expenditure, a budget in which no foreign specials were depended upon to meet the balance at the end of the year. As a matter of fact, we have closed the year as far as the budget is concerned, with a small balance, and without the use of specials. At the same time, Mr. Corbin has put a good deal of money from specials and from his own pocket into the work in the country that was not provided for in the budget. The increase in the budget this year is taking over part of certain salaries that were carried by specials this year. But the Chinese members of the executive committee seem to have come to a realizing sense that the time is very near when they will have to assume larger administrative responsibility and larger financial obligations. They are getting likewise some interest in the uncultivated portions of our field, and in addition to what they are doing locally, five organized churches have all made pledges toward the work of the missionary society.

Somewhat paralleling this work has been the work of the educational committee, which has also been assuming larger responsibilities for the direction of the educational work. Both of these movements have been a good preparation for the new step decided upon at the mission meeting last June, but not yet carried into effect in our station, namely the joint administration of the work, by a Chinese-American station

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association. We have not yet organized, or rather re-organized our station, but the new organization is to take place in March, and the District will be re-organized in April. It seems probable that in our station all of the work will be placed under the direction of three committees with power, these committees to have representation of both American and Chinese, men and women, and to control the women's work as well as the work for men and boys. In matters concerning the work, these committees will have the same executive power as the foreign station has had, subject to appeal to the whole station association. When this re-organization is an accomplished fact, the missionary society and the present educational committee will be absorbed, and disappear, as having fulfilled their duty in the transition period.

The new order of things will be harder for a while, and will involve a multitude of readjustments, but in the long run it will be so much better that we will wonder why the missionaries were so long in starting it. It is only right here, however, to say that the statement made in letters and Board publications that we are the first mission to inaugurate such cooperation in China is not correct, as I am informed the Methodists have had such cooperation for a number of years.

While talking about matters financial, it may be of interest to you to know that in the various forms of the mission report this year, there have been printed 225,300 pages of matter concerning the work of the American Board in North China, in 4454 copies, at a cost to the Board of Mex. $66.68 and to the individual missionaries of Mex. $ 827.51. That is not quite accurate, as I understand Mr. Leete expects to collect something for the Fenchow reports he sent in, and as the O.S.M.A. has a bill also. But altogether the missionaries of the new mission have invested something more than $375 gold in advertising, or publicity if you like that term better, in most cases simply with the hope that it will increase the general receipts of the Board's treasury.

As I suppose Dr. Barton will see this letter, I may add that I have referred his letter on the plan for developing the educational work of the District in cooperation with the Western Congregational Colleges to the committee which is in charge of working up this end of the work, of which Mr. Corbin is Chairman, and in due time, I believe they will have something to report.

I am writing on a separate sheet a motion concerning Dr. Watson and his family, which was passed in November, but which was held up for the reasons given in that letter.

We appreciated very much Dr. Barton's letter of congratulation, but this busy season of the year has prevented my writing previously to acknowledge it.

Very sincerely yours,

Wayne C. Fairfield

association. We have not yet organized, or rather re-organized our station, but the new organization is to take place in March, and the District will be re-organized in April. It seems probable that in our station all of the work will be placed under the direction of three committees with power, these committees to have representation of both American and Chinese, men and women, and to control the women's work as well as the work for men and boys. In matters concerning the work, these committees will have the same executive power as the foreign station has had, subject to appeal to the whole station association. When this re-organization is an accomplished fact, the missionary society and the present educational committee will be absorbed, and disappear, as having fulfilled their duty in the transition period.

The new order of things will be harder for a while, and will involve a multitude of readjustments, but in the long run it will be so much better that we will wonder why the missionaries were so long in starting it. It is only right here, however, to say that the statement made in letters and Board publications that we are the first mission to inaugurate such cooperation in China is not correct, as I am informed the Methodists have had such cooperation for a number of years.

While talking about matters financial, it may be of interest to you to know that in the various forms of the mission report this year, there have been printed 225,800 pages of matter concerning the work of the American Board in North China, in 4454 copies, at a cost to the Board of Mex. $66.68 and to the individual missionaries of Mex. $ 827.51. That is not quite accurate, as I understand Mr. Leete expects to collect something for the Fengchow reports he sent in, and the O.S.M.A. has a bill also. But altogether the missionaries of this new mission have invested something like more than $275 gold in advertising, or publicity if you like that term better, in most cases simply with the hope that it will increase the general receipts of the Board's treasury.

As I suppose Dr. Barton will see this letter, I may add that I have referred his letter on the plan for developing the educational work of the District in cooperation with the Western Congregational College to the committee which is in charge of working up this one of the Board, of which Mr. Corbin is Chairman, and in due time, I believe they will have something to report.

I am writing on a separate sheet a motion concerning Dr. Watson and his family, which was passed in November, but which was held up for the reasons given in that letter.

We appreciated very much Dr. Barton's letter of congratulation, but this busy season of the year has prevented my writing previously to acknowledge it.

Very sincerely yours,

Wayne Stanfield

Jan. 27/1915

REC'D NOV 27 1914

POST CARD

TAIKUHSIEN
OCTOBER 22, 1914

Still pleading along peacefully. Forgot to report last week and probably will next. We are exceedingly grateful that so far we are far from war's alarms.

Sincerely
Wynne C. Fairfield

北京
PEKING
24 OCT
4

Rev. J. L. Barton
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts
U. S. A.

美
國

Dennison & Sullivan, Series 3, No. 149.

REC'D

Taikuhsien, Shansi
China. October 20, 1914

Dear Dr. Barton:

Everything is still quiet here. A rumor was started the other night that China and Japan were at war, but it turned out to be only a rumor.

Our faith is greatly strengthened by the news of the way the fiscal year came to a close and we hope that even now the Prudential Committee is taking counsel

RECD DEC 4 1914

CARTE POSTALE

中華民國郵政明信片

右邊只寫收信人名姓住址

If it said nothing of its fears.
Mr. Bergamini has just sent Dr. Pugsley's office with us here.
Sincerely yours,
Hymen Friedman

Mr. J. R. Boston
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.
U.S.A.

REC'D DEC 10 1914

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
November 6, 1914

Dear Dr. Barton:

As far as extra-mission affairs are concerned, there has been nothing exciting to report during the past week. Internally, the most exciting event in this station was the arrival of Miss Margaret Hull Fairfield, on November 1, of which you have probably already heard. Mother and child are both doing well, and the young lady is a great source of satisfaction to her father.

Dr. Williams recently (October 28th) passed his eightieth birthday, and looks forward to the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in China in 1916. On last Thursday there arrived a party of friends from the neighboring Church of the Brethren (Dunkard) Mission, among them Dr. and Mrs. Brubaker, who are to spend the winter here with our station so as to get a better chance at the language than they were able to get last year in their station where they were the only doctor's family. With them are two friends who are just on their way back to the United States from the Philippines, where they have been in the government school system for the past six years.

It cannot but be a matter of concern to us that Turkey seems now actively engaged in the war, and that Russian troops have been ordered to advance from Trans-Caucasia. We think with anxiety of our friends of the Eastern Turkey Mission, and what they may be called on to face, especially if it ends in a Jehad. The added probability that Bulgaria and Greece will be once more involved casts a gloom over the whole situation almost equal to that of the early days of the war. I suppose God knows the ins and out of this terrible business, but for us there is possible no certain judgment, and great grief.

Work here goes on without interruption in any way. I have been impressed recently with the strategic importance of the work in the hospital for reaching the clerks of the city, and hope to cooperate more effectively with it.

Very sincerely,

Wynne C. Fairfield

Tai Kuhsien, Shensi, China
November 6, 1914

Dear Dr. Barton:

As far as extra-mission affairs are concerned, there has been nothing exciting to report during the past week. Internally, the most exciting event in this station was the arrival of Miss Margaret Fair-field, on November 1, of which you have probably already heard. Mother and child are both doing well, and the young lady is a great source of satisfaction to her father.

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Work here goes on without interruption in any way. I have been impressed recently with the strategic importance of the work in the hospital for reaching the elerks of the city, and hope to cooperate more effectively with it.

Very sincerely,

Benjamin Muirhead

Fairfield

Nov. 6, 1914

REC'D FEB 26 1915

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
January 27, 1915

Dear Dr. Barton:

The following motion was passed unanimously by the District in November, but for reasons given below has not been forwarded before this date:

> Whereas, It is the opinion of the two physicians of the Shansi District that on account of the health of Mrs. Watson and Edith an immediate return of the family to the United States is imperative; be it
> VOTED, That, subject to the approval of one or more of the Board physicians at the coast, the Shansi District approve of the immediate return of Dr. Watson and family to the United States, and ask the Prudential Committee to endorse this action.

For a week or two after the passage of this motion, Dr. and Mrs. Watson were in doubt as to what to do, inasmuch as it seemed out of the question to break up their household in Fenchow and start for the coast without knowing whether one of the physicians at the coast would agree with the verdict of the physicians here. Mr. McCann, the Mission Treasurer, who was in Fenchow at the time, said that his instructions were so broad that another motion was not necessary, but that if it were best for the Watsons to go home, he was authorized to pay the passage money.

Under these circumstances, the motion was held in abeyance until after it was known what the verdict of the coast physicians would be. In case it was at variance with that of the Shansi physicians, the members of the Shansi District stood ready to reconsider the motion omitting the proviso. But it was not until the end of December that word came, and then only indirectly, that Dr. Young agreed with our physicians here. As the Watsons were then already on their way, on the authority of the Mission Treasurer, and as the District Secretary was also station treasurer and various other officers, the motion has not been reported until the present time. I hope that no misunderstanding has been occasioned by the delay.

The District is at the present time considering a motion granting Mr. Wolfe leave of absence for six months because of a run-down condition, but I will forward the motion in full when it has come back.

I have been remiss in the matter of writing reports from this station, to inform you that we are at peace with the world, but it seems so out of the question to think of ourselves as in any possible danger that it is not easy to remember that others may not realize that there is considerable space between Erzroum and Fenchow. We shall be very glad when we commence to hear from Erzroum and Van and Trebizond other than through the news-papers.

Very sincerely yours,

Wayne C. Fairfield
Secretary

REC'D FEB 26 1915

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
January 27, 1915

Dear Dr. Barton:

The following motion was passed unanimously by the District in November, but for reasons given below has not been forwarded before this date:

> Whereas, It is the opinion of the two physicians of the Shansi District that on account of the health of Mrs. Watson and Edith an immediate return of the family to the United States is imperative; be it
> VOTED, That, subject to the approval of one or more of the Board physicians at the coast, the Shansi District approve of the immediate return of Dr. Watson and family to the United States, and ask the Prudential Committee to endorse this action.

For a week or two after the passage of this motion, Dr. and Mrs. Watson were in doubt as to what to do, inasmuch as it seemed out of the question to break up their household in Fenchow and start for the coast without knowing whether one of the physicians at the coast would agree with the verdict of the physicians here. Mr. McCann, the Mission Treasurer, who was in Fenchow at the time, said that his instructions were so broad that another motion was not necessary, but that if it were best for the Watsons to go home, he was authorized to pay the passage money.

Under these circumstances, the motion was held in abeyance until after it was known what the verdict of the coast physicians would be. In case it was at variance with that of the Shansi physicians, the members of the Shansi District stood ready to reconsider the motion omitting the proviso. But it was not until the end of December that word came, and then only indirectly, that Dr. Young agreed with our physicians here. As the Watsons were then already on their way, on the authority of the Mission Treasurer, and as the District Secretary was also station treasurer and various other officers, the motion has not been reported until the present time. I hope that no misunderstanding has been occasioned by the delay.

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Very sincerely yours,

Wayne C. Fairfield
Secretary

Talikubien, Shanai, China
January 27, 1915

Dear Dr. Barton:

The following motion was passed unanimously by the District in November, but for reasons given below has not been forwarded before this date:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the two physicians of the Shanai District that on account of the health of Mrs. Watson and with an immediate return of the family to the United States is imperative; be it

VOTED, That, subject to the approval of one or more of the board physicians at the coast, the Shanai District approve of the immediate return of Dr. Watson and family to the United States, and ask the Prudential Committee to endorse this action.

For a week or two after the passage of this motion, Dr. and Mrs. Watson were in doubt as to what to do, inasmuch as it seemed out of the question to break up their household in Fenchow and start for the coast without knowing whether one of the physicians at the coast would agree with the verdict of the physicians here. Mr. McCann, the station Treasurer, who was in Fenchow at the time, said that his instructions were so broad that another motion was not necessary, but that if it were best for the Watsons to go home, he was authorized to pay the passage money.

Under these circumstances, the motion was held in abeyance until after it was known what the verdict of the coast physicians would be. In case it was at variance with that of the Shanai physicians, the members of the Shanai District stood ready to reconsider the motion omitting the proviso. But it was not until the end of December that were come, and then only indirectly, that Dr. Young agreed with our physicians here. As the Watsons were then already on their way, on the authority of the Mission Treasurer, and as the District Secretary was also station treasurer and various other officers, the motion has not been reported until the present time. I hope that no misunderstanding has been occasioned by the delay.

The District is at the present time considering a motion granting Mr. Wolfe leave of absence for six months because of a run-down condition, but I will forward the motion in full when it has come back.

I have been remiss in the matter of writing reports from this station, to inform you that we are at peace with the world, but it seems so out of the question to think of ourselves as in any possible danger that it is not easy to remember that others may not realize that there is considerable space between Tsrown and Fenchow. We shall be very glad when we commence to hear from Tsrown and Yan and Tehkiang other than through the news-papers.

Very sincerely yours,

Huywood Taylor
Secretary

Taylor, Haywood
Jan. 27-1915

REC'D MAR 27 1915

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China

February 21, 1915

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter concerning the new plans for doctors for the North China Mission has reached here this morning, and one candidate of the right calibre has occurred to me. I may think of others later, but I will send this name along now, and perhaps it may put you on his track, if you are not already there.

The man is Admont H. Clark, the oldest son of Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Clark of our Japan Mission. He was to have graduated from John Hopkins Medical School last June, and should be taking his interneship this year. He was not a student volunteer in college, but was sympathetic toward missionary work, and it is possible that if the matter were taken up with him in the right way he would want to come out. You know the family, with its Gubick strains, better than I do. Ad is the kind of man who puts things through, and would do splendid work on the mission field.

I think his father and mother are on furlough this year, and if so, you can get in touch with him through them. If not, you can get in touch with him through Oberlin. If you care to, I'd be glad to have you say that I suggested his name.

While I don't suppose any of us can ear-mark any of these men for any particular station, you could assure him of a hearty welcome in Taiku.

It is especially encouraging in this year of war to have the prospect of a forward step like this. It will at least triple the efficiency of our hospital to have another doctor here.

Hoping that this suggestion may not prove in vain,

Sincerely, Wayne C. Fairfield

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China

February 21, 1915

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter concerning the new plans for doctors for the North China Mission has reached here this morning, and one candidate of the right calibre has occurred to me. I may think of others later, but I will send this name along now, and perhaps it may put you on his track, if you are not already there.

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It is especially encouraging in this year of war to have the prospect of a forward step like this. It will at least triple the efficiency of our hospital to have another doctor here.

Hoping that this suggestion may not prove in vain,

Sincerely, Lewis Hodgkin

Taiku

Feb. 21-1915

Hodgkin

CD APR 2 1915

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
February 25, 1915

Dear Dr. Barton:

I am sorry to have to write you that the District, in view of the recommendation of Dr. Hemingway, and the two other doctors, copies of whose letters are herwith enclosed, has found it necessary to pass the following vote:

> VOTED, That the Shansi District authorize an absence of six months or more for Mr. J. B. Wolfe, from the Station, to begin in March; that we recommend his return to America for rest and recuperation; that during that time he be exempted from work for the Board; that besides meeting his traveling expenses, the Board make suitable provision for meeting his expenses in America.

The letters enclosed will explain better than any layman can the reasons for this action. The District feels that such a rest has the possibility of securing for Mr. Wolfe and for the District a reserve of strength which will bring him up to the full standard of efficiency, and looks forward to Mr. Wolfe's return in the fall. Mrs. Wolfe and Walter will have the company of Dr. and Mrs. Husted here during Mr. Wolfe's absence, which will make up in some measure for the separation.

At the same time as the motion above, another motion, requesting the Prudential Committee to reimburse Mr. Wolfe for the expense of his recent operations in Peking, will, according to the Mission rules, have to be passed on by the Committee ad Interim before being sent in to the Board.

Mr. Wolfe's present plans include leaving here on next Saturday, February 27, and sailing from Shanghai on March 9. He expects to go to the farm of his brother, and from there he will write you on arrival.

We are expecting daily Mr. K'ung's return, which has been much delayed, but which will help to carry the burden at the Academy

while Mr. Wolfe is away.

In behalf of the District I wish to express our appreciation of the good news brought by your letter of January 20, giving us the hope that before long we may expect another doctor who can help Drs. Hemingway and Watson to meet the vast opportunities for service here. Whether or not the cry of "tainted money" be raised again, it is evident that the men whom Mr. Rockefeller entrusted with the task of disposing of his surplus are broad enough in their vision to realize the value of Christianity as the inspiring motive of social service, and also to appreciate the value of a distribution of the physicians over a wide area. The appointment of these six physicians in addition to those on the staff of the medical college will relieve to some extent the drain on the mission stations for the maintenance of the staffs of the medical colleges. For instance, in a letter I read today, one of the members of a Presbyterian station in Chihli spoke of the effort that was being made to have the physician of their station transferred to Peking to take the place of their representative who died two years ago. We hope that the China Medical Board will make adequate provision both for a woman's medical college and for women doctors in the stations, as there is even greater opportunity for thoroughly trained women physicians in China than in America.

Your letter concerning strict neutrality on the part of the missionary body as regards expression of opinion on the Chino-Japanese relations provoked considerable warmth of expression, but I suppose most of the members of the District will prefer to express their opinions individually rather than through me. One would be interested in receiving Dr. Gulick's interpretation of the recent demands made by Japan.

Very sincerely yours,

Wayne C. Fairfield Secretary

P.S. I should have added in the body of my letter that I turned your letter in regard to the China League of American Colleges over to Mr. Corbin, the chairman of the committee which was asked to prepare further information for the Board on the subject of the proposed plan, and am glad to be able to report that that committee had a meeting here last week, and laid out certain definite lines of work, to be reported upon at the District meeting in April, after which time I hope that we shall be in a position to present a consistent program for the development of the work.

W.C.F.

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W.E.M.

Taylor

Feb. 25-1915

Wishard

REC'D JUN 11 1915

10

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
May 9, 1915

Dear Dr. Barton:

Seeing that things are looking up a bit, perhaps I had better drop you a line to report that at the date of writing, everything is peaceful with us here in Shansi. Miss Kauffman and Mr. Leete were married on the first of May. The first annual meeting of the North China Council, and the forty-ninth of the North China Mission were held in Tientsin last week, and we expect the delegates back in a day or two.

The only thing that is bothering us is the ultimatum which was to have been presented to the Chinese government on Friday. We do not know as yet what its terms were, or whether it was actually presented, but the situation is certainly such as to cause grave concern. It seems unlikely that we here in Shansi will be affected, especially if, as seems likely, China adopts the wiser part of passive resistance, and I should very much regret any orders that might come suggesting our departure for the coast. In 1911-12, at the request of the consul, we left the interior and went to Peking. Neither Taikuhsien nor Fenchow had the slightest disturbance, although there were, of course, plenty of anxious times, while in Peking, Mrs. Fairfield had to go through a mile or more of streets with rioting soldiers and bullets flying around promiscuously, under the escort of American marines, while we at the compound were on guard duty under arms for three nights. A repetition of the outbreak of 1900 is impossible here in Shansi, and whatever we should have to fear would be limited to trouble with local bands of robbers or retreating soldiers, whereas at the coast, we should be involved in the prospect of actual warfare, and have in addition to run the risks of getting to the coast, possibly as in 1911 through two armies.

By this time, it can hardly be necessary to assure you that our anticipations in regard to the conduct of Japan were quite well grounded. If any word in the English language fits the present case better than "aggression", it must be a stronger word. It is quite easy to see that it is out of the question for America to take an active part in behalf of China, but at least, let her sympathy be intelligent, and not blinded by Japanese misrepresentations. Is America to be allowed not even the privilege of righteous indignation?

As I said in the beginning, we are at peace, save for the good offices of our friends, the Japanese.

Very sincerely,

Wayne C. Fairfield

RECD JUN 11 1915

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
May 9, 1915

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As I said in the beginning, we are at peace, save for the good offices of our friends, the Japanese.

Very sincerely,

Eugene C. Lindfield

Taylor

May 9-1915

Tat'ungfu, Shansi, China
June 14, 1915

Dear Folks:

No, I have not changed my address permanently. It seemed wiser for the whole family not to attempt to go to Peitaiho for the summer, as we had planned, because of the risk in changing Margaret's milk, and the dangers of a three days' trip in China for a little baby. So that we decided that the only thing to do was for me to take my honey-moon by my lonesome, and for Daisie to get her rest in her own home. That is not quite as bad for her as it sounds, because the main reason for leaving Taiku in the summer is not the heat or the humidity, either or both of which in themselves are fairly endurable, as our walls are thick, and provided you can take life easy, make the house fairly comfortable. But as long as one is there, and my work is right there in the city, it is impossible, or practically so, to keep out of it without discourtesy. Daisie's present work is one that follows her wherever she goes at present, so that it does not make so much difference to her, though I wish that she could get away for the change. In fact, as Mrs. Corbin has offered to look after Margaret for a couple of weeks, Daisie may come away for that time so as to get some errands in Tientsin done, provided Margaret is getting along all right so that she will not be too much of a burden.

Miss Fitch, the dean of women at Oberlin, has been visiting in our mission, and as I was to go about the same time, it was arranged that I should escort her to the coast, not for the sake of safety, but so that she might have some one along who could talk for her. This whole trip so far has been a series of misadventures, or rather of failures to make connections. When we started from Taikuhsien, it was with the purpose of catching the afternoon train which would take us to Taiyuanfu, the provincial capital, where Miss Fitch was to spend the night, and get acquainted with the missionaries of the English Baptist Mission there, who have a vital interest in our educational work, as they plan later to join with us in higher educational work. Originally, both of us were to go in the springless two-wheeled carts which have been styled "Saratoga trunks on wheels," but the night before Mr. K'ung insisted on Miss Fitch's going in his sedan chair, carried by four men. As this was a much more comfortable way, and withal was expected to make a faster journey, the offer was gladly accepted, and I started off in my cart with the expectation that long before I got to the half-way place, the chair would have passed us. But I reached there ten minutes before the chair did. In the afternoon, the chair got the first start, and for the first half of the way kept ahead. Then we overhauled it in a period of rest, and from that time on were ahead. Still under the hallucination that they would be able to sprint at the last, I thought that I had better keep right on and if I still got there ahead of time, to buy the tickets and check the baggage, so that there might be no extra delay. Before I got to Yüt'zu, I knew that in all probability they would not make the rally, but on the other hand I also knew that I had not enough leeway to wait and hurry them up, so I kept on, got there in time, and was all ready when the train came and when it left as well! The chair got in about twenty minutes later. Miss Fitch had realized the situation, and had pointed to her watch and said "Yüt'zu" to the men, but it had made no impression, and they had gone on smoking and resting in the same style. Fortunately, there was a latter train which got us to Taiyuanfu for the night, but the reception planned for Miss Fitch had to be given up, and the visit was not very satisfactory.

Warned by this experience, we got the train the next morning in plen-

y of time, and had a very comfortable journey to the junction with the Peking-Hankow Railway. We spent the morning discussing philosophy and theology, and the afternoon discussing education. The following morning I got Miss Fitch's opinion on several points of mission policy, so that I felt that I was having the benefit of a college course in miniature!

At the junction point, Shihchiachuang, we spent the night with the members of an independent mission, who are strongly addicted to the use of tongues. Dr. Hemingway had taken Miss Fitch there on her way in, and it seemed likely to prove more convenient in several ways than a Chinese inn. They were very hospitable, and we had a good night there. When the party had stopped there on the way in, their early slumber had been broken by the sounds of an ecstatic prayer-meeting, and I did n t know but that we should have the same experience. But they asked me to take th prayer-meeting, and I did not prolong it unduly, or give any occasion for other tongues than my own to be heard except in song. I was not sure that they would not have an adjourned session, but they were evidently satisfied with the departure from routine. The next morning, breakfast was somewhat later than we had planned, but our hosts assured us that there was plenty of time, and there seemed to be a margin, when I left the table. But when we got to the station, the train was just pulling in, nine minutes ahead of time, and we were informed that they could not sell ticket after the train was in, so we had the pleasure of waiting outside the station while the train waited for the time for it to start to arrive! and of taking the latter train for Paotingfu. There Mr. Elmer Galt had come down to meet the earlier train, but had not thought it worth while to meet the second. He told Miss Chapin that if, after spending the night there, we were still unable to catch a train at 8:41, we were too careless to bother about, and I heartily sympathized with his point of view! But what can one do when one is a guest?

In Paotingfu, I spent the afternoon in visiting the Y.M.C.A., where a game of basket-ball between two government school teams was in progress, and then visited the street-chapel of our mission, and the new plant of the Presbyterian Mission. One object of my present spree is to study the methods of dealing with business men in the city evangelistic work, in view of the fact that three-quarters of our population within the walls in Taikuhsien, as I pointed out in my report last year, are in shops, largely shut off from the ordinary means of approach. In the evening, the missionaries of the compound gathered on the Galt porch for ice-cream and some of the best home-made ginger-snaps that I have ever eaten. To be sure, there were other kinds of cake, but those were what appealed to my inner man with the greatest fascination. Friday morning, I had a long talk over mission financial matters with Mr. McCann, the mission treasurer, and then, WE CAUGHT THE TRAIN FOR PEKING!!!!! Miss Andrews, of Tungchow, and now of Peking, was on the train returning from Paotingfu, so that we had good company. In Peking I had time only for some errands in the afternoon, and a visit with our new Fenchow missionaries, the Hummels, who are most attractive people, as I wanted to catch the express from Peking on Saturday morning, as it runs only once a week. I DID IT!!!!, thanks to the fact that I was allowed to eat when I was ready, and reached Tat'ungfu that evening. This trip, which used to take twelve days, now takes nine and a half hours, by this express train. My purpose in going to Tat'ungfu, which, you will see by the map is the most important center in Northern Shansi, was to get somewhat acquainted with the work and workers there, in view of our movement for provincial federation, in which this mission joins us. There are two

Swedish Missions which work in this part of the province, one of them between the two arms of the Great Wall, and one outside the Great Wall, in what is practically the borderland of Mongolia. Tat'ungfu is a station of the former mission, the Swedish Holiness Union.

The journey up this railway has much of intrinsic interest, as it follows the old trail to Kalgan, the line along which traffic and troops have moved for thousands of years. From the station outside the most northerly of the gates in the west wall of Peking, the track rises gently to the entrance of the pass through the hills which is familiar in English as the Nankou Pass. (meaning the southern end of the pass to Kalgan.) Nankou is the station where one takes chairs or donkeys for the famous Ming tombs, twelve miles away. From this point on all the way, the track runs through the mountains. The Nankou Pass is very beautiful, with its steep walls of rock rising on either side. The train turns and twists as it parallels the old trail, with its camel trains reminding us forcibly of what the Kalgan missionaries had to stand in the way of deliberate slowness of motion. If the camel's legs were not so long, it would move not faster than a snail, and your sensation as you watch one is of tremendous force exerted to small purpose. But their legs are long, and I suppose they get there finally. I suppose our friends went with mules instead of camels, but even then, the express is a speeding up! Once inside the pass, the grades steepened considerably, and we were glad that the engine was below us so that there was no danger of a weak coupling sending us rolling back the way we came. We commenced to see fragments of walls, each of which might have been the real great wall, but apparently was not. There must have been seven or eight in all, some of them wriggling far out of sight over the hills. Finally, at Chinglungchiao, we struck the real thing, and were driven back in our thought to that First Emperor, an earlier contemporary of the Maccabees, whose will had stretched these bricks across the frontier to keep out the Mongol hordes. Execrated by the literary class for his attempt to destroy all the classical writings, in his effort to overcome the feudalism which they perpetuated, he is still one of the magnificent constructive figures of Chinese history, and in the final break-up of the system of feudal states, and the establishment of a strong central government, we find his worthy monument. The wall he built proved ultimately inefficient, the dynasty he founded was short-lived, but the work he did has never had to be done again, in spite of contending parties for the throne. Here, at the great wall, the train changes its mind, and you change your position, as with the engine ahead of you, you go out of the station in the opposite direction to that in which you came in. The longest tunnel of the route brings you out into a different world, of lower hills, and broad valleys, showing that the Wall was in its proper place at the head of the difficult mountain passes. On the northern side of the great wall proper, there was another lower wall, evidently the first line of trenches of those ancient gigantic battles. Halfway across this first broad valley, a low ridge affords opportunity for an outpost in the city of Hualai. The soil was not very fertile, but pink wildflowers formed an attractive carpet, and in the distance a line of trees witnessed the presence of a considerable river. At the northern end of the valley, near where the river emerges from the low hills, there seem to be signs of iron in the hills. These low hills once more give place to broad, rolling valleys, and up these the train makes its way, first to Hsuanhuafu, and then to Kalgan, the Pass of the Chang Family. The train sweeps around a broad curve, through suburbs of mud houses, and past the railway hospital, speeding up with all the ardor of a Chinese cart as it approaches the end

of its journey in style. This section of the railway has been in operation for a number of years, but the section to the west, from Kalgan to Tat'ungfu, has only recently been completed for its full length. From Kalgan it turns to the south-west, following the course of the Sangyuan River, and before long crosses the Shansi border, marked by a strip of the Great Wall running at right angles to the main course of the wall. In Shansi again, the river valley broadens out to a width of three or four miles, with low loess hills on both sides. The villages are few and far between, practically all walled in, with no straggling houses outside, evidence of the unsettled state of the country for much of the time, and possibly of the presence of wolves, four-footed or two-footed, as the case may be. The fewness of villages seems explained in part by the character of the soil, which seems sterile, though it grows richer as one goes farther to the west, particularly west of Yangkowhsien, where the valley is eight to ten miles wide, and there is more of everything- trees, villages, men and crops, although the latter are very far behind those in our part of the province, and still farther behind those in Chihli. Here the wheat is just coming out of the ground, in our district, it is already heading up for harvest, and in the part of Chihli around Shihchiachuang, it is already being harvested. The valley kept on widening until in the haze the hills to the southwest were not visible. The train left the valley of the Sangyuan, and cutting through the low loess hills, entered the valley of the Yü River, which it crosses just as it reaches Tat'ungfu At Tat'ungfu, I did not find anybody waiting, as I had expected, but a carter knew where the Christian church was, and started off with me. A party of Japanese, who had come up on the same train, was followed during its stay by soldiers. Most decidedly, one prefers to be an American these days, because every one knows that America is China's best friend.

A new town, of modern stores, hotels, and I am afraid worse things, is springing up near the railway station. It has had its mushroom growth in one year. The North Suburb proper is a piece of waste ground surrounded by a wall. The city covers much ground, and seemed to have a large population, running, I should estimate, into the hundreds of thousands. Formerly it was the capital of one of the kingdoms into which China fell at different periods of its struggles with the Tartars, and has many fine temples, and the remains of the palace. It is the most important military center in northern Shansi, with a normal garrison of a brigade. The mission forces are distributed in four groups. The Swedish Mission has two locations, one in the western side of the city, where the evangelistic workers for men and the boys school are, the other in the east of the city where the singel ladies are the girls school are housed, although they are now building a new school in a location near there. The street chapel is strategically located in the very center of the city, on the main west street. I was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Lifbom, in the western station. Mr. Lifbom had passed me on horseback on the way to the station, and caught up with me again before I entered the city. The Catholics have work in the city, which I did not see, and in the southern part of the city is a thorn in the flesh in the shape of a Tongues Mission of which I shall speak later.

These friends were exceedingly hospitable, and the good Swedish cooking made it difficult to follow Daisie's advice to eat less during this vacation. Sunday morning, I was roped in for the service, speaking of the need of persistence in the Christian life from Paul's words: I do all things for the gospel's sake, that I may be a joint partaker thereof.

American Board Mission
Peking, China
June 18, 1915

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Continued from our last:

When I finished writing at Tat'ungfu, I had just spoken of my speaking at the morning service. I found it somewhat difficult to speak, and the audience largely unresponsive, due possibly to my accent, and pronunciation, which was quite unlike theirs, although I was interested to find that in many ways it was like our Taiku dialect. The tendency to substitute an ending in the French nasal "n" for the ending "ng" of Mandarin was equally marked, and in a variety of other ways it made me feel at home. You see we people in Taiku hear one dialect and speak another, which complicates things. The reason for this is that we have always found our dialect to be extremely local, and have hesitated to commit ourselves to it as our regular standard of speech, preferring the more widely used Mandarin, while it is necessary to understand the local patois. Sunday afternoon we walked over to the east station of the mission, where a second preaching service was held, attended by practically the same people as in the morning. But the preacher was the most important part of the service, and deserves special mention.

This Colonel Chao is, curiously enough, a Taikuhsien man, from the Flower Garden Village, but I should judge that he grew up in Taiyuanfu. He says that when he was a little boy, one of the missionaries there was selling Bibles, and seeing that he was a student, caught him by his queue and asked him to read the characters on the outside of the New Testament and when he did so correctly, gave him the Testament. He received this new book with a great deal of interest and joy and ran to his school with it in his hands. There his teacher told him that it was a bad foreign book, which he dare not read, so that he reluctantly put it away but afterwards read some in it. He has been interested in Christianity for many years, and has taken advantages of opportunities which he has had for learning about it, but an experience which he had in Mongolia two years ago proved the decisive point. He was in command of a regiment entrusted with the defense of the important place of Paotowchen. He had been defeated several times, and obliged to fall back, and it looked as if the Mongols were certain to take the place. Then he decided that he would pray about it, and did pray for victory. His prayer was answered by three victories which resulted in the total rout of the Mongol forces and his own promotion. While they were fighting, provisions had given out and an old Christian came running out with one old hen, which proved very acceptable. Then he asked whether the colonel had a Bible, and on being told that he had none ran back and got his and presented it to the colonel, assuring him that it was of far greater value to him then the chicken, and exhorting him to become a Christian. He did do so, and ever since has been bearing witness to his faith in a variety of ways. In Paotowchen and in Tat'ungfu, to which he was afterward transferred, he spoke freely in the church services, as he was doing that afternoon. A few weeks before an order had gone out that all the officers of the army and navy were to take their oaths in the temple of the god of war. When the military governor spoke to him about it, he refused, saying that as a Christian he consecrated himself much more fully to his country's cause than he would by taking an empty oath. The military governor said that it was a matter of no importance, and that it was not necessary for him to take it. When I was in Tat'ungfu, he had just come back from a

visit to Taiyuanfu, on which he had passed through Peking, where he had been promoted to a brigadier-generalship. While there he had been feasted by some friends, who had asked him how much money he had made while in command! Reaching into his hip-pocket, he pulled out a pocket testament, and said:"That's the most valuable thing I got in Mongolia," and proceeded to tell them the sin of the way in which they were spending their lives, and the necessity for getting right with God. How many of us would have had the nerve?

As I said, they have a thorn in the flesh in the form of a Pentecostal mission, which insists that no one who has not had the gift of tongues and an ecstatic experience similar to that of the day of Pentecost is a real Christian, and has no compunctions at using any means to proselytize from other missions. A single, exaggerated case of their performances will indicate the possibilities of trouble. When they were preparing for a series of meetings to be led by a Mr. Simpson from Shanghai, they sent secret messages and messengers to all of the Christians of that center and the nearby stations, urging them to come to Tat'ungfu and attend these meetings. They came in large numbers, and among them was one of the best book-sellers of this Swedish Mission, a man named Hu. After attending their meetings for a few days, this man resigned as a colporteur, saying that he intended to wait for the gift of tongues. They tried to persuade him, but to no avail. A day or two afterward, the missionaries, who had heard reports of the style of thing that was going on, thought they had better get a first-hand knowledge, and went over to their chapel for a meeting. When they got there, this man was kneeling down in front, and the other people had laid their hands on him, praying for the gift of the Spirit. As they were praying, the man suddenly fell forward on the floor violently insane. They tried to get him straightened out, but to no purpose. After several days, he went home to his village, and then came back to the other mission. Mr. Lifbom and the others thought that perhaps by taking care of him, giving him a little simple work as a teacher, and keeping him from excitement, they might build up his mind. But the other people got hold of him again, claiming that the devil was in him, and got him very much wrought up. He became possessed of the idea that he wanted to jump down from the city wall, an act that meant almost certainly a broken body if not instant death. The Swedish missionaries kept him under guard, but one night he got away, and was only overtaken as he had almost reached the wall. Still more careful watch was kept, but one night he succeeded in trapping his watchman and locking him into a room. The man speedily got out through the window, but the delay had been long enough to give the crazy man a start, and he ran to the east gate, and jumped down from the wall. The night was as dark as pitch, and the gate was locked, so that they did not find him, and by morning, although he had escaped with only a dislocated knee, both legs were frozen. He lingered on for several weeks, and finally died. Such is a specimen, if, fortunately, a somewhat extreme one, of the sort of thing that is brought by these people. They have not come to Taikuhsien yet, and I hope before they do, we can get in a prophylactic dose of sound doctrine.

The reason that I had so much time to write last Monday morning was that for the third time in six days, I missed my train!!! Again it was a question of breakfast, and a distance of nearly two miles, over which I could not hurry my carter, so that as I drew into the train yard, the express was pulling out. There was nothing for it but to wait for the local, but I was very glad to have this typewriter along, so that I could put the time to good advantage.

The ride from Tat'ungfu to Kalgan, though longer than I had planned did not prove tiring. I read all the articles in the last number of the Biblical World, and the greater part of President King's Religion as Life the people at Kalgan had given me up, but goodnaturedly took me in any way. I had an opportunity to see something of the city in the company of the Chinese physician, Dr, T'sui, who took me down to their street-chapel, and up on the city wall. The city stretches away up into the pass, and is said to be not so very much smaller than Peking. It seems a shame that our Mission had to give it up. In the evening we called on Mrs, Larson, the wife of the Mongolian missionary and agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who was asked by the Chinese government to serve as advsier on Mongolian affairs, but who knew too much about them to suit the Russians, and was dismissed after less than two years of service with the salary of the five years provided in his contract. Tuesday morning, I succeeded in catching the train, and rolled back down the Nankow Pass to Peking.

Tuesday afternoon occurred the graduating exercises of the Union Woman's College. One of the three graduates was from Hangchow, south of Shanghai. Miss Fitch delivered the address, which was very ably translated by Pastor Ch'eng Ching Yi, the Chinese secretary of the China Continuation Committee, on "How Her Educated Christian Women can Serve the China of Today." So the number of women who have a college education grows, but it is said that this is the only institution in China doing this grade of work for women. What an opportunity for the Christian forces of America to take part in the higher education of a nation!

The last three days I have spent largely, though not very strenuously, in looking at and talking about the work for men in the city here and in T'ungchow, where I spent yesterday afternoon and last night. The Young Men's Christian Association here has a fine building, and seems to be doing effective work for students, officials and the leisure classes, but according to the secretaries with whom I talked most, C.H. Fei of Oberlin '06, and M.J.Fei of Oberlin '12, uncle and nephew, they have practically not touched the business men at all. In T'ungchow, on the other hand, with lectures, a remodeled street chapel, and a live wire on the staff, they have succeeded in enlisting the interest of a respectable number of substantial business men, managers of shops. As their conditions more nearly approximate ours, it is a matter of great encouragement, and I got a number of valuable suggestions.

This afternoon, I visited the Presbyterian street chapel in the northern part of the city, a plant seemingly admirably planned for the regulation type of work, but I was sorry to miss Mr. Ogilvie, who has it in charge. A plant in itself is not very illuminating. Our American Board street chapel here has copied a number of the charts from the Tsinanfu Institute, and has so made its interior more attractive. We hope to be able to do something in this line in Taikuhsien, though funds are so limited that I am afraid we cannot make it as effective as we should wish. However, I hope to get directly into the work this fall in a way that was not possible last fall, and I believe there are a number of relatively inexpensive things that could be done.

A letter from Mrs. Fairfield today says that she has given up the idea of coming to the coast at present, as Mrs. Corbin has her hands more than full with Clara, who has been having a bad case of relapsing fever.

Bedtime now, and I am caught up to date. There should be some interesting copy next week. Sincerely, W.C.F.

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
July 9, 1915

Dear Friends:

The address makes it clear that I am back at home again. As a matter of fact, I have been home for nine days, but without the energy to finish up this journal. The weather has been swelteringly hot, "quite unusual", in fact, and we have longed for some cool place. However, the friends, both American and Chinese, have been very considerate of my "vacation", and have not bothered me with work, so that I am feeling decidedly rested up from the strenuousness of the last weeks.

My last entry carried me as far as the Friday night of my Peking stay. On Saturday morning, I had a telephone call from Mr. Ogilvie, saying that he was back in the city, and went up to the Presbyterian Mission for a talk with him. It seems that the "regulation" street chapel which I visited the afternoon before does not embody his idea of effective work nowadays. That, perhaps, is rather embodied in the work which he has been doing in connection with Mr. Thwing of the International Reform Bureau, in conducting open air preaching services twice a week, when they try to present the pure gospel with snap and vim, convinced that the gospel in itself, if properly presented, is more attractive than the lectures and similar enterprises which are intended to make it so. They advertise by handbills passed out at the neighboring corners, and by advertisements in the newspapers. Mr. Thwing has a great reputation among the Chinese because of his strenuous work with the anti-Opium campaign, and has a particular stand-in with the papers, which have even been printing his articles on the interpretation of prophecy and the signs of the Second Coming, not to mention his more recent disquisitions on the necessity of immersion, rather than the usual form of administering baptism, disquisitions emphasized by his own recent re-baptism by immersion. At any rate, they obtain a good audience, and a good hearing in their open-air meetings, which are backed up by a Bible class of officials from the Presbyterian church, and have prepared some special literature which is certainly refreshing in its direct approach. Ogilvie is confirmed in his point of attack by experiences in what was practically a mission church in Chicago, while in McCormick Seminary there.

Saturday afternoon, after a streak of errands, including the redemption of some shoes which I had had made by a Chinese shoemaker at a considerably less cost than I could have bought ready-made ones in the United States, I embarked once more on the third-class railway coach, this time for Tientsin. I think I have not described these third-class coaches on the Peking-Tat'ung and Peking Mukden lines. Their general lines of beauty follow those of the ordinary freight-car. Along the wall are wooden seats, and sometimes through the middle lenth-wise runs a double seat, facing outwards. They are comfortable enough for a short trip, but their comfort decreases in direct ratio to the length of the trip. I have found, however, that the most effective cushion is good company, and that I had on this ride, as the Misses Beard, the teachers of the school for missionaries' children at Tungchow, were on their way to Tientsin to take the steamer there for Foochow, to spend the summer with their brother, Rev. W. L. Beard, of our mission there. Their presence made the journey short, and it was no time at all until we were facing the native customs at Tientsin, where the inspector waved us past with a lordly air.

Tientsin was not so hot as I have sometimes found it. The presence of Miss Heebner of our station and Miss McConnaughey of Fen-

propaganda. Such kinds of social service, on

show led to a movement to "censor the movies."(At least I believe that is the term now used by polite members of church society, taking the place of the old expression:"Taking Johnny to see the circus!") It was nearly Sunday by the time we got home, but we had quite effectively convinced ourselves that we were out of the humdrum of ordinary mission life! "The Perils of Pauline"(passed by the National Board of Censorship), was the title of the piece de resistance.

Sunday morning afforded an opportunity I had long desired, of visiting the Chinese Independent church in Tientsin. This was started several years ago by representaives of various churches in Tienstin, under the conviction that a church managed entirely by Chinese was more likely to make an appeal to a certain class of leading citizens than one that outwardly at least appeared a dependency of the foreign missionary. It has worked along with a reasonable degree of success, and it was a delightful feeling to be there, and to know that one was not mixed up with the machinery of it at all, as much a reverent visitor as one would be in any church at home. I was cordially, but not effusively received by an usher waiting on the front steps, who provided me with Bible and hymn-book. Sunday-school was still in progress when I got there, so I dropped into a seat at the back, and took mental notes. Among other things, I noticed that in the vestibule was a register, and that all the members who arrived registered. Not such a bad way of keeping track of yourselves, was it? They have a school conducted by the church, and the boys of this school occupied the front of the section in which I sat. But the rest of the church, seating two or three hundred, at least, was well filled, about a third of it by women and girls. The sermon was good, and so was the singing. At the close, three men and two women were baptized into the fellowship of the church, very simply and naturally. I did not learn whether this was a special occasion, or whether they receive members whenever they are ready. The church was the street chapel of our American Board work, but they have been using it for some years, and I understand negotiations for its transfer to them are now under way. In back there is a reception room, and there are also living quarters for the pastor and a Bible-woman. In front, besdie the church, are the quarters of the school.

Sunday afternoon, we had the privilege of attending a service in English where there were more than a dozen or so present. You people at home have no idea how good it is to get with a churchful of people worshipping in your own language, when the nearest you have had to it has been a little English service corresponding more to a cottage prayer-meeting at home. What difference if the sermon was not particularly inspiring, the worshipful spirit was there, and it had its definite uplift. In Tientsin, they have a church building to house the Union church. In Peking, they use portions of the Y.M.C.A. building, as the Union church invested its building fund in the site purchased for the Association.

Monday found me on the streets again. Shopping did not take long, and soon I was up at the Young Men's Christian Association, well situated on one of the streets that replace the old city wall. Mr. Hersey, the General Secretary, was very cordial, and gave me some very definite pointers as to ways in which we could cooperate with the teachers and pupils of the primary schools, in sanitary campaigns. They have been conducting anti-tuberculosis campaigns, and enlisting the schools in their propaganda. Such kinds of social service, on

which all kinds of people can unite, provide a foundation in mutual friendship and trust for the direct approach, and the discussion of the motives underlying such social service. A curious point of view, by the way, was reported in Peking. There is a man there, a Mr. Yung, who has a considerable fortune, and who is very greatly disturbed over the social and moral condition of the country. He was attracted to Christianity through the social side of its work, and from finding a sympathy of aim has come to a positive belief in it. But he will not ally himself with the church, saying that if he were a church member, all his social activities would have less weight among the mass of Chinese, while as it is, he can say and truthfully, that he has no connection with the church, and his activities are to that extent free from suspicion! Accordingly, he does and says what he wants to. After the Japanese crisis, he announced a mass-meeting in Peking, at which the moral aspects of the situation would be discussed, and at which several thousand Bibles would be given away free. The latter part of his program failed to work properly, because the crowd tried to rush the distributors, but he had his meeting. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when connection with the Christian church will prove an asset rather than a liability in such forms of work.

The Tientsin Association is getting in touch with business men as well as the student class. Their new building is getting limbered up in operation, though it is still new in many respects even to the staff. A night school has been in operation for some years, and they are just starting a daylight commercial school, looking directly to preparing men for employment in foreign concerns, and in the Chinese government bureaus which show an increasing tendency to run their accounting on Western methods.

I did not visit any street-chapels in Tientsin, as I was informed that they were working on the regulation pattern, and were not getting in touch with business men to an extent that promised help in my quest. I spent the latex afternoon and took supper with Chandler, out at our Mission in Hsiku, between the river that goes to Paotingfu and the one that goes to Tungchow. After supper, it developed that he, too, wanted to censor the movies, so we took a ride down the river in a Chinese boat, (rather to the detriment of my duck trousers) and then let the electrics take us to the show where the "Lucille, the Girl of Mystery" was advertised as the leading feature. This program had more harmless farce in it than the other, and was good for tired minds, even if body somewhat rebelled at having to get up at half-past five the morning after in order to catch the local train for Tehchow, my next landing place.

Tehchow is the city to which the Pangkiachwang station is being transferred. The mission station is a twenty minute bump from the railway station, through the South Suburb. The compound is now full of magnificent distances, but makes allowance for later growth in a sensible way, and indeed, when the present necessities are met will not seem much too large. I need not go into details, for you have probably already seen the plan of it in the Missionary Herald for May, page 225. The community then in residence consisted of Dr. Tucker, my host, and caterer to the compound, Mr. Stanley, who is finishing up his own house, and building the new Boys' School and the Ladies' House, in cooperation with the architect, Mr. Bergamini, the aforesaid architect, and Miss Sawyer, in charge of the nurses' training school. I did not get to the chapel property in the South Suburb, but had the pleasure of climbing around the other buildings, and especially of going

through the splendid new hospital which is growing there. The next afternoon, I started off in a big country cart, hauled by two mules, for Pangkiachwang, to see the world there. On the way, I was furnished with a free shower bath, in which my body was exposed to the elements while the oil cloth carefully protected the perishable pith hat! But I was nearly dry by the time we pulled into the P.C. compound.

Mr. and Mrs. DeHaan are supervising the last of the wrecking work, while they themselves shelter in two kitchens, the one left from the old Stanley house forming their bedroom and sitting room, while the one that used to provide them with sustenance still fulfils its office, and incidentally, in its pantry, gives them a dining room. More strictly, the passageway of the old Stanley house is their bedroom, while the kitchen is their study and living-room. But they seem as happy as the proverbial bugs. Personally, I believe a residence of many weeks there in the midst of the constant destruction would require a visit to Tehchow to see the other side, and so to balance up my sub-conscious feeling of depression. Most of the houses that were are represented by holes in the ground, and the boys' school by brickbats, while the girls' school is dropping brick by brick. I had a very satisfactory visit with these old Oberlin friends, with time enough to reminisce as well as learn their vital interests of these new days. Then another two-mule cart pulled me across eight miles of flat countyy to another railway station, where I caught the train that carried me to Tsinanfu, the capital of the province of Shantung.

During my two days' stay there, I was housed in a hotel, with missionary rates, as the people with whom I should normally have stayed were entertaining guests of their mission, which was in semi-annual session. My baggage balanced, (to some extent), my weight on the wheelbarrow which creaked its way dwon to the hotel. I soonn found, however, that rikshas were usable, and having satisfied my desire for a barrow ride in a very short space of time, I afterward followed the more rapid not to say more comfortable, means of locomotion. An evening visit to the English Baptist Mission to inquire for letters produced invitations to tiffin and tea for Saturday, and assured me that they would be glad to cooperate in the main object of my visit, which was to study the Institute, a unique form of work under their charge.

This Tsinanfu Institute goes back to a little museum opened at another station nearly thirty years ago. This museum proved so valuable a means of putting people on a friendly basis, and removing ignorant opposition to the work, that it was made one of the main forms of work, and after 1900 it had so established its value that a similar work was started here in the provincial capital. In 1914, it had been at work for ten years, and during that period, 2,367,000 visits had been paid to it, as shown by the recording machine at the entrance. What do these people find? In the front, the main building is given over to general exhibits, largely divided between natural history and mechanical industry, but with an increasing number of models on irrigation and flood-prevention. These models show such things as the effect of afforestation in controlling floods, the preventive measures recommended by foreign engineers who investigated China's sorrow, the Yellow River, and different methods of irrigation. All of them were made by Chinese workmen on the spot, and show a high degree of ingenuity in producing the effects desired. Another model shows a model village, and another the long bridge over the Yellow River. One of the afforestation models has a tank above, and actually "works" for visitors of sufficient importance! Prominent among the exhibits in this section

is a model of the Capitol at Washington, built with gifts of the American citizens in Tsinanfu. In the Institute there are several models of public buildings, including churches. To the left of the main entrance, the mechanics section continues until a quiet corner is formed for a reading room, beyond which is an official guest-room, and Mr. Whitewright's office, in touch, through telephone and speaking tube, with the whole plant. To the right of the main entrance, the natural history section turns a corner into the ethnographical section, with models in native dress of a large number of different races and tribes, supplemented by pictures and engravings. In the centre of this section is a long case with models of a great variety of means of transportation, including flying machines! The reading room and reception room to the left and the ethnographical section to the right, complete, with the history section connecting their further ends, a quadrangle. In this central section, directly in front of the main entrance, and opening also into the historical section, is the chapel, which Mr. Whitewright regards as rightly the centre and heart of the whole plant. Here, at intervals of half an hour or so, through the busiest part of the day, short, sharp-cut talks on Christian truth are given by the assistants. These talks are announced by music on the graphophone, or on chimes. During the past year, nearly thirteen hundred such addresses were given to audiences varying from forty to three hundred at a time. In the history section an attempt is made to show the sources of national greatness. Throughout the Institute, effective lessons are drawn by comparative charts, showing, for instance, the amount of coal produced in China as compared with the amount produced by other nations, and then by the side of this chart, another, showing the relative coal areas. Just behind the history section is the hygiene section, at right angles to it, and leading to the lecture hall beyond. In this section, there are models and charts, explaining the origin of many diseases, and how to prevent them, the most common methods of infection, and so on. These are extended for lack of space into the large lecture hall as well. This lecture hall seats six hundred, and may be darkened with shutters, allowing daylight use of the room. It is fitted with stereopticon and kinetoscope apparatus, which are used to good advantage occasionally, but not to a large extent for lack of funds. Still behind the lecture hall is a building with a special games room and reading room for students, of whom there are many thousands in the city. A feature of the rooms with a large amount of space in the clere-story is the pictures, in the main rooms, of public buildings, and in the lecture hall, of the Prodigal Son and the sowing of the seed. Throughout, effective use is made of quotations from the Chinese classics, and from the Christian Scriptures. In the outermost rooms, the quotations are largely classical, and gradually modulate to entirely Christian quotations in the inner rooms. The Christian quotations are also in the classical language.

I spent practically all of Saturday in these buildings, part of the time talking with Mr. Whitewright and Mr. Harmon, the gentlemen in charge. Interspersed was a morning tea with the members of the Mission, tiffin with the Harmons, and afternoon tea with them. At five, I was invited to accompany the members of the Mission on a tour of inspection of the new hospital, built in connection with and for the Union Medical College of the Shantung Christian University. It is wonderfully complete, for a plant in China, with foreign beds and bedding, and the evident expectation that things will be kept as clean and sanitary throughout as in a hospital at home, a condition which has not as yet become a working ideal in all of our mission hospitals. That evening I spent in their regular street chapel in the city, where the Institute

ideal of attractive room, well lighted, and short, pointed addresses, is carried out. They use charts from the Institute, and in general seem to be on their job.

Sunday morning, I went over to the Presbyterian Mission in the east suburb, to call on Dr. Keator who spent two months with us in Taiku last summer, but she was out on an emergency case, so I called on their educational man, Torrance, to whom Ben DeHaan had given me a note of introduction. He turned out to be a Congregationalist who had turned Presbyterian! I confess it was a relief to me to find that there is occasionally a Congregationalist who goes under another Board. Generally the American Board is so heavily in debt to other denominations for its candidates that a Congregationalist is ashamed of his denomination which seems unable to keep six hundred of its own members in the field. I visited the first part of their church service there, and then skipped out to attend their "ragged Sunday-school" which had about one hundred forty children that morning. It was held in their wonderful kindergarten building, built especially for kindergarten work, with ample floor-space beside that required for the tables. Then I went over to the South Suburb, where I got in for the last of church in the English Baptist church!. The Whitewrights had been kind enough to invite me to luncheon and tea, and offered me a sofa between times! At five we had the English service, which once again helped one to feel at home. There are only the two missions here, but there are some community people, and that day the members of the Baptist Mission helped to make a good-sized audience. The sermon, curiously enough, was by the same gentleman who had supplied the pulpit in Tientsin the week before. I was invited to supper by Karl Gordon, formerly the business agent of our Mission, but since his return from America engaged in other work. Now he is acting as builder for the Shantung Christian University, which is to be built outside the suburb wall just south of the Medical College and hospital. Six of the twelve dwelling houses are in process of erection, and the whole plant, when completed, will cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. One unusual feature is that the Anglicans, who are usually very conservative about union work, are cooperating as heartily as they can(!) in the work. In the evening, we attended an illustrated service at the Institute, an effort to use the stereopticon for evangelistic purposes without the loss of a spirit of reverence.

Monday morning I started to make a rapid journey--for China. I planned by traveling all of Monday night on the train to get to Taiku by Wednesday noon. I succeeded in doing so, but as I was third class with no where to rest my head, and so got no sleep all night, I succumbed to take a second class on the Shansi line. On the way, I picked up one of our Peking ladies, Miss Miske, and a school-girl, who were also headed for Shansi. We got to Taiku by ten o clock on Wednesday morning, by going without breakfast so that the preacher and keeper of the opium refuge at the out-station where we spent the night might have no excuse for detaining us. I had been gone in all twenty-three days, of which the greater part of twelve days was spent in traveling. I traveled about 1750 miles by railway.

Mrs. Fairfield thinks you will wish I had taken expresses instead of locals in this tedious journey, but you see the reason I rushed so coming back was to get here for her birthday, and I succeeded for the latter part of it. And by some telepathy, we had for dinner the apricot ice cream for which I had been pining all the way from Yüt'zu.

FINIS!!!!!

WYNN C. FAIRFIELD

To Family

Tatungfu June 14-1915

ideal of attractive room, well lighted, and short, pointed addresses is carried out. They use charts from the Institute, and in general seem to be on their job.

Sunday morning, I went over to the Presbyterian mission in the east suburb, to call on Dr. Kaster who spent two months with us in their ecumenical man. Torrence, to whom Ben Dahman had given me a note of introduction. He turned out to be a Congregationalist who had turned Presbyterian! I confess it was a relief to me to find that there is occasionally a Congregationalist who goes under another Board. Generally the American Board is so heavily in debt to other denominations for the candidates that a Congregationalist is ashamed of his denomination which seems unwise to keep his knowledge of his denomination to himself. Visited the first part of their church service there, and then skipped out to find their regular Sunday-school" which had about one hundred pupils. Then we went back for their morning. It was held in their wonderful kindergarten room, built especially for kindergarten work, with ample floor-space required for the tables. Then I went over to the South Suburb. Got in for the last of church in the English Baptist church! Quite a crowd had been kind enough to invite me to luncheon and tea. Had one more c cole between times! At five we had the English service. Here, but there are some community people, and that day the members of the Baptist Mission helped to make a good-sized audience. The sermon, strangely enough, was by the same gentleman who had supplied the pulpit in the week before. I was invited to supper by Karl Gordon, formerly agent of our -tusion, but since his return from Amoyese other work. Now he is acting as builder for the Shensung Christian University, which is to be built outside the suburb well just south of the medical College and hospital. Six of the twelve dwelling houses are in process of erection, and the whole plant, when completed, will cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. One unusual feature is that the Anglicans, who are usually very conservative about union work, are cordially as they can(!) in the work. In the evening, we attended a illustrated service at the Institute, an effort to use the picture for evangelistic purposes without the loss of a market of interest.

Monday morning I started to make a rapid journey--for China. Planned by travelling all of Monday night on the train to get to Taiku by Wednesday noon. I succeeded in doing so, but as I was third class with no where to rest my head, and so got no sleep all night, I succumbed to take a second class on the Shansi line. On the way, I picked up one of our fellow ladies, Miss Mikle, and a school-girl, who were also headed for Taiku. We got to Taiku by ten o clock on Wednesday morning, going without breakfast so that the prisoner and keeper of the opium lounge at the out-station where we spent the night might have no excuse for detaining us. I had been gone in all twenty-three days, of which the greater part of twelve days was spent in travelling. I travelled about 750 miles by railway.

Mrs. F. Garfield thinks you will wish I had taken expressage instead of locals in this tedious journey, but you see the reason I trained coming back was to get here for her birthday, and I succeeded for the better part of it. And by some telepathy, we had for dinner the exact ice cream for which I had been pining all the way from Yutai.

FINIS!!!!!

WINN C. FAIRFIELD

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
July 10, 1915

Dear Dr. Strong:

I am enclosing a journal, in decidedly rambling style, of my wanderings during the last three weeks of June. I am not sure that you will find anything that will interest your readers, but you may be interested in it for yourself. I wrote it principally for my mother and the church, sending it along in instalments from various points.

I am allowed an extra vacation this summer in view of the fact that I have not been able to take one for the last two years. We had all our plans made to spend it at Peitaiho, when it seemed best not to expose Margaret to the long journey and the changes of diet necessitated. Mrs. Fairfield elected to stay at home, but it seemed necessary, if my work were to have any freshness, that I should get away for a "change." This letter is the record of that change. I hope to get to Yütaohe for two or three weeks for the rest. Meanwhile, I am loafing here, free from the ordinary responsibilities and trying to get some of the neglected odd jobs done.

The weather is not conducive to strenuous work of any kind, as it has been roasting hot, even at night, which is very unusual for our mountainous country. What is more serious is that the crops are suffering for lack of rain, though the wheat harvest is just about over, having escaped the downpours that ruined it on the threshing-floors last year. They say that it is very good.

I suppose you very likely will not see this until you are back from such vacation as you are able to get. We follow the financial reports in the Herald with great interest, naturally, and are grateful for the way in which on the whole the Board has held its own so far. Surely to be able not only to meet the year's obligations, but to pay off the debt would be grand beyond all desert. Sincerely,

Wayne C. Fairfield

Fairbrother, Kansas, Ohio
July 10, 1915

Dear Dr. Strong:

I am enclosing a journal, in doubtfully rambling style, of my wanderings during the last three weeks of June. I am not sure that you will find anything that will interest your readers, but you may be interested in it for yourself. I wrote it primarily for my mother and the church, sending it along in instalments from various points.

I am allowed an extra vacation this summer in view of the fact that I have not been able to take one for the last two years. Had all our plans made to spend it at Pettsiho, when it seemed best not to expose Margaret to the long journey and the changes of diet necessitated. Mrs. Fairfield elected to stay at home, but it seemed necessary, if my work were to have any freshness, that I should get away for a "change." This letter is the record of that change. I hope to get to Ukiah for two or three weeks for the rest. Meanwhile, I am loafing here, free from the ordinary responsibilities and trying to get some of the neglected odd jobs done.

The weather is not conducive to strenuous work of any kind ~~as it has been yesterday not, even at night, which is very unusual for~~ our mountainous country. But is more serious is that the crops are suffering for lack of rain, though the wheat harvest is just about over, having escaped the downpours that ruined it on the threshing-floors last year. They say that it is very good.

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Lawrence Fairfield

Jacobu-
July 10-1915

CD AUG 21 1915

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
July 19, 1915

Dr. James L. Barton,
Foreign Secretary of the American Board

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have letters from the Rooms dating March 23, April 6, April 15, April 29, April 30, May 1, and May 26, so that it is perhaps just as well that I acknowledge the receipt of them at any rate. Of course, a number of these are duplicates of letters to the Mission Secretary which call for no action on our part, although they are of great interest to us. We have been following with very keen interest the question of the possible designation of Dr. VanNuys, a class-mate of mine, by the way, to Fenchow. It is perfectly easy to see that the Foundation feels called upon to guard its investments, and to make sure that it is not imposed upon or supporting a doctor for one work while he is really doing another. Nevertheless, we feel that few greater services could be rendered the Chinese nation just at this stage than by strengthening the work in the existing hospitals. I have just been reading a book on modern hospitals and their management, and it has impressed upon me the very great discrepancy between the situation of a physician here and that of one at home.

It is a matter of regret that the papers in regard to Mr. Wolfe's case were not full enough in their technical aspect, and I have called Dr. Hemingway's attention to it, for future reference in similar cases. The Mission was at a loss to know just what arrangement the Board usually made in such cases, as far as finances are concerned, and for that reason left the details to be arranged between Mr. Wolfe and yourselves. As we now understand that it is the policy of the Board under such circumstances to continue the field

salary, and to make such arrangements as may prove necessary for the traveling expenses, we shall know what to recommend next time! May there never be a next time! Our last word from Mr. Wolfe was very favorable, noting a marked improvement not only in general health, but also in his hearing, and as we understand that he is expected at Peitaiho the last of August, we suppose that the details of his return have been arranged.

It is to be hoped that in any constructive work upon the problem of Christian literature in the mission field, provision be made for providing a literature that is up to date, and for a literature that represents the theological standpoint of the Congregational church, for an instance. The tendency here in China is to publish literature which will meet with approval from the conservative, very often the extremely conservative, branches of the missionary constituency, and the consequence is that the great majority of the literature is such as not three in ten of the Congregational pastors at home would want to distribute in their parish. I hope that the committee on literature will find a way of meeting this very definite need. What is the use of having your people read as their doctrinal nourishment the theology of 1800, more or less, and then having to get them straightened out afterward?

With reference to Mr. Woodall's appointment, we simply say that we wish all of us had such an all around administrative equipment as he has, and that there was a twin of his in every station in China.

Your last letter, or rather that from Mr. Bell, bore welcome news of the appointment of Miss Horn and Miss Munger. We appreciate the energy of the W.B.M.I. in filling up our ranks here so promptly, and hope that all of these workers will reach the field in

time to take advantage of the first term of the Peking Language School, if the District decides they are to go to it.

The Board's experiment in sending a colored missionary to Africa is very interesting, and we shall wish it the very best of success. Does that mean likewise that the Board would consider the appointment of an American citizen of Chinese ancestry to work in China as a missionary? We have understood that it was not the policy of the Board to appoint any native to work in his native land, but this, of course, is a different matter, and we shall be very much interested in the fresh demonstration of the Board's policy in the matter.

Our railway is washed out again, with Dr. Hemingway, Miss Heebner and the Wolfes on the outside of it, but we hope it may get repaired in less time than it has taken the last two years. It looks as if nothing short of afforestation would meet the situation.

We shall follow the Board in our prayers in these closing days of the financial year. We have been following with interest your report of the financial progress, and have been proud that you are planning to send so large a number to the field this fall. Surely this is no time to fall back.

Very cordially yours,

For the Shansi District,

Myrne C. Fairfield

Secretary.

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Very cordially yours,

For the Shansi District,

Luther Tenfelder

Secretary.

Taihuaen

Oct 19, 1915.

REC'D SEP 8 1915

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
August 4, 1915

16

Dear Dr. Barton:

In browsing through the old files of the Shansi Mission Secretary's correspondence in search of scandal, I noticed a suggestion from Dr. E. E. Strong that where mission secretaries had in the files papers that were likely to prove of considerable historical value, they should forward them to the Board rooms where they could be adequately protected against fire and similar accidents.

Two years ago, Rev. F. M. Price, who was formerly a member of our Mission, handed to me in Paotingfu a paper or statement which he had drawn up in 1890 or 1891 relative to the beginnings of mission work in Shansi. He said that he could not remember the circumstances under which it was originally drawn up, or why it was not sent. It would perhaps be truer to say that Mrs. Price handed it to me, as she was the one who had preserved it with the feeling that it might be of interest to our Mission. I was natutally very glad to get it, as our records of things before 1900 are naturally very incomplete, and it has been circulated in our District since then. I have just had time to make a copy of it, which I am keeping here, and am sending the original document, as Dr. Strong suggested, to you for safe-keeping. Its main value seems to me to be the fact that it was actually written twenty-five years ago, and is not the result of present memories or research.

Our lives move on peacefully here while the world is at war. I have been spending the time since returning from my spree in working up "vacation odd jobs", among them catching up with my correspondence which has been running behind ever since my return from America in 1912. The wash outs on the railway have been repaired, and Dr. Hemingway arrived over it in triumph a couple of weeks ago, escorting a Holstein-Guernsey-???? bull, with which we hope to improve our milk supply. As out two cows recently have been yielding a grand total of seven pints of milk per day for the last few weeks, it is easy to see that improvement will not come amiss.

We were glad to see by the July Herald, arrived last night, that the treasury was looking up a bit at the end of May, and glad to see that receipts still showed a considerable balance over last year. May that balance be maintained, and the Board's debt of two years ago be wiped out. Would it not be a strange providence if the debt of peace were wiped out by them contributions made in time of war?

I will acknowledge, unofficially, the receipt of copies of your letters of June 11 and 18 to Dr. Smith. We are eagerly anticipating the arrival of our new ladies, and trying to meet them on their way, with letters of greeting. It cannot but be a matter of keen disappointment to us that Dr. VanNuys was finally, as we understand, not accepted by the China Medical Board.

Very sincerely yours,

Wynne C. Fairfield

Tsinkiang, Shensi, China
August 4, 1915

Dear Dr. Barton:

In browsing through the old files of the Shensi Mission Secretary's correspondence in search of scandal, I noticed a suggestion from Dr. E. H. Strong that where mission secretaries had in the files papers that were likely to prove of considerable historical value, they should forward them to the Board rooms where they would be adequately protected against fire and similar accidents.

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Our lives move on generally here while the world is at war. I have been spending the time since returning from my agree in working up "vacation odd jobs", among them catching up with my correspondence which has been running behind ever since my return from America in 1912. The week ends on the railway have been repaired, and Mr. Hunting arrived over it in triumph a couple of weeks ago, escorting Holstein-Guernsey-???? bull, with which we hope to improve our milk supply. As out two cows recently have been yielding a grand total of seven pints of milk per day for the last few weeks, it is easy to see that improvement will not come amiss.

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Very sincerely yours,

Augustus Hanford

Aug. 4-1915

Taylor

Hanford

RECD SEP 7 1915

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
August 7, 1915

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of July 2 arrived last night. As I have already written you quite recently, I suppose there is no necessity of an immediate answer, but it has occurred to me that perhaps there is one source of irritation in our American Board circles in China which is a misunderstanding. I refer to the fact that Dr. Gulick, formerly connected with the Japan Mission of the American Board, is both speaking and writing a great deal on the relations between Japan and China. Inasmuch as missionaries of the American Board in China are requested, (to put it as courteously as possible), not to discuss the Chino-Japanese situation in letters or articles intended for America, it has been rather hard to understand why similar limitations were not suggested to Dr. Gulick. It occurred to me last night, however, that it is possible that Dr. Gulick, instead of being loaned temporarily to the Federal Council, as I at least had understood the case, has altogether severed his connection with the American Board, and so has passed beyond its influence. If this is true, I should like to know it definitely, as of course the Board could not then be accused, as it is now accused, of preferential treatment toward the missionaries in Japan.

This leads me to a second question, which I am sure all of us would be glad to have answered authoritatively: Have the missionaries of the Board in Japan been "requested" to refrain from discussion of the situation? If not, why not? If so, why did Dr. Pettee discuss it on page 446 of the April 8 number of the Congregationalist?

It is evident from the preceding paragraphs that the source of irritation is what appears to be an unfair discrimination between the missionaries in the two countries? So far as my correspondence shows, the Board has never informed us that it has sought in the same way to restrain the free expression of the missionaries to Japan. That may have been an oversight, or it may be that such action has never been taken. I understand that some of the missionaries in Japan have no desire to rush into print in an attempt at defending the moral integrity of Japanese diplomacy, but there are some who believe that the Japanese can do no wrong. Would it not be a wise thing, if it has not already been done, to ask the Japanese missionaries, as well as the Chinese missionaries, to refrain from a discussion of the subject? That would certainly place the Board in a soundly neutral position which it does not appear to occupy at the present time.

The Peking Daily News of August 4 has a long editorial discussing an article by Dr. Gulick, probably a reprint, appearing in the Seoul Press of July 28. I trust Dr. Smith to see that it gets to you, along with his other clippings! The attitude taken by the Chinese editor of the News toward Dr. Gulick's article is very much at variance with his ordinary tone toward missionaries and missionary work. Are such incidents as these likely to help missionary work in China?

Very sincerely yours,

Wynne C. Fairfield

Tsinkiang, Szechwan, China
August 7, 1915

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of July 2 arrived last night. As I have already written you quite recently, I suppose there is no necessity of an immediate answer, but it has occurred to me that perhaps there is one source of irritation in our American Board circles in China which is a misunderstanding. I refer to the fact that Dr. Guitch, formerly connected with the Japan Mission of the American Board, is both speaking and writing a great deal on the relations between Japan and China. Inasmuch as missionaries of the American Board in China are requested, (to put it as courteously as possible), not to discuss the Sino-Japanese situation in letters or articles intended for America, it has been rather hard to understand why similar limitations were not suggested to Dr. Guitch. It occurred to me last night, however, that it is possible that Dr. Guitch, instead of being loaned temporarily to the Federal Council, as I at least had understood the case, has altogether severed his connection with the American Board, and so has passed beyond its influence. If this is true, I should like to know it definitely, as of course the Board could not then be assumed, as it is now assumed, to preferential treatment toward the missionaries in Japan.

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Very sincerely yours,

Lyman Hufeld

Copy to Dr Guitch

Taken

Aug. 7-1915

REC'D DEC 3 1915
Copy

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
October 31, 1915

Dear Fellow-Workers:

The fall weather is well established by this time, and even the people who light their fires by the calendar are wishing that the fifth of November would come! I believe they are even planning to light the fires in the church today, and that is the last place they usually warm, because everybody keeps on wearing out-door clothes when they get in anyway. This cooler weather will mean that very soon the Sunday afternoon preaching may have to take a different form, but last Sunday we had the best afternoon of the season.

At a village about three miles from here, and perhaps two miles to the north of the city, they were having a big fair, and our squad of preachers decided that we would go there for the Sunday. So a dinner was hastily eaten, and we met at our rendezvous at the city chapel. A number of others went too, because it was likely to prove such an opportunity. We loaded up with something over a thousand sheets of literature, and took along "the gospel umbrella," a big umbrella of the sort we use on wagons at home, which had been fixed with a standard so that it could be set up anywhere and decorated with the Ten Commandments, one in each section of the cover. Then we took forty-nine gospels, each bound separately, with an attractive picture, an introduction and a map.

We strung out over the road a good deal, as the tailor who used to be a book-seller set the pace, and he is used to covering the ground in less time than the average man, so that not all could keep up with him, and we finally reached the fair ground in two parties. When I say "fair ground", you naturally think of a big enclosure with a grand-stand, a race-track, and perhaps some buildings for the display of exhibits. But forget that vision. All that is needed here to constitute a fair ground is a piece of open ground, usually just in front of a temple, and between it and the stand for theatrical plays, which usually faces the temple gate for the greater convenience of the god in seeing the plays. But the outstanding feature of this fair was that two theatres were going, at two different temples. When one stopped, the other began. And, moreover, there were twelve sets of girls, carried on iron poles by groups of men. These are called "teah goon", meaning iron rods. Sometimes there would be two girls below, and one girl between them above, all apparently hanging in the air unsupported, but in reality suspended from an intricate arrangement of the iron poles. Sometimes one girl would appear to be standing on the arm of another. The girls were in general from ten to twelve years old, but they were draped with woman's clothes so that they appeared much larger. As they were carried along, they waved their arms and their fans in an approved theatrical manner, slightly bowing and gesturing with their long sleeves. To have twelve sets of these girls, richly dressed in silks, at one occasion is a great rarity, and as a consequence, people had crowded in from every-where. The clerks in the city were given half-holidays during the fair, one set going in the morning and another in the afternoon, and throughout the city, the tide of people set steadily toward the north gate. As we crossed the dry river bed just north of the city, we could see at intervals on either hand strings of people crossing on other paths. Our aptest comparison is circus-day at home.

REC'D DEC 3 1917

Paper

Kaikadon, Shensi, China
October 21, 1918

Dear Fellow-Workers:

The fall weather is well established by this time, and even the people who light their fires by the calendar are wishing that the fifth of November would come! I believe they are even planning to light the fires in the church today, and that is the last place they usually warm, because everybody keeps on wearing out-door clothes when they get in anyway. This cooler weather will mean that very soon the Sunday afternoon preaching may have to take a different form, but last Sunday we had the best afternoon of the season.

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Coming out over the road a good deal, as the tailor who used to be a book-seller met the page, and he is used to covering the ground in less time than the average man, so that not all could keep up with him, and we finally reached the fair ground in two parties. When I say "fair ground", you naturally think of a big enclosure with a grand-stand, a race-track, and perhaps some booths for the display of exhibits. But forget that vision. All that is needed here to constitute a fair ground is a piece of open ground, usually just in front of a temple, and between it and the stand for theatrical plays, which usually face the temple. Note for the greater convenience of the god in seeing the plays. But the outstanding feature of this fair was that two theatres were going, at two different temples. When one stopped, the other began. And, moreover, there were twelve sets of girls, carried on iron poles by groups of men. These are called "sedan poles", meaning iron rods. Sometimes there would be two girls below, and one girl between them above, all apparently hanging in the air unsupported. But in reality suspended from an intricate arrangement of the iron poles. Sometimes one girl would appear to be standing on the arm of another. The girls were in general from ten to twelve years old, but they were dressed with women's clothes so that they appeared much larger. As they were carried along, they waved their arms and their fans in an approved theatrical manner, slightly bowing and fanning with their long sleeves. To have twelve sets of these girls, richly dressed in silks, at one occasion is a great rarity, and as a consequence, people had crowded in from every-where. The clerks in the city were given half-holiday during the fair, one set going in the morning and another in the afternoon, and throughout the city, the tide of people set steadily toward the north gate. As we crossed the dry river bed just north of the city, we could see at intervals on either hand strings of people crowding on other paths. Our apt comparison is stone-day at home.

Into such an assemblage we were to thrust our message of eternal life in fellowship with the Father through our Lord Jesus Christ. I wonder if Paul faced such scenes at the Isthmian games in Corinth in those days when the Gospel proved its power. We found that there was a road between the two theatres, and along this highway the streams of men passed endlessly in both directions. The women we can hardly reach at such a time because we are men, and also because they are for the most part perched up in their carts where they can see the crowds, and, perchance, be seen of them! Men and boys, however, are our legitimate work, and they were there by the thousands. So we pitched our umbrella by the road-side, on a little elevation, sang a hymn, and in less than no time had a crowd of forty or fifty around our little party. We took turns in preaching to this crowd, and while one was preaching, others slipped out to the edges of the roadside, and distributed tracts and sold the gospel portions. We have not recently tried just this experiment, of giving to every one who came along. Tracts, even though cheap enough when bought in quantities, are still expensive when there is no appropriation for them, and one has to depend on specials or his own pocket. But on this occasion we decided ~~to try the other policy, and~~ give them to all who asked, as long as they lasted. And a hundred tracts did not last very long at that rate. One soon had to go back for more and more, and before the day was done, the pile of tracts that had been a burden on the way coming out had vanished into thin air, --not quite that, for they had gone into many hands. Just what fruitage we shall have from that sowing, the Father alone knows. Doubtless many of them were thrown away after they had been glanced over casually. And probably many of them were turned into waste paper. But the uses of waste paper in the Kingdom are many. I was reading just the other day of a missionary who saw a street vendor tearing up an old Bible and using the leaves for wrapping paper. He was just about to remonstrate when he saw the last customer take off the piece of wrapping paper and commence to read what was printed on it. Then he realized that the old vendor was possibly doing more good than he realized. So, too, we trust our sheets, not to capricious fortune, but to a God who cares, sure that if there is apparent waste in the processes of nature, a tremendous amount of seed produced for that which produces results in its turn, a little waste in this seed-sowing may not be a mistake. Every last Gospel we had brought was sold, and empty-handed, tired of body but glad in heart, we turned back to the city. The next day others went out, and the next, and so the testimony goes on.

Tomorrow we start a three weeks' class in Romans with the volunteer preachers who have promised to help at the Tenth Moon Fair here in the city, beginning on November 19, and continuing until about December 11. People come to this fair from all over the plain, and for the last two years we have had evidence of success in our preaching in knowing of those who have been won to Christ primarily because of this preaching. Will you not join with us in the prayer that the work this year may be more effective than ever before?

Our little Margaret celebrates her first birthday tomorrow, and we are reminded afresh of the Goodness that has kept her through these months. This letter can hardly reach you by Thanksgiving, but it ought to reach you in time to wish you one and all a Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely, Wayne C. Fanfield

To Friends

Dec. 31-1915

Received Jan 1

Jacka

D MAR 29 1916

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
February 25, 1916

Dear Dr. Strong:

You may be amused at my changes of address in the same envelope, appearing now as Secretary of the District, and again as chairman of the publicity committee of the Mission. But inasmuch as letters of the Secretary have to be filed in each station, and the matter about which I now have to write is entirely separate, it seems best to inflict a separate letter on you. For reference in the office, it may perhaps be just as well too.

Our Mission, as you may judge from my letter to which you replied on January 1, 1916, has been cogitating lately upon the subject of its publicity expenditures, and their effectiveness. As I wrote you on November 27th, the Mission has expended a good deal of money in printing and posting its reports. In 1914, the mission got out a report in twelve sections, or rather forms, for some were duplicates, with a total paging of 225,300 pages, and 4454 separate copies, at a cost of over $900 Mexican or $400 gold at a general rate. In 1915, the mission got out an edition of 2800 reports, uniform, at a cost of something over $400 Mexican, or say $175 gold. I cannot give the exact figures, as a number of the members had their reports mailed in bulk to their stations, and then remailed them themselves, so that the cost of ther foreign postage did not go through my hands. Now while these figures do not perhaps bulk large in the single year, they mount up, and a good many of us have been raising the question whether the money is being employed to the best advantage in this way. This question comes from our knowledge that very many of the reports are never read, even partially, for a variety of reasons which we can only partly discover; from our fear that we may be simply covering in a less effective way the field which the Board is already reaching; and from our knowledge that other missions of the Board are issuing more frequent publications, and in some cases more attractive ones, as for example, the recent publication of the Shao-wu Station.

The Mission has appointed a committee, composed of Dr. Smith, Mrs. Ellis and myself, to investigate the whole question of publicity, and we are looking for all available light on the question. We are looking up different lines, Mrs. Ellis trying to get the ideas of the members of the Mission, DR. Smith continuing his lookout for good ideas in the reports of other missions, and I trying to find out the ideas of the Board on the subject, as well as investigating the experience of the Japan Mission News and of the Foochow Mission Quarterly.

If it is possible, I should be glad to have you talk over the questions I raise with the other members of the staff, particularly Dr. Patton and Mr. Eddy, unless you have already done so. I suppose our standard of efficiency will be returns in interest, expressed in prayer, money and life. Of course, it is difficult to tabulate these returns, and perhaps that can be better done on the field, but we should like the impression of the home office.

1-Have the reports of the North China and Shansi Missions in the past helped the publicity work of the Board?

2-Is the typographical work so far obtained in China so inferior as to seriously handicap the reports as to chances of getting read?

3-Is it possible for a missionary editor in China to keep in such touch with American life that he can adapt his publications

to American readers? Or would it be better for the Mission to retire from the publication field altogether, and leave the publicity work to the Board?

4-~~How much time should~~ With what class of readers in mind should the reports be prepared: i.e. should we try to publish:

1)A report of stewardship to those already interested; or
2)A presentation of the work to personal friends of the missionaries; or
3)A very popular report intended to interest new people in the work. ---------

Of course, a report would probably combine elements of interest to all three. But where should the emphasis be laid?

5-In the judgment of the Board, is the Foochow Messenger, published three times a year, of greater value in maintaining interest than an annual report? What do you think of its paper? Typography? Illustrations? Subject matter?

6-The same questions with regard to the Japan Mission News, published monthly??

7-For what constituency is "The Orient" published? Is it intended primarily to report the work of our Missions,or does it occupy a place more like the Chinese Recorder? Does it meet expenses? How much of Mr. Riggs' time is supposed to be allowed for this editorial work? Do the Turkey Missions publish annual reports in addition, or do they do all their publicity work through"The Orient"?

8-Do you think that the North China Mission would render a greater service to the Board if it undertook a more frequent publication than the annual report? If so, what style? How frequent? How much time could profitably be spent on it? If it were not self-supporting, would the deficit be a legitimate charge against the Mission Publication Fund?

9-Do you think that a quarterly or monthly publication of all the China Missions of the American Board would be more effective than publications by the several missions?

10-If questions 9 and 10 are answered in the negative, what suggestions have you as to improvements in the form, contents, methods of circulation, and so forth of the annual report?

11-In general, any suggestions as to ways in which the Mission can cooperate with the Board more effectively in publicity work?

These questions are not easily answered, and many of them cannot, in the nature of the case, be more than opinions. We shall be glad to have your report on such questions as you can answer as soon as possible, preferably by the first of May, which looks rather dubious. I should have got this letter off a week earlier if I had not had to go to Fenchow to talk about the McConnaughey furlough question.

Thank you for your letter of January 1. The illustration of a family of children and the candy-jar is admirably to the point. Sometimes a kid gets a stick of candy just because he asks! We are glad to know that the Newtonville Church is getting its shoulder under the wheel in such fine shape. I wish that all of the $1395 coming to the American Board might be avaiable in the Taikuhsien Station.

Raymond Hughes

We have been getting only $1120 the last three years, and such expansion as we have been able to undertake has been done from precarious special gifts or personal funds. Some of the members of the station are already giving a tenth or more of their incomes to meet needs and opportunities that seem imperative, and still the large north-eastern section of our field is practically untouched. As soon as we have the means to handle it, the English Baptist Mission has unofficially intimated that it will turn over to our Mission the Chiaoch'eng--Wenshui field through which you passed between Fenchow and Ch'ingyuan on your way to Taiyuanfu. The Chiaoch'eng section would naturally fall to our work, with the northern section of Wenshui. The English Baptists are proposing this partly in the interests of a better geopgraphical adjustment, and partly because of lack of funds. But of course it is out of the question at the present rate of appropriation.

In this connection, you may be interested in the budget of the Evangelistic Committee for the present year. The amounts are in the fractional silver currency, dimes and double-dimes, at the rate of twenty-five dimes to the dollar gold.

Church	Salaries	Grants Coal and Oil	Gateman	Incidentals	Rent	Total
Taikuhsien	395.00					395.00
Tungyang	90.00	40.00			65.00	195.00
Tunfang	120.00	20.00				140.00
Hsikut'sun	105.00	30.00				135.00
Ch'ingyuan		35.00			25.00	60.00
*Kaopai	105.00	24.00	20.00	10.00	15.00	174.00
3 colporteurs	225.00					225.00
Travelling Expenses Committee Members						15.00
						1339.00

Income

From American Board Appropriations	900.00
From gifts Taikuhsien Foreigners	272.00
From "special" receipts or gifts guaranteed by P. L. Corbin	100.00
" " " " " " " W. C. Fairfield	67.00
	1339.00

*Kaopai is a new outstation which has no baptized members as yet, and only four inquirers. In the other cases, the local church has to make up the balance of its expenses. In former years we have asked a contribution, but this year are asking them to put all their contributions into local church expenses with a view to increase self-support. But even with this, it is easy to see that the share of the appropriation which comes to the evangelistic work, $360 gold, is fearfully inadequate to carry the evangelistic work for 375,000 people. May the Board soon be well on its way toward its second million!

I have sent a report of the city evangelistic work to Mr. Muste, thinking that he might be interested. Do you think it is worth while another year?

Please give our cordial regards to all your family, most of whom I suppose I should not recognize on the street if I saw them now after these seven years. Even our Margaret has changed in the past year!

Very sincerely yours,

Myron C. Fairfield

We have been getting only $1120 the last three years, and such expansion as we have been able to undertake has been done from precarious special gifts or personal funds. Some of the members of the station are already giving a tenth or more of their incomes to meet needs and opportunities that seem imperative, and still the large north-eastern section of our field is practically untouched. As soon as we have the means to handle it, the English Baptist Mission has unofficially intimated that it will turn over to our Mission the Chiaoch'eng--Wenshui field through which you passed between Fenchow and Ch'ingyuan on your way to Taiyuanfu. The Chiaoch'eng section would naturally fall to our work, with the northern section of Wenshui. The English Baptists are proposing this partly in the interests of a better geographical adjustment, and partly because of lack of funds. But of course it is out of the question at the present rate of appropriation.

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Tunfang	120.00	20.00				140.00
Hsinhsien	106.00	20.00				126.00
Ch'ingyuan		36.00			24.00	60.00
*Hsopei	105.00	24.00	20.00	10.00	15.00	174.00
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Please give our cordial regards to all your family, most of whom I suppose I should not recognize on the street if I saw them now after these seven years. Even our Margaret has changed in the past year!

Very sincerely yours,

Henry Sheppard

Taiyuanfu

Feb. 25-1916

REC'D MAR 29 1916

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
February 25, 1916

Dear Dr. Strong:

The following motion has been passed by the Shansi District, which calls for as speedy action as possible, either affirmative or negative, on the part of the Prudential Committee:

> "VOTED, That the Shansi District request the Prudential Committee to grant to Miss Grace E. McConnaughey her furlough, to begin in the spring of 1916, and to cable reply at the earliest possible moment."

The consideration which has brought this matter to a head is the fact that it seems best to the District that Mr. and Mrs. Pye should wait until 1917 to take their furlough, instead of this year. That is the year in which, according to schedule, Miss McConnaughey's furlough would fall. In the present situation of the Fenchow Station it does not seem wise that both Miss McConnaughey and Mrs. Pye should be absent from the station the same year, as that would throw the weight of the woman's work on Miss Horne and the married ladies of the station, most of whom have been now in China less than two years and a half. The District was therefore, in its opinion, faced with the alternatives of postponing Miss McConnaughey's furlough to 1918, or of advancing it to 1916. For the reasons given below, it is the judgment of the District that it had better come in 1916 than in 1918, and the motion reported above is the result.

The reason that action was not taken earlier on this matter is that there has been some doubt whether it would be possible for Mr. Pye wisely to remain for another year. The advantages of his remaining are obvious. Mr. Hummel and Mr. Warner have been here barely ax year, and if Mr. Pye went at this time, the whole weight of the large educational and evangelistic work of the Fenchow station would fall on Mr. Leete, with such counsel and advice as might be obtained from the other members of the station who had been here longer. Owing to a combination of circumstances with which the Board is already familiar, Mr. Leete has already had large responsibilities thrust upon him, which have practically deprived him of the opportunity for language study from February to October of last year, and possibly longer. If Mr. Pye is able to stay a year longer, it is the hope of the District that Mr. Leete will be able to complete the foundation of his language study, and at the end of that time, Mr. Hummel and Mr. Warner will be able to swing the main responsibility for the educational work between them, so that Mr. Leete will have a much ~~larger~~ lessened responsibility. In addition, since Mrs. Pye is staying on the extra year, by the close of that time from all reports, Miss Horne will be ready to take the main responsibility for the girls' school, with Miss McConnaughey's counsel, and that of the other ladies of the station. Mr. Pye has already written you of the present situation in the Fenchow field as regards the misunderstanding of last spring, and he feels that with another year the results of that misunderstanding, which are now rapidly disappearing, will be entirely cleared up.

While the advantages of Mr. Pye's staying are obvious, there has been question raised in regard to two points. The question has been asked whether it is fair to Mr. Pye's physical condition to allow him to stay on the field another year. While Mr. Pye has not had a detailed examination lately, the general condition of his health is greatly improved over what it was last year, and the new regime

seems decidedly beneficial in thsi respect. The members of the District feel that there is not a large degree of risk in allowing the extra year of work. The second question raised had to do with the question whether Mr. Pye's presence on the field would not be of larger value in 1917-1918 than in 1916-1917. This was largely in view of the probability that in the fall of 1917, the long-hoped-for cooperation with the government school would begin. You have already received from Messrs. Pye, Warner and Hummel a statement of the situation as it actually exists, which seems to warrant small hope for immediate developments of that nature, and all things considered, it seems in the best interests of the work that the newer men should have the additional freedom for language study which the present decision makes possible.

The question reverts then to why Miss McConnaughey should take her furlough in 1916 rather than in 1918? Aside from the general consideration, pointed out by Mr. John W. Wood, on page 181, of the Foreign Missions Conference report for 1912, indicating that a shorter period is more apt to be in the interests of efficiency than a longer one, it is the judgement of the District that with reference to the situation on the field, Miss McConnaughey's absence will cause less detriment to the work, and her place will be more easily filled in 1916-17 than in 1918-19. As you know, during the last two or three years, an effort has been made in Fenchow, through the Woman's School under Miss McConnaughey's charge, to prepare Bible women who can be used to build up the work for women in the field, so that the opposition which has come from untaught women may be decreased, and we may have Christian homes. Under usual conditions, a graduating class of six would finish the course in the spring of 1917. By a combination of family circumstances, that class has been reduced to two certain and one uncertain women. These will not be sufficient to launch the new campaign, nor, when once launched, would there be any one to take Miss McConnaughey's place in charge of it during her furlough. As you know, there have been a large number of contributions toward a new plant, better adapted to the needs of the school, and it is expected that that plant will be completed by the fall of 1917. It is the judgment of the District that it would be better to stop the work of the woman's school for a year, so giving the rest of the senior class opportunity to arrange their household matters so that they can study again, and then, on Miss McConnaughey's return from furlough carry forward steadily the work begun, year after year, rather than to graduate a smaller number, who could not do the necessary work in the field, and who would find themselves without Miss McConnaughey's direction within a year after graduation. On this arrangement, Miss McConnaughey would return to the field in the fall of 1917, as the new plant was being finished, resume the work in the school in its new quarters, and with the spring of 1918 inaugurate the new campaign for women.

The District has reason to believe that the W.B.M.I. would be inclined to favor the shorter term of service rather than the longer term. It was previously the understanding that the term of single women should be one year shorter than that of families, and although this distinction was obliterated when the general term of service was cut to seven years, the principle still holds good. In addition, when Miss Chaney was in America in 1914, Miss Wingate stated to her in the presence of Mrs. Lee that if, in view of her visit to America at that time, it seemed best for her to take her furlough in 1917 instead of 1916, it would probably be possible to arrange for an exchange of years, so that Miss McConnaughey would return to America in 1916.

These are the considerations which have weighed with the District in making this request, and we hope that the Prudential Committee will see its way clear to grant the furlough as requested. Inas much as it is necessary to secure passage across the Pacific several months in advance, if one is to be sure, the propriety of the additional request that reply be cabled as soon as possible is evident. I would suggest that rather than use the regular code, or the C.I.M. code, which might make trouble in transmission at that time, the Board simply telegraph "Authorized" in case the request of the District is granted, and "Refused" in case the request is refused. A copy of this letter is filed in each station, so that there ought to be no trouble in interpretation.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of sundry copies of letters addressed to the Secretary of the Mission, including the letters regarding your coming to the aid of the Foreign Department. It is hardly necessary to say that we welcome to that work one who has been so recently in the field, and understands the conditions so well. We can only regret the necessity which makes it impossible for Dr. Barton to carry the correspondence as formerly, and hope that these days may soon be over. I see in the paper that America has protested against the Armenian massacres, and threatens more drastic action if they are not brought to an end. It is hard to see just what can be done short of war, but we hope that the remonstrance will not be without its effect. The capture of Erzeroum, and the fact that the Turks are reported to be retreating upon Trebizond, Sivas and Diarbekir, make us think afresh of our friends in those stations, and their trials.

I have delayed answering Mr. Bell's letter of October 21, relating to Miss Connelly's transfer to Peking, because before its receipt we had already had the cable authorizing the transfer, subject to the approval of the Mission. As no further letter has come explaining the change in attitude of the Board, we assume that the matter is settled. The North China Council has approved of the transfer, and Miss Connelly leaves here next Wednesday for Peking.

Mr. Corbin has already reported to you the arrival of Miss Latha Corbin on January 31, and I presume Mr. Leete has reported that Miss Wynona Leete preceded her by two days. These additions to our ranks are most welcome.

Very sincerely yours,

Wayne C. Fairfield

Secretary of the Shansi District.

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Very sincerely yours,

Lyman Stewart

Secretary of the Shansi District.

Feb 25-1916

RECD MAY 1. 1917

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
March 27, 1917

Dear Dr. Strong:

I have just received a copy of your letter of January 30th. I have already written to Dr. Patton, supposing that he would be in charge of the program, and you will probably see that letter. I am writing now simply to suggest that you put North China participation as late as possible in the Board program, so as to allow the longest leeway possible for Pye and Martin to get there. Ocean travel is so uncertain nowadays, and may become more uncertain on account of the prospective out-break of war between America and Germany that there is only a very narrow margin of allowance. Either of them would count for more than I, though I shall be glad to do what I can.

[illegible] service, so that these new comers will not get the impression that they are to spend the whole first year in language school at the coast. The action thus taken is the result of a study of the situation for several years, and in particular of a questionnaire sent out by the language study committee to some of the leading authorities, practically all of whom agree that a shorter term than one year in the language school is desirable for those who are to be in districts where the Pekingese is not used. In this action, we are trying to secure a more general Mandarin than the Peking dialect, without limiting ourselves to the local dialects, which are decidedly local, especially in the case of Taikuhsien.

You will also notice Votes 13 and 14, requesting furloughs for Mr. and Mrs. Pye, and Mrs. Fairfield and myself. As these furloughs fall due in the regular course, I suppose no further explanation is needed, but early action will be appreciated.

In this connection, I should acknowledge the receipt of your cablegram with reference to Miss McConnaughey's furlough, which reached us during the sessions of the District Association. Thank you for the prompt action and reply.

Vote 15 expresses the District's approval of a leave of absence for Dr. Hemingway in the summer of 1917. The District is not informed as to the Board's policy in regard to leaves of absence during a term of service, but took action thus early in order that any necessary questions may be raised and settled in the months intervening. The reasons for the request follow the motion.

Very sincerely yours,

Seymour C. Fairfield

Secretary of the Shansi District

CARTE POSTA

郵政明信片

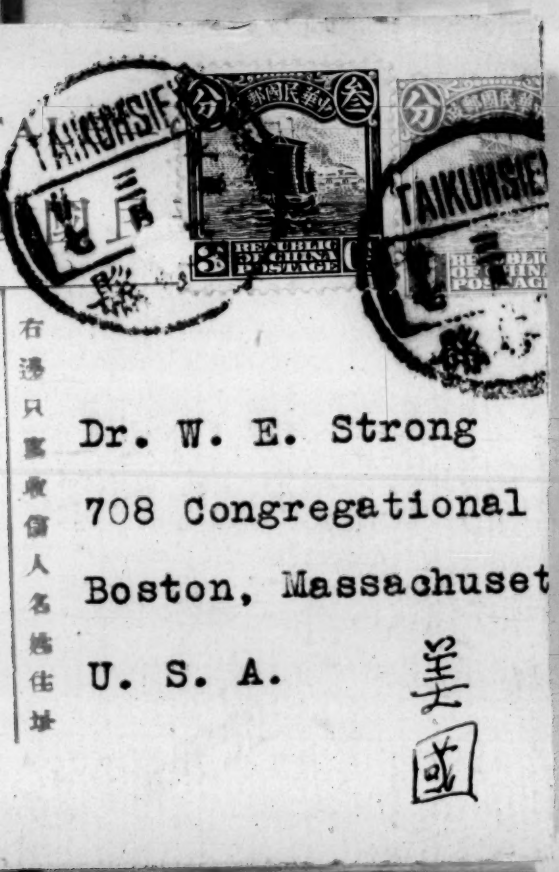
the start week after next.

Cordially & hope

not premature,

Truyuh C. Lieu

Feb-20-1916



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Very sincerely yours,

Seymour C. Fairfield

Secretary of the Shansi District

Feb-25-1916

REC'D MAY 26 1916

July 28, 1'

May 29a

21

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
April 10, 1916

Dear Dr. Strong:

In submitting the minutes of the Shansi District Annual Meeting, which have just been sent to me by Mr. Hummel, it seems necessary to call your attention to the fact that certain of the actions taken at this meeting do not require the endorsement of the Mission, and consequently should not be overlooked, as the request for a furlough for Mr. Pye was last year. Fortunately it has not been necessary for Mr. Pye to leave this spring, but in case it had become necessary to carry out the original vote of the District, we should have been in the same embarrassing situation as the other Districts.

You will notice Vote 2, which will come up again in the minutes of the District Association. There is some question as to whether this requires the endorsement of the Mission, as it was expressly stated in the Basis of Union that "The Shansi District shall be free to develop its own educational work, in connection with the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association", and if the Mission does not take action on this request, it should be considered as authoritative from the Shansi District.

You will further notice Vote 8 with regard to language students, a matter which has been left with the individual districts. While this does not require action by the American Board, it would be well for the Secretaries to keep this action in mind in their interviews with prospective members of the Shansi District, so that these new comers will not get the impression that they are to spend the whole first year in language school at the coast. The action thus taken is the result of a study of the situation for several years, and in particular of a questionnaire sent out by the language study committee to some of the leading authorities, practically all of whom agree that a shorter term than one year in the language school is desirable for those who are to be in districts where the Pekingese is not used. In this action, we are trying to secure a more general Mandarin than the Peking dialect, without limiting ourselves to the local dialects, which are decidedly local, especially in the case of Taikuhsien.

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Very sincerely yours,

Seymour C. Fairfield

Secretary of the Shansi District

Tsinkiaotien, Shensi, China
April 10, 1916

Dear Dr. Strong:

In submitting the minutes of the Shensi District Annual Meeting, which have just been sent to me by Mr. Hummel, it seems necessary to call your attention to the fact that certain of the actions taken at this meeting do not require the endorsement of the Mission, and consequently should not be overlooked, as the request for a furlough for Mr. Pye was last year. Fortunately it has not been necessary for Mr. Pye to leave this spring, but in case it had become necessary to carry out the original vote of the District, we should have been in the same embarrassing situation as the other Districts.

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You will further notice Vote 8 with regard to language students, a matter which has been left with the individual districts. While this does not require action by the American Board, it would be well for the Secretaries to keep this action in mind in their interviews with prospective members of the Shensi District, so that these new comers will notice the impression that they are to spend the whole first year in language school at the coast. The action thus taken is the result of a study of the situation for several years, and in particular of a questionnaire sent out by the language study committee to some of the leading missionaries, practically all of whom agree that a shorter term than one year in the language school is desirable for those who are to be in districts where the schoolness is not need. In this action, we are trying to secure a more general distribution of the teaching diplomas, without limiting ourselves to the local districts, which are decidedly local, especially in the case of [illegible].

You will also notice Votes 12 and 14, requesting furloughs for Mr. and Mrs. Pye, and Mrs. Schofield and myself. As these furloughs fall due in the regular course, I suppose no further explanation is needed, but early action will be appreciated.

In this connection, I should acknowledge the receipt of your cablegram with reference to Mr. Schofield's furlough, which reached us during the sessions of the District Association. Thank you for the prompt action and reply.

Vote 13 expresses the District's approval of a leave of absence for Dr. Hemingway in the summer of 1917. The District is not informed as to the Board's policy in regard to leaves of absence during a term of service, but took action thus early in order that any necessary questions may be raised and settled in the months intervening. The reasons for the request follow the motion.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Shensi District

Taiku

Gh-10-1916

907 North Bonnie Brae
Los Angeles, California
July 28, 1917

Dear Dr. Strong:

Your letter of July 23rd reached me here this morning. I was very glad that you had had a chance to see my letter of July 3rd, in which I tried to make clear my personal attitude with regard to the change. As to the question of our transfer, I have not been pressing for a decision since I realized that the question of a bequest from the Hall Estate was still uncertain. What I should appreciate, if it were possible, would be a definite statement that if there are funds available for the development of the educational work along the lines indicated, I should or should not be transferred to that educational work. But as neither the Board nor the Association seems inclined to pass on hypothetical cases, I shall have "patience to wait till some future date", when everything can be cleared up together. If I were not to be transferred to educational work even if there should be funds on hand sufficient for it, it would be a satisfaction to know it now.

A far more important question is raised in your letter, as previously in one from Dr. Patton, and that question Mr. Pye and I took up with President King when he was here as Mr. Pye passed through the city. That question is the proposed change in the basis of administration here at home, making the Board sole administrator, the appointing body for all representatives, and so forth. While we on the field are loyal to the American Board and believe that at the home end it would be exceedingly difficult to secure a more conscientious or sympathetic, not to say experienced, board of trustees than the Prudential Committee would constitute, there are two difficulties of administration on the field or relating to the field which make Mr. Pye and myself doubt seriously the wisdom of such a change.

The first of these relates to the question of the form of mission administration at the present time. I think it is no news to you or the Board that if the matter of the joint organization had been left to the Shansi District for decision, it would not have been settled in the present way for some years to come. While we are in sympathy with the underlying ideas, and definitely look forward to the time when full cooperation shall be a reality, most of us question its advisability at the present time, especially as it relates to the question of the control and administration of higher institutions of learning. Inasmuch as the cooperation has already been begun, we are doing our best to work it out, but so far it has been understood in our District that matters relating to the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association are decided by the District alone, and not the District Association, on the ground that the O.S.M.A. has not formally recognized the new organization. I suppose that the main reason that it has not done so is that the District has never asked it to do so, and the reason the District has not taken that action is because we have felt that we were not ready to recommend it, with the college in prospect. That this is the feeling, not simply of the Shansi District, but of the Mission as a whole in regard to higher education, - no, I should rather say of the Chihli District as well, for the Shantung District has not passed on it, - is indicated by the fact that the American Board members of the Board of Managers of the new Peking University were

District Association of Chihli

elected, not by the ~~Council~~, which would be the natural electing body if the University were recognized as coming under the control of the joint organization, but by the Chihli District. This action was taken against the protest of at least two members of the Chihli District, and was carried through by the members of the peking and Tungchow stations, where the educational institutions are. I do not know whether or not the question came up at the meeting of the Chihli District Association, as seemed likely, but when I was talking with Bob Chandler at the time of Dr. EL L. Smith's visit, he thought that the Chinese would protest against it, on the ground that this was a part of the work of the Mission as a whole, and should therefore come under the control of the joint body. The District (the Shansi District) went over this whole matter at its meeting this spring, and the unanimous feeling at the close of the discussion was that the fact that the supporting organization at home for the greater part of the educational work was different from the American Board and that this distinction had been recognized on the field, made it possible to provide for a Board of Control on the field in which, while definite provision looking toward the gradual inclusion of Chinese on that Board was made, for the present there would be a strong foreign majority, believing that this would be for the best interests of the projected educational system. (See Votes 4 and 6 of the Shansi District Minutes, 1917) At the present time, by the constitution of the District Association, the proportion of foreigners in that body cannot be greater than one-third of the total membership, which means that if the college and other higher educational work was recognized as an integral and in no sense distinct part of the mission work, the control on the field would be vested in a strong Chinese majority, unless we placed ourselves in the decidedly equivocal position of the Chihli District. Let me reiterate the fact that the proposal of the District to have such a separate board of control on the field was based on the unanimous conviction that the time was not ripe to place the field control of higher educational funds and policies in the present District Association. I hope that I have made clear to you the reason why I feel that the Shansi District, while believing fully in the Board at home, would question the wisdom of making the Board the home authority unless at the same time provision was made that the field control should be on a distinctly different basis from the regular work carried on by the Mission, that is to say, by the North China Council and the subsidiary District and Station Associations.

The second difficulty relates to the appointment of the members of the faculty. I have only a general knowledge of the preliminary negotiations between the O.S.M.A. and the Board, but I understand that the question of Mr. K'ung's appointment by the Board was raised, and decided in the negative in line with the general policy of the Board not to appoint natives of a country to any country. Thereafter, the Association itself appointed him as its representative, and as such he has remained. The understanding has been that he was to be on the same basis, financially, as the missionaries appointed by the American Board, and in general to bear the same relation to the Association that missionaries do to the Board. While there has been some friction involved in the actual working out of that understanding, it has been the conviction of a good many of us that men with the same training and doing the same grade of work should be on the same salary basis, whether they be Chinese or foreign. In no other way have we felt that we can avoid the suspicion that the foreigners are being treated as favorites, and that Chinese salaries are being sacrificed to the advantage of

the foreigners. And on no other basis have we felt that a man with American training would be willing to cooperate heartily in such an educational system. It was only this arrangement in the beginning which secured Mr. K'ung's services in the face of much more tempting opportunities, financially, and Yale at Changsha has taken exactly this stand. Gage, Dean of the Yale College, wrote me as follows on this point:

> "In regard to the Chinese who have returned from America and have joined our faculty, I may say that they are on the same basis with our Americans. They have the same salary and allowances and the same voting privileges, etc. At present we have only one such permanent member, but we have two or three more who are working into permanent positions. Of course we could not do this except with those who are of the right character. Such colleagues must be selected carefully, but, so far, we have been very fortunate. I am not sure that, all things considered, their expenses are not as great as ours. I am inclined to think they are in many cases. They have a great deal of entertaining to do and are obliged to meet many social expenses, which we do not incur. At any rate, we think it has created a much better feeling among the Chinese in general, to know that the Chinese, who have had the same amount of education, are put on an equality with us. The men, themselves, might be willing to forego some of the allowances, but we think it is a very great advantage to have it known that there is no distinction between them and us. In our institution they need their furlough for study."

Now if these men hold their chairs or appointments from a different body from that which has appointed the missionary members of the faculty, even though their salary be the same, there will be another one of the rankling differences. It is conceivable that some arrangement could be made by which actual appointments to the faculty, whether of missionaries or of others, should be made by the board of control on the field, with the understanding that the salaries of men doing the same work with the same training should be the same, whether paid directly by the Board or through the board of control on the field. I suppose the main difficulty comes in the dual relation of the missionaries, which the Chinese members of the faculty do not share, a dual relation which does not exist in the Yale situation, as they do only the educational work. But I am very sure that Mr. K'ung, for instance,-and he is only typical of the men trained in America,- would feel queer about being responsible to a board of control on the field while his missionary colleagues were primarily responsible to the Board at home.

Perhaps your wider vision of the whole problem of mission policy will feel that these difficulties are not insuperable in the readjustment proposed. I suppose the situation in Turkey is most nearly parallel. That in the Doshisha is not, as the Board is only nominally represented on the Board of Trustees, and that board of trustees, mainly Japanese, makes its own arrangements as to salaries with the Japanese returned students without looking in the mouths of the gift missionaries. But at any rate, these questions should be carefully considered before the final arrangements are clinched, and while Mr. Pye and I were authorized to represent the District in conference with the colleges concerned, I think Mr. Pye will agree with me in feeling that so fundamental a reorganization should be referred to the Shansi District before its final adoption.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Pye, who is now in Oberlin, and if his ideas on these subjects differ, he can write you to that effect. I am glad that he is in the East where conference is easy, and hope that in a few months more I shall be too.

Thank you again for writing me so fully about the reasons which stand in the way of your decision, reasons which I fully appreciate. As I said in the opening paragraph, if the Board and the Association were in agreement with the judgment of the District that I should go into the educational work if funds were forthcoming, it would be easier to settle my mind, and wait for the arrival or non-arrival of the funds to determine my plans. But perhaps it is just as well to keep both the ifs in solution a little longer.

As far as our plans are concerned, we haven't yet quite decided what we want to do so that there is no time being lost as we are looking into the possibilities at New York, Chicago, and elsewhere. I have figured out that for me individually, it would be almost as cheap to study at Union as to stay here and take the correspondence courses in the University of Chicago, as I had thought of doing. But we want to look into the possibilities of having the family together, too. Ernest Trueman, who married Julia Hocking, formerly a member of our Mission in Japan, spent a year in study in Union-Columbia with his family, the same size as ours, but the Y.M.C.A. paid $40 out of the $65 a month they had to pay for their flat, and their salaries are bigger than ours, anyway. We are looking into the expense of residence in Chicago now.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Strong and the children, and accept our sympathy for these summer days in the office.

Cordially,

Wayne C. Fairfield

Geo. Campbell, July 23, 1917

REC'D AUG 27 1917

907 North Bonnie Brae
Los Angeles, California
August 20, 1917

Dear Dr. Strong:

As there is barely a month more before the opening of Union and Columbia, and only three weeks before I ought to start East if I am to study there this first semester, I venture to write and suggest the action which I should like to have taken in case it is probable that I shall be transferred to educational work. Dr. Patton has already written that in case of such a transfer, you and he would approve of my spending a semester in study, but I suppose official action of the Prudential Committee would be necessary. I understand through Oberlin that Dr. Barton and Dr. Patton had a conference with the Hall Trustees on August 3, but Mr. Bohn did not know the results of the conference and was just starting on his vacation at the time he wrote.

After looking somewhat into the possibilities at Chicago, where there is a similar combination of strong educational and theological opportunities, I have decided that I can get the work needed better at New York. If I register at Union, and leave the family, I can get through the semester on my salary, after making provision for Mrs. Fairfield and Margaret. By doing that I shall be able to take four hours work in Columbia School of Education free, and it is possible that by taking sixteen or seventeen hours and paying for the extra points, I could get two good courses. Then I should want to get two courses in religious education under Coe and Hartshorne, Fleming's course on mission principles and methods, and a couple of courses in Biblical subject matter as well as a course under Fosdick. The course under Sailer in Columbia on problems in missionary education ought to put me in touch with the available literature, especially along the line of the curriculum reform movement which seems to have a good deal of suggestiveness for China, and a second course on supervision would probably come in handy.

Dr. E. L. Smith thinks that it would be out of the question for our family to attempt to get along on $91.67 a month in New York, and word from Chicago is to very much the same effect. But in any case, Mrs. Fairfield and Margaret would not want to leave here until about Christmas time, so that this first semester of resident study would involve a separation in any case. Our own plan would be that they stay here until just before Christmas, going at that time east, first to Grinnell in company with my mother, and then on to Pennsylvania to Mrs. Fairfield's people, among whom she would spend the month of January. From the first of February on until the latter part of May, I should be at your service for such work as you may want in the line of speaking and touring, and during that time we ought to visit the Mount Pleasant Church at Washington which has been partially supporting us and hopes to do more. I should like to make my headquarters during that period in the east so that Mrs. Fairfield could see as much of her relatives as possible. Then I should like to be at Oberlin for the period from the Seminary Commencement (May 23) through the College Commencement, (June 19), and after that work westward to sail about the middle of July.

The action which I should like to have taken as soon as possible, if it seems to you probable that the transfer to educa-

tional work will be made is as follows:

(1) Authorization of a semester of study in New York as outlined above.

(2) Authorization of traveling expenses for myself to New York, to be forwarded at once.

(3) Authorization at the present time of traveling expenses for Mrs. Fairfield and Margaret to Philadelphia or vicinity, to be drawn when needed.

I have tried to make these requests as specific as possible so that they may be settled clearly now, and we shall know where we stand. If the study is not regarded as advisable, I should still expect to ask for the authorization of traveling expenses for the family to the vicinity of Philadelphia, in view of the desirability of closer touch with Oberlin before returning to Shansi, of the fact that aside from my mother, all our relatives are now east of the Missouri, and of the special relation in which we stand to the Mount Pleasant Church.

In undertaking the work at Union, I should expect to arrange my work so as to leave my Sundays and probably my Saturdays also free for such work as could be done within those limits, and also to make arrangements to attend the Columbus meeting of the Board so desired.

I am afraid from the fact that we have heard nothing with regard to the conference with the Hall Trustees that things are still up in the air, and that very likely you will not be able at the present time to make a final decision as to the transfer into educational work. At the same time, if the transfer seems probable, and in view of the short time before the first semester opens, I venture to suggest that the course outlined at Union would not come amiss if I continue in the evangelistic work, which not infrequently involves some educational responsibilities, and I believe would be a worth-while venture for the Board.

This letter will probably reach your office at the end of this week or the first of next. I do not know whether you will have a Prudential Committee meeting next Tuesday or not, but if you are not able to secure formal action by the Prudential Committee, and are able to come to an agreement of the Cabinet, I should very much appreciate a night letter telling me of your decision, whether favorable or otherwise, so that I can make my plans, and in view of the state of the exchequer, when formal action is taken authorizing traveling expenses, I should equally appreciate the early forwarding of those expenses without further request to Mr. Wiggin.

I hope I have made it plain that I am not trying to force the hand of the Board in this matter, but am simply trying to secure something definite on which to base my plans for the immediate future, and I am sure you appreciate the situation. Of course, if a letter is already on the way from you with definite instructions, the request for a telegraphic reply becomes void.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Wynn C. Fairfield

Los Angeles,

Aug. 20, 1917

REC'D DEC 31 1917

600 West 122 Street
New York City
December 29, 1917

24

Dear Dr. Strong:

I understand through Bahn and Page that the Board has authorized a new evangelistic mission-ary for the Shansi District to take my place, and has also agreed to continue my salary until such time as the Memorial Association is in better shape to undertake it. Needless to say, I am very greatly rejoiced and relieved by this good news, and shall see to it that a satisfactory man is secured. We have lines on two men now.

Now that this matter is cleared up, may I venture to suggest that, as we have been in this country seven months, that it is getting time to make reservations for our sailing next summer, and that we shall want to be making some purchases on our refit, it might be as well for the Prudential Committee to vote our return at once if they intend to do so and the mission action is in proper form? (!!! I hope that this will not seem undue reiteration.)

Very sincerely yours,

Lucyna C. Fairfield

New York

Dec. 29, 1911.

Shaw

3

REC'D FEB 2 1918

UNIVERSITY CLUB OF CHICAGO
VERONE MEMENTO

January 30, 1918

Dear Mr. Strong:

Your letter with its invitation to come to Boston reached me just as I was leaving Oberlin last Saturday noon for this trip with Mr. Moore and Mr. Smith, and I have been on the go pretty much ever since.

As you see, I have left New York, and do not expect to

on our work as a station which they are supporting in whole or in part.

As soon as I get back to Oberlin I want to write you about a number of problems concerning the Oberlin Shansi work, which I should have been glad to talk over if it had been possible to arrange a visit at this time.

be back in the East until May. I am to be in Oberlin from February 4 to March 4, more or less (as to the latter date) and then spend seven weeks in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska. In May, we are to spend the first two weeks with the Mount Pleasant Church in Washington. If it is possible to arrange such a visit as you have suggested between May 15 and June 5, I should be very glad to meet the Prudential Committee and the Cabinet, and to be able to report to the Newtonville Church

After Monday my address for a month will be 182 Elm Street, Oberlin, Ohio.

Cordially,

Wayne C. Hairfield

Wayne C. Hairfield
Oberlin

Jan. 28 1916

REC'D APR 2 1918

WAR WORK COUNCIL

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

"WITH THE COLORS"

c/o Dr. Hitchcock, Chicago

March 30, 1917

Dear Dr. Strong:

Don't get alarmed. I'm simply staying in the Y.M.C.A. here at Lincoln, and they furnish this paper.

I have just learned that the Schwenkfelder Church holds its annual meeting on May 19 in the region of Philadelphia. As they are just undertaking the partial support of Miss Gladys Williams for work in Tarkiukien, it is highly desirable that Mrs. Fairfield and I should be there at that time. I write this because I had suggested (or you suggested it, I guess, that I might supply in the Newtonville Church in May in connection with a visit to Boston.

Wynn C. Fairfield

Chicago Mar. 30,

If it was desired, I could be there either May 26 or June 2, though I am afraid that one or both of those days will be during the candidates conference, and as you will all be extra busy at that time, I doubt if it would be a good time to see the secretaries.

I am having a good time on this western trip. It's hard to tell how well I am succeeding, as its only definite objective is creating and maintaining interest and not all who are apparently interested always speak to me.

Cordially,

Wynn C. Fairfield

RECD APR 15 1918

Hastings, Nebraska
April 10, 1918

Dear Mr. Strong:

Your letter of April 6 reached me here, or perhaps I'd better say I reached it here. I shall await your further word with interest, and hold myself free for either date ~~[illegible]~~ until I hear from you or Mr. Boyden.

I was not sure that you intended to include Mrs. Fairfield in your invitation to come to Boston before we go back to China. I know that she will be glad to come, (and that would involve Miss Margaret), if we can manage the financial end of it. One hates to be eternally bothered about that, but nowadays there is no alternative. If we should go, I imagine that we should go by one of the Sound boats, and then go directly from Boston to Ohio, where we are to be for commencement.

Is it possible to get ministerial half fare over the B&A and N.Y.C. from Boston to Cleveland? It is possible on the N.Y.C. from New York to Cleveland, and should be, I should think, from Boston.

This is a great trip for me and I hope it is helping along the cause in this region. We go to Washington, or reach there, on May 1, and are looking forward to a splendid visit there. I am glad that it has not been necessary to change our relationship to the church at this time.

It has just occurred to me that if desired I could use the slides of our new Shansi lecture for an evening meeting at Newtonville.

Cordially,

Mary McFairfield

Wynn C. Fairfield

Hastings

Apr. 10, 1918

PR 24 1918

c/o Dr. A. N. Hitchcock,
19 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Illinois,
April 22, 1918.

To The American Board
The Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association
The Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior
The Carleton Missionary Society

Greeting:

In writing to these four organizations, we write as representatives of the Shansi District, under the authority of Vote 10 of the Minutes of the Shansi District for 1917, and, so far as we are able to judge after a careful conference, presenting the ideas of the Shansi District, somewhat modified as to letter since the meeting of a year ago, but in spirit in entire sympathy with the discussion at that time. As we understand the idea in making us representatives, it was in order that some of those who had shared in those discussions and understood the principles involved might be able to act in such a situation as the present that we were elected last year. In addition, we have discussed the future of the Shansi educational work with representatives of all of the organizations involved.

In Shansi, we have been attempting for the last few years to develop a unified system of education, with unified control of the rapidly expanding work. We have found the problem to be far from easy because of the differing bodies at home, and the difference in administration between funds coming from the American Board or the Woman's Board, and those coming from the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association. (Up to the

present, Carleton has been represented in this education work only by Miss Tolman, and no funds on the field have presented problems.) Those recognized as regular appropriations from the American Board have for the last three years been administered by the joint bodies created by the North China Mission in 1914, and have had to do almost entirely with the primary schools. Funds from the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association have been administered by the foreign body (including Mr. K'ung) with the feeling that for the present in the development of the higher educational work, a strong foreign majority was needed in the controlling body, and it was impossible to have such a majority in the joint bodies, which, in the Shansi District, are normally two-thirds Chinese in their composition.

It should be emphasized just at this point that this feeling is due not in the least to anything that may be construed as race prejudice, or to the belief that Chinese with equal advantages and preparation are in any sense inferior in administration to Americans, but simply to the fact that at the present time there are in the Shansi Field, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. K'ung, no Chinese of equivalent educational preparation with the missionaries, and those who are graduates of Chinese colleges are as a rule so engaged that membership on such a governing board would require them to pass upon the size of their own salaries and similar questions of personal significance. This condition of things is not true to the same extent in either of the other Districts of the Mission.

A request has recently come from the Fenchow Station Association (the joint Chinese-American body) asking that that Association have the privilege of electing one-fourth of the members of the Board of Directors of the Fenchow Academy. This Academy has in this academic year for the first time been definitely separated from the Atwater Memorial School, and while its administration involves the same problems as that of the Oberlin Memorial Academy in Taikuhsien, the funds so far have come from the American Board, though as "special" appropriations from the Shansi School funds, and though we look forward to Carleton's assuming this responsibility very shortly. It is only natural, therefore, that the Chinese members of the Fenchow Station Association feel that the situation is anomalous in its relation to the general mission policy.

After thorough conference, we believe that the solution of the tangle upon the field and likewise of misunderstandings among the organizations at home lies in the creation of a single holding organization at home for all the educational work of the Shansi District for both girls and boys, which can determine as a unit the general policies to be pursued, and can create a new governing unit in the field for all the educational work.

For that Board of Control in the field we would suggest a body composed of twelve members, <u>elected</u> by the joint organization at home, but <u>nominated</u> as follows:

4 nominated by the Shansi District (foreign-the body which now controls the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association work)

4 nominated by the Shansi District Association (joint Chinese and foreign-the body which now controls work done under A.B.C.F.M. and W.B.M.I. regular appropriations)

not practicable (?)

4 nominated and elected by the joint organization in America; with the understanding that to fill vacancies occurring between annual meetings of the home organization, the nominating body on the field may elect a member to serve until a successor is regularly elected at home.

For the organization of the home body, we would suggest that there be two representatives of each of the four cooperating bodies addressed at the head of this letter, with the understanding that at least one representative from each group live in or near Chicago. This would probably result in five members resident in Chicago, one in Northfield, one in Oberlin and one in Boston. This would mean a minimum traveling expense as compared with any place farther east.

The benefits of such action from our point of view would be:

(1) The elimination of any possible misunderstandings between the various interests sharing in the single enterprise in China, through regular and thorough conferences, and the definite location of responsibility;

(2) Consequent better administration at the home end, in view of a clear and mutually-agreed-upon financial responsibility and field for each organization cooperating; and

(3) The possibility of a new administrative body in China upon which there will be adequate Chinese representation from the beginning and provision for an indefinite increase in the future as rapidly as it shall be deemed desirable by all concerned.

We bring these recommendations to your attention at this time so that they may be thoroughly discussed before the annual meetings of the Oberlin and Carleton organizations, and

action taken at those meetings. A copy of this letter is sent separately to each organization. We may be reached in care of the Chicago office of the American Board during April, and that office will forward any communications after that, while our plans are such that one or both of us will have the opportunity to discuss the proposals personally with all of the organizations involved within the next two or three months.

Very sincerely yours,

Wayne C. Sanfield

Watts O. Pye.

Lynn C. Fairfield

Watts C. Pye

Chicago Apr 22, 1918.

REC'D MAY 6 1918

1361 Columbia Road.
Washington, D.C. 29
May 2, 1918

Dear Dr Strong:

I didn't get your letter until last night. It was forwarded from Oberlin to Mrs. Fairfield at Harrisburg, and she brought it down here, as there was no chance to catch me on my way from the West. I came here directly from Omaha.

We have had a chance to talk over our plans and in view of the fact that no rates are obtainable from Boston westward, we think that Mrs. Fairfield and Margaret had better not come, but put in the time on a good old Pennsylvania farm. I shall probably get there on ~~Friday~~ Saturday morning, June 1, and leave on Wednesday, June 5, in the afternoon.

P.S. This will be my address until May 13.

From May 14-20, our address will be

c/o Mr. Obadiah Yeakel
East Greenville
Pennsylvania.

From May 21-May 31- it will be

c/o Mr. Samuel Brunner
R.F.D. #2
Morrisdown, Pennsylvania.

I shall write definitely, of course, before I start.

I understand that I am expected to speak on our missionary work in Shansi and in particular Taikuhsien when I supply the pulpit, and not preach a regular sermon. Is that correct? I shall bring the slides anyway and leave them in Boston, so that they will be available if they can be used to advantage, possibly Sunday evening with the young people: I used them last Sunday night and found them good.

Anticipating the pleasure of seeing all of you but the soldier then,

Cordially,

Weymil C. Fairfield

Wayne C. Fairfield

Washington May 2, 1918

1702 East Sixth Ave.
Grinnell, Iowa
July 6, 1918

38

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1918
Ans'd

Dear Dr. Strong:

Under separate cover I am sending 3 copies of the Shansi Diocesan meeting for 1917.

I hope that you have progressed satisfactorily with the proposed reorganization, and that action can soon be taken by the Prudential Committee and reported to the field.

We have been asking for two years for a deputation from Oberlin to go over our educational problems with us. Now that this new arrangement is to go into effect, it has occurred to me that it would probably serve the same purpose if Dr. Smith, as representing the Prudential Committee, could arrange to visit our field on his prospective visit to China and serve as such a deputation. Will you kindly take the matter up?

Cordially,

Wayne C. Fairfield

Zunnel July 6, 1915

Wynn C. Fairfield
Jul. 27, 1918

REC'D AUG 1 1918

EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH

31

HOTEL RAMONA

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN
174 ELLIS ST. (NEAR POWELL)
MR. & MRS. P. G. MITCHELL MGR'S.

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
SAN FRANCISCO
AUG 1 1918

Ans'd.

July 27, 1918.

Dear Mr. Strong:

Here we are — waiting for the boat, the sailing of which has been delayed four days. Thank you for your two letters - one of July 10 and one of July 17. I have already written Dutton in almost exactly the words that you used. Mrs. Fairfield and I both feel that we shall do well to wait a year, if necessary, for the Duttons, and we have emphasized the importance of their not leaving until Mrs. Dutton is perfectly strong and well.

Thank you for pushing along the reorganization plan for the Shansi educational work. There is one matter in connection with it which will, I hope, become an integral part of the understanding. I enclose a letter of Mr. McCann's (written last year) which call attention to his perennial difficulties and our perennial embarrassment over the part of our educational funds which has come from Oberlin. It seems to me that now that the Prudential Committee is to assume full executive responsibility for all this educational work, the annual appropriation for work supported by Oberlin should be placed on the regular appropriations for the Shansi

District, and in all respects the mission treasurer be authorized to treat it like other regular appropriations. The location of the Shansi Way at Oberlin with respect to our fiscal year has meant that as a rule the first remittance for each year has reached us in Shansi in May. You will easily realize how this handicaps our work, especially as coal for the year can most advantageously laid in before March 15. Will you please arrange to have this arrangement made?

With regard to Mr. Smith's visit, we shall, of course, have to be as well content as we

can. We shall take up your suggestion of the possibility of advice from some of our Chihli or Shantung missionaries. The only question would be whether they would be far enough removed to carry the weight that Mr. Smith would.

When you are writing, we shall be glad to hear the news you are getting from Ellsworth. The newspapers these days certainly rouse our hopes, but we are trying to be conservative so as not to be too disappointed if all of the wonderful possibilities do not materialize.

Cordially yours,

Wayne C. Hanford

CD NOV 3 1919

Taikuhsien, Shansi, China
September 25, 1919.

My dear Dr. Strong,

For some time I have been wanting to write to you in regard to the housing problem here at the Flower Garden. This is the fifth year that the request has gone in to the O. S. M. A. for two residences. I think we are all perfectly aware of the fact that the O. S. M. A. is utterly unable to do anything about it, and to me under the present organization it doesn't seem likely that we will get anything for a number of years to come. As I understand it, all the property in this compound is owned by the American Board, which granted $1000 several years ago for repairs and alterations on the court in which Mr. King lives. Therefore it seems only right and fair that the Board should have a thorough understanding of the situation.

As you probably remember, there is one house here in the Flower Garden built by the Henning ways when this whole plant was used for a very different purpose from its present one. The Warners have lately been transferred to this educational work. We need not go into

details as to how they come to be here, the fact that they are here makes the necessity for a residence pertinent. At present they are living 2 miles away at the other compound. Mr. Warner goes back and forth twice a day, while Mrs. Warner comes over for classes three times a week. They could both make a much more valuable contribution to the school life if they lived here." The Duttons would naturally occupy their house, (the one we used to have) and the other houses are fully occupied. Even with furloughs making occasional vacant houses, the Board would hardly consider that five houses are sufficient to accomodate six families.

Then there is the problem of this present house. The whole house keeping arrangement of this house is simply impossible as every one will testify who has ever lived here. The Hemingways might not put it quite so strongly, but all those who came after them would! The house when built was the first one built here on strictly foreign lines, and was somewhat of an experiment, and I know that Mrs. Hemingway considered the kitchen, etc, very unsatisfactory. I have done as much as it is possible to do without rather extensive alterations, yet during this summer it proved unsanitary in many ways. We have several times agitated the advisability of asking

for a grant of seven or eight hundred dollars to rebuild the whole back part of the house, - a kitchen, with a good cellar for food in summer, + all connected with the house which would eliminate many flies, and make it possible to do away with the present very unsanitary toilet arrangements. People are all agreed that something ought to be done if this house is to be permanently occupied, but every suggestion is met with the assurance that this must not permanently be used for a residence. This house should be given over to the school for recitation rooms, administration, etc. Since Oberlin seems likely to keep on sending out English teachers as our house must furnish accommodation for them we find ourselves in close quarters, with only two bedrooms and no guest room. I have also suggested that we alter the house making it full two stories high. At present there is only one story, with an attic in which the beams are too low for a grown up to walk without stooping. We could then use one of the present bed rooms for a kitchen the other one would make a good school room for the children, while our family bed rooms and guest room would be upstairs. This would give us a sanitary kitchen and also do away with other unsanitary arrangements. These changes would involve the expenditure of about $1500, as estimated by Mr. Wolfe. This idea too meets with approval,

but again the thought and hope is expressed that this should not be a permanent residence, but that two residences should be built on land we already have outside this compound because,- & here is the main objection, & the one that has stirred me to write this to-day- this is not a suitable place to bring up children. I cannot send my little five year old girl outdoors to play any where without being surrounded by the school boys, because this is their campus and work and play ground. Of course Margaret enjoys it, but only those who have lived here in China can appreciate the real dangers of a situation of this sort, and the anxiety of parents. Last year she understood very little chinese, but now she is beginning to appreciate their remarks, which are frequently not edifying.

It will of course be very nice if some years from now the houses are built and conditions improved, but after my children are grown up, it won't make much difference to me where I am.

The new Hawley building is to be put up next summer, and we will probably be able to have it done by Tientsin men on contract. If money could be on hand to build one or two of the houses then, there would be a great saving of time, effort and money.

I should very much appreciate knowing at least what the attitude of the Board would be in this matter, and also whether there would be any hope that something might be done. In case of alterations in this house, I suppose a request for extra appropriation would be necessary, while if new buildings were

built, those requests have been in for five years. This house, if it is to be a permanent residence will need either set of changes suggested above, preferably making it two stories, but that would not do away with the unsuitableness of a residence right in the midst of the school. Mr. Corbin feels very strongly that this house should be given over to the school, and not altered to meet a present need, as it is well adapted to school purposes as it is.

I have felt very hesitant about writing this letter. It looks as if I was asking for a new house. I do not care whether it is a new or an old house, I want a place as suitable as can be for my family. This summer with its constant struggle with unsanitary conditions was a great strain. If anything is to be done, I wish it might be done as soon as possible, and if it isn't wise to alter this building & retain it as a permanent residence, then the only other alternative I see is to build a new one. I have great sympathy for the Board and do not wish to add to its burdens, but would like to know what the outlook is for the future. I am confident that a thorough understanding of the situation will bring a fair deal from the Board, and one that will promote efficiency all around.

Sincerely

Daisie G. Fairfield.

Shansi Sept. 25, 1919

REC'D OCT 11 1918

ROBERT T. MUIR, PRES., SARLES
GEORGE A. TOTTEN, BOWMAN
LEWIS F. CRAWFORD, SENTINEL BUTTE
DR. J. D. TAYLOR, GRAND FORKS
CHARLES E. VERMILYA, BISMARCK
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LIBRARY COMMISSION, BISMARCK

102 Avenue B
Bismarck, North Dakota.

October 8, 1918.

Dr W E Strong,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Dr Strong:

I am pleased to have your letter of October 3d, enclosing notice of my appointment to the position of Business Agent at Tientsin for a three year period, and have written Dr Eddy today accepting the appointment.

Thank you for your words of welcome. It is a real pleasure to me to accept this position and to have the privilege of becoming a member of your missionary staff in North China. If I understand it rightly, this position will give me a large opportunity for service, not directly in a missionary way, but indirectly contributing to the efficiency of the missionary work; andthough I do not underestimate the difficulties and probably discouraging situations that one is liable to encounter, I have anticipations of real enjoyment, both from the association with people who have sacrificed personal gains and comforts for a large cause, as well as from the work itself. I assure you that I shall not shirk hard work, and welcome responsibility.

ERT T. MUIR, PRES., SARLES
RGE A. TOTTEN, BOWMAN
IS F. CRAWFORD, SENTINEL BUTTE
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Dr Strong - #2

There are a great many questions in my mind that I should like to ask in regard to conditions and requirements on the field, as well as to equipment needed, and various things, but shall not burden you with them before I have had an opportunity to read the publications which you say you have mailed to me. I may be able to gain all the information I want from those pamphlets. I will also write Rev Galt, who I know will be willing to give me the benefit of his personal experience.

In regard to date of sailing. I shall be quite disappointed if it cannot be arranged so I can secure transportation on the same steamer with the Galts. However, I know you will do what you can in this regard, and should sailing be delayed, the opportunity to earn another half or full months salary before I sail will not come entirely amiss. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness for whatever sailing date can be arranged by you.

Mr Galt advised me to take up the question of passport with your Mr Case. However, I have done nothing about it yet, as I wanted to be certain of the appointment before taking definite steps in this regard. I shall write to the Department

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Dr Strong - #3

of State at Washington for the necessary blanks, and will take it up with you further when they are received.

Mr Galt probably told you that I am not yet fully naturalized. Expect to secure my final papers the early part of November. I presume it would be rather difficult to secure a pass port without being a full citizen. Perhaps through your influence I might be able to secure it, and I also have friends and acquaintances here and at Washington who could "lend a hand" if necessary. I do not believe there need be any difficulty in this regard.

I again wish to express my appreciation of your confidence in me, evidenced by this appointment, and of your good wishes.

Very truly yours,

Helen Fauske

Bismarck

Oct. 5, 1918.

REC'D OCT 29 1918

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ERT T. MUIR, PRES., SARLES
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30

October 26, 1918.

Mr H E B Case,

Assistant Secretary,

14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr Case:

My progress in getting passport has been rather disappointing so far, but think I am on the right track and will secure it in good time.

Found that by some technicality of the law, I cannot secure my final paper until December the 3d. I then wrote to the Norwegian Vice Consul at Grand Forks, but he advised me that a vice consul was not authorized to issue pass ports, and that I ought to write to the Norwegian Consul at St Paul. He also called my attention to "Executive Order" of August 8th, 1918, which governs the issuance of passports and permits. Our United States District Attorney at Fargo is the agent for this territory to issue such permits, and I have therefore taken the matter up with that office, but have not had time to hear from them yet. It seems that the only thing I can secure will be a permit to leave the country, and hope this will be sufficient. I have no doubt that I will be able to secure this. Hon John Carmody, whom I happen to know very well, is the Assistant U S Attorney, and I feel that he will do everything in his power to grant my request.

Shall report to you further as to my progress, and if you feel that I am not doing things the right way, I shall appreciate your suggestions.

Very truly yours,

Helen Fanske

Bismarck

Oct. 25, 1918.

REC'D NOV 1 1918

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ERT T. MUIR, PRES., SARLES
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Get

October 29, 1918.

Mr Herbert E B Case,

14 Beacon Street,

Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr Case:

I wrote you Saturday in regard to my progress toward securing a passport, and the enclosed copy of letter from Mr Hildreth, our United States District Attorney, and my letter to him, will explain the status of the matter at the present, and also my plans.

It really seems as though there is an unnecessary amount of red tape to this, and that under all the circumstances I am entitled to a United States passport. I am sending my application on to Washington, and hope that some way may be found to secure it before the sailing date of the ship. I have the assurance of Mr John Burke, United States Treasurer, formerly governor of this state, that he will do what he can toward securing a waiver of some of their restrictions, but it is hard to tell.

I am very sorry that this should come in the way, for it is very likely now that I will not be able to sail on the Nanking.

Under the circumstances, I wish to release you from any obligation you may feel you have to me in regard to the appointment, and if the young lady in Chicago whom you were considering, or some one else, is available and could be ready to go, feel entirely free to appoint her in my place. I shall proceed to secure full citizenship, and should you later have an opening where you think I will fit in, I shall be more than glad to be considered.

Thanking you for your kindness, and regretting the inconvenience I may be causing you, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Helen Fawsett

Bismarck Oct. 29, 98

Fargo, North Dakota,

October 28th, 1918.

Miss Helen Fauske,

Bismarck, N Dak

Dear Madam:

Your letter of the 24th to Mr Carmody, I am answering.

It will be necessary for you to sign three applications, and get an American Citizen to certify to certain facts. You being a Norwegian, it will be necessary for you to make application to the Norwegian Consul at St Paul for a passport. The passport has to go with your papers to Washington, and it takes from three to five weeks for the papers to get around again.

I can do nothing for you until you get your Norwegian passport.

Respectfully,

Melvin A Hildreth,

U. S. Attorney

October 29, 1918.

Hon M A Hildreth,

United States District Attorney,

Fargo, North Dakota.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 28th, and note your inability to help me secure a passport or permit to leave the country without my first securing a passport from the Norwegian Consul at St Paul.

Inasmuch as I have declared my intention to become an American citizen, renounced allegiance to Norway, and made application for final papers, I do not feel that I can consistently apply to the Norwegian government for a passport. Under the circumstances I feel that I have no claim upon Norway for any protection or favor, but I do feel that I am entitled to some consideration from the United States government, and feel more or less like a traitor in turning to another government for this favor. If it were not for a mere technicality, I would now be entitled to final citizenship papers.

I shall make application direct to the Department of State at Washington and state the case as it is, and if I get no recognition there, will simply let the matter rest until I am admitted to full citizenship.

I thank you for your kindness in explaining the situation to me.

Yours truly, Helen Fauske

REC'D NOV 5 1918

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November 2, 1918.

Mr Herbert E B Case,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr Case:

I thank you for your letter of October 30th.

After writing you on October 29th, I thot the matter over more carefully, and even though the likelihood of securing a passport from the Norwegian Consul, submitting it to Mr Hildreth, and getting it back from Washington in time for the departure of the Nanking, was very small, I felt that I must not neglect any possible opportunity, so wrote to the Norwegian Consul at St Paul, but have not heard as yet. Am afraid my chance of getting a passport direct from the State Department at Washington is most awfully slim, and have not heard further from Treasurer Burke as to whether he had any success. Inasmuch as Mr Hildreth claims that it takes from three to five weeks for him to get the papers around even after he receives my Norwegian passport, I am afraid I cannot sail on the Nanking November 30th.

I regret this fact exceedingly, and had I known that I should be compelled to inconvenience you in this way, I surely should not have held myself out as a candidate for the position, and trust that it may not be too late for you to secure someone to sail on the Nanking should you feel that that would be desirable.

They say "it never rains but it pours" and that is surely true in my case. Some three months ago I filed my application for final papers, and designated four witnesses to testify as to my residence in other states. I just this week received notice of dates set for the taking of these depositions, and have also had word that at least one of my witnesses is quarantined with the "Flu", and another moved to another state. However, this may all be straightened out in good time. Should I fail to secure my papers at this term of court, it would have to go over till next May, and in that case our Norwegian Consul would

RT T. MUIR, PRES., SARLES
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Mr Case - #2

be my only hope. I always feel that if a thing is to be, it will be in spite of all, if we do our best, and I feel sure that all will come out right in the end - one way or the other.

At present I feel like "A man without a country".

Will keep you informed as to developments.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen Fauske

Nov. 2, 1918.

O. Burmacher

REC'D NOV 11 1918

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11

November 6, 1918.

Mr Herbert E B Case,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr Case:

I am in receipt of your letter of November 2d. I wrote you a letter on the same date stating my inability to get a passport in time for the sailing on the "Nanking", and I note that you had come to the conclusion that a cancellation of the sailing date would be the only thing to do. I am very sorry that you should have to do this after all the effort you made to secure it, but guess it could not be helped.

Perhaps I did not proceed right in the first place, but it is surprising how little I could learn even from the officials who are concerned about the granting of passports. I have benefited by the experience, however, and know that I have only two resources - If I get my citizenship, to procure the papers through our Assistant U S Clerk of Court here; and if I do not get my citizenship, I feel pretty well assured that I will get a passport from Consul Hobe at St Paul, to be submitted to the U S District Attorney at Fargo.

As you suggested, I had no luck with the State Department in Washington, and frankly I had small hope, but thought if there was a possibility I must not pass it by without a trial. Have a letter written by Second Assistant U S Secretary of State Alvey A. Adee, written to the United States Treasurer, in which he says that where the case is very urgent, they do issue a declarant's passport, but only for a short period. He feels that for a period of three years they would be going utterly beyond all precedents, and as he says that "Miss Fauske cannot of course, hope to accomplish much as a missionary worker during a period of six months" he feels that I ought to postpone my sailing until I have secured full citizenship.

I do feel that it will be much more satisfactory to get my final papers and go out as an American citizen, but should I fail in this - and I will be able to know

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Mr Case - #2

definitely within a month - I have blanks and instructions from the Norwegian Consul at St Paul, and although he does not commit himself definitely as to whether I will get a passport, I do not believe there is any doubt about it.

I presume there is nothing to do for me now but to wait until I know definitely about my citizenship, and then have you set another sailing date. A passport secured at this time, without a definite steamer and date of sailing, would be worthless, would it not?

I assure you that I appreciate your patience, and readiness to help, and that I too should be very greatly disappointed should I be unable to go.

Very sincerely,

Helen Farnsle

Bismarck

Nov. 6, 1918.

REC'D NOV 22 1918

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Oct 11.

November 19,1918.

Mr Herbert E B Case,

Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr Case:

Thank you for your letter of November 11th.

The depositions supporting my application for citizenship are all here, and there should be no trouble now in getting the final papers on December the 3d or as soon thereafter as they can get around to it. Of course there is always a possibility that the depositions may be defective, and other unlooked for things, so I am not placing my expectations too high for fear I may be disappointed again.

Will keep you informed of anything new, and ought to be able to give you definite information in two or three weeks.

I presume I would not be likely to go now before Christmas. It would be very pleasant for me to be able to spend the Holidays with my sisters at their homes in this state, especially as my brother, who has been in the service, may be home at that time. However, I shall be pleased to do whatever seems best to you.

Very truly yours,

Helen Fansler

Nov. 19, 1918.

REC'D DEC 9 1918

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December 3, 1918.

Mr Herbert E B Case,

Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr Case:

Well, I appeared in Court this afternoon, passed the examination, took the oath of allegiance, and am now a full fledged American Citizen. It only remains to get my certificate, which I will get tomorrow, and I will then take up again the matter of securing passport.

Mr Hoskins, our Deputy U S District Clerk here, assures me most emphatically that I cannot get a passport. He says unless I go out under one of the five War Activities Boards I cannot get it. I feel just as sure that I can, however, because other people go out who are not going under any of those Boards. At any rate it is worth trying, and I believe that you are of the opinion that a passport should be obtainable.

I trust the delay has not seriously inconvenienced you; and I assure you I have not knowingly let anything undone that could be done to hurry things along.

I have heard nothing from Mr Galt since he left for the West, except a card making inquiry as to when I expected to arrive in SanFrancisco. I had written him of the outcome of my efforts, but the letter may have miscarried. I presume they left on the Steamer Nanking last Saturday.

Shall keep you informed of my progress.

Very truly yours,

Helen Fauske

Dec. 4th: My certificate was not ready, but will have it in a few days.

Bismarck

Dec. 3, 1916.

REC'D DEC 9 1918

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10

December 6, 1918.

Mr Herbert E B Case,

Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr Case:

I have today applied for a passport through the U S District Court clerk here.

Of course I was unable to indicate either the date of sailing or the name of the boat, and as this is a requirement, I am wondering whether it would not be well if you would write a letter to the department explaining the situation.

I surely hope now that nothing will interfere with my securing a passport, and I also hope that you will not have too much difficulty in securing steamer reservations.

Will you kindly indicate in your next letter what my address will be after I arrive in Tientsin. I will need this to place on my baggage, I suppose.

I shall write you as soon as I know anything definite in regard to my passport.

Very truly yours,

Helen Fansler

Bismarck

Dec. 6, 1918.

Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Cane:

I have today applied for a passport through the U. S. District Court clerk here.

Of course I was unable to indicate either the date of sailing or the name of the boat, and as this is a requirement, I am wondering whether it would not be well if you would write a letter to the department explaining the situation.

I surely hope now that nothing will interfere with my securing a passport, and I also hope that you will not have too much difficulty in securing steamer reservations.

Will you kindly indicate in your next letter what my address will be after I arrive in Vienna. I will need this to place on my baggage, I suppose.

I shall write you as soon as I know anything definite in regard to my passport.

Very truly yours,

REC'D DEC 17 1918

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December 14, 1918.

Mr Herbert E B Case,

14 Beacon Street,

Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr Case:

I have your letter of December 10th.

My application for a passport did go forward to Washington on December the 6th, but I neglected to state thisnfact definitely in my letter to you.

I am not sure why Mr Hoskins is so pessimistic about securing passports, but understand there were some complications in getting passports for some Red Cross workers who went out from here and that they were inclined to blame Mr Hoskins for it, and I suppose that now he wants to assume as little responsibility as possible, and hold out no promises.

January 22d seemed the most desirable date to me, and since you did not state any preferance, I have written to the Department of State, Bureau of Passports, giving the name of the Steamer "Shinyo Maru" and January 22d, 1919, as the date of sailing from San Francisco. Mr Hoskins asked me to send in this information, and said it would be just as good as if he did it. I hope this date will be entirely satisfactory to your Treasury Department.

I shall write you again as soon as I have any information concerning my passport, and sincerely hope there may be no more obstacles in the way. Surely five weeks ought to be a sufficient time in which to get the passport around.

Thank you very much for giving me the Tientsin address.

Very truly yours,

Helen Fauske

Bismarck

Dec. 14, 1918.

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December 17, 1918.

Mr Herbert E B Case,

Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr Case:

Am very much pleased to be able to report that I have my passport. Got it in just tendays from the time I made application.

Hope your Treasury Department will have no trouble in securing steamer reservation, and shall be pleased to hold myself in readiness for January 22d, or any time thereafter if sailing should be delayed. Am surely glad that things are straightening themselves out.

Very truly yours,

Helen Fansler

Bismarck

Dec. 17, 1918.

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REC'D JAN 25 1919

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January 21, 1919.

Mr Herbert E B Case,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr Case:

Thank you for your letter of the 16th. Yes, I am pleased indeed that the tangles have at last been entirely straightened out and I will be able to sail on the 20th of February. I hope there may be no more delays in the sailing date, as I am anxious now to get into my new work.

I shall bear in mind your suggestions as to the visé on my passport. I am planning to get to San Francisco about three days before sailing, and will call at once at the office of your Secretary there, so as to get the benefit of any suggestions he may have to give.

Thank you for your good wishes. I feel sure that I shall enjoy my work in China a great deal.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen Fauske

Branch

Jan. 21, 1919 —

REC'D JAN 6 1919

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Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific
(Congregational)

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MISS HENRIETTA BREWER, Vice-President
MRS. E. R. WAGNER, Foreign Secretary
MRS. H. M. TENNEY, Home Secretary
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TELEPHONE, KEARNY 2758

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MISS EDITH PARSONS, Secretary of Young People's Work
MRS. F. F. BARBOUR, Secretary of Thank Offerings
MISS E. S. BENTON, Sec. Literature and Miss'y Boxes
MRS. W. W. FERRIER, Treasurer

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

25

Dec 30 1918

Mr. Enoch F. Bell
14 Beacon St.
Boston Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell. Your favor of Dec. 19th. relative to salary of Miss Mary Burton at the Doshisha, duly received. Your statement that the Mission had authorized the employment of Miss Burton for half time in the Music Department of the Doshisha, half her salary and traveling expenses to be met by the American Board, is the first information we have received regarding such an arrangement. Our Board was urged last Fall to engage Miss Burton by letters from Miss Denton followed by one from President Hamilton commending such action. We acceded to the request made arrangement for it in our budget, and have heard nothing further.

We await with interest further news from the Mission. If we are to be relieved from one half of Miss Burton's salary, it will not be a matter of embarrassment to know how to use the $325.00

The members of the board hope surely to meet you during your trip to the Coast.

Yours truly
(Mrs. W. W.) Rosa D. Ferrier Treas.

RECD JAN 9 1919

Dec. 18, 1918

Van Francis

SUGGESTIONS re STUDENT WORK ORGANIZATION IN PEKING.

Object of the Christian Student Work in Peking: To gain into the Christian life and into active service for and through the Church the students and teachers of Peking.

I. GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

1) A strategic plan to specialize on the most important institutions.

2) A plan that recognizes each school as a unit in itself and organizes the Christian life within it, placing upon this organization the responsibility for developing the life of the school.

3) A plan of close co-operation between the local school Christian organization and the local Church workers for the comprehensive development of the Christian life in the school. Such a plan of co-operation shall involve the leading of the members of the local Christian student organizations into a growing appreciation of the Christian Church and their transfer of much of the student work to the Church premises, and the amalgamating of much student activity with the local Church program.

4) A plan that gives opportunity for Church representatives to assume both a local and general responsibility.

II. ORGANIZATION:

Committee on Christian work for Students of Peking: This committee shall be composed of one representative from each of the denominations (chosen by each denomination respectively) with power to co-opt three members at large. It shall be the duty of this committee to outline and carry through a policy for student work for the Christian forces of Peking. No member of this committee shall be also a member of the staff (Member of this committee shall be appointed for a period of one year).

Secretarial Staff of the Committee: The staff shall be composed of regular student work secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. and of denominational representatives giving whole time to student work. In case where a denomination has no whole time student worker, one representatibe who is giving a portion of his time to student work, may be added by appointment of his denomination to represent that denomination in the staff. Other part-time secretaries may be added to the staff only by the approval of the Committee in Christian work for Students. The staff shall meet as a whole on all important questions. There shall be a Chairman of the staff, but no inner executive circle. Certain members of the staff shall, however,

foreigners and Chinese

REC'D JAN 9 1919

specialize on certain departments of work.

III. WORK OF THE STAFF:

The staff shall carry out the policy outlined by the Committee.

General division of work among staff members:-

1) The Church representatives shall have work along the following lines:

a. The developing of the religious life in certain definite institutions. The general principle of "denominational fields (each denomination being responsible for certain sections of the city) shall be observed in the division of schools among Church representatives. The reaching of the greatest number of students may make it necessary, however, that hard and fast rules cannot always be observed.

b. The relating of the students of these institutions to the life of the Church represented by the representative (where possible).

c. Specializing in forming the policy for one city wide activity (such as Bible Study, Social Service, &c.) and giving such time as the Committee deem wise in promoting this activity.

2) The Interdenominational man shall work along the following lines:

a. Executive secretaryship for city wide movements.

b. Specializing in the work of assisting in the development of the organized Christian life within each school. (Such activity is known as "Campus Movement" and embodied in such organization as "The Inner Circle" or the school Y.M.C.A.).

IV. FINANCE:

1) Each denomination and the Y.M.C.A. shall be responsible for the personal budget of its representatives.

2) The general budget for the work of the committee shall be assumed by the Committee on Student Work.

3) Each year the Committee shall first draw up a suggested budget containing the following sources of income:

1. Funds to be obtained by contributions raised locally in the name of the Committee as a whole.

2. Money that it is requested that each mission and the Y.M.C.A. contribute to this work.

The items in (2) shall be submitted for approval to the organization concerned and the budget shall be finally adopted after each mission and the Y.M.C.A. shall respectively signify the amount toward this suggested budget that they are willing to contribute.

in Peking

R. M. Cross
Nov. 1915.

II

(continued from I.)

should be made of the consistent hitting by Miss Field though it resulted ~~mostly~~ thus unfortunately in fouls. V. P. Eastman as coach, umpire and referee did excellent work from the side lines. The line up follows.

(Musquinalties)	A.B. C.F. M.	Foreigners.
Rowe	P.	Arthur.
Munger.	C	Yarnos.
Anderson	1	Miss Woods.
Field.	2	Mrs. Shaw.
Huggins.	3	Carlos.
Shamocks	L.F.	Lady Belique
Parsons	R.F.	La Reuse
Deacon Hildstrom	S.S.	The Black Beard
Lusa	B.S.	———

(Please pardon this if it's too silly, but it was lots of fun!

S M Field)

The Columbia - I. Mid Pacific 47
SEP 14 1917 1200 mile out.
Wed. August 29.17

Special to the Board -

Victory in a new field was scored by the American Board today when its representatives triumphed over a picked team of other foreigners in a game of cricket-base ball to the tune of six to 2. Seldom has so cosmopolitan a line-up been shown but splendid team-work was displayed by the missionary aggregation which brought to grief the brilliant playing of the stars from Russia, Belgium, Shanghai and the Philippines. So hotly contested was the game that after four innings, marked by speedy runs brought in by Misses Higgins & Anderson, the foreign team threw up the sponge. Besides the splendid work of the young ladies, special mention

Murray S. Frame 48

Rec'd AUG 26 1910

ANCHOR LINE

TWIN SCREW STEAMER

CALIFORNIA.

Aug. 13, 1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell,

Just a line to tell you of our fine voyage to Glasgow, where we expect to land to-morrow evening. Christian and Powers have been with us, and it

has been good to get a little better acquainted with them. My sister and I reach Persia Sep. 27, and are due in Peking Oct. 31. A good letter from Mr. Galt met me at the boat with a welcome to the North China Mission.

Very cordially yours,
Murray Scott Frame.

JAN 31 1911

American Board Mission, Peking, China,
Dec. 24, 1910.

The First Congregational Church,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Friends,

This is the day before Christmas, and, since there is a succession of Christmas festivities all day long, I told my Chinese teacher yesterday he need not come to-day. So, in the intervals between the events of the day, I am stealing time to write you a long-delayed letter.

May I say here at the very beginning, before I myself have come to be in any way identified with the work, that I am proud of the place which the Mission of the American Board has come to hold in Peking. Of the work that is being done for women, particularly, I cannot speak in too high terms. The Mission Compound has come to be known in the city in connection with more than one worthy cause in which women are enlisted. For years Miss Russell -- the members of the Mission will pardon me if, in a letter no part of which is intended for publication, I mention some of them by name --, the capable head of our Mission's work for women, has arranged lectures for women on a variety of useful topics. This year, to her great joy, she has a little Chinese house fitted up as a rallying point for the women and as a center for lectures. In pursuance of the same policy several other such centers have been established by the various Missions, and the lectures are well attended, though as yet the other centers rely a good deal upon women trained here for their lecturers. Attempts on the part of the Chinese women themselves independently to multiply this kind of endeavor have too often been shattered by the jealousies that have been engendered, and the women return with a sense of relief to the Christian Mission. Miss Russell's reports of her interviews with Chinese women, their questions, their ambitions, are one of the most encouraging evidences I see from day to day of the progress of God's Kingdom here. As is to be expected, the inspiration which the women gain here works out in various ways. Only to-day Mrs. Stelle was telling me of a Manchu lady, who has often been here, who has given her fortune for the endowment of girls' schools. A staunch Confucianist, some time ago she was talking with Miss Russell upon the glory of Confucianism as the religion of the 'superior man'. "And how many, " asked Miss Russell, " in your judgment, are the 'superior' men? One in five? " "Oh no, not so many as that." "One in ten?" "Hardly one in ten." "One in twenty-five?" "Well, perhaps one in twenty-five." Miss Russell spoke to her quietly of the beauty of another religion which is meant for everybody, for the Chinese of the street as well as for the Manchus of the court. And now this same Manchu woman confides to Miss Russell herintention of forming a society, not of Manchus but of Chinese women, to study Confucianism and discover what it has of inspiration for them in the varied work in which they are so eagerly engaging. Almost all the women, by the way, who are to enter this group, she met here. This is but a tiny illustration of the way in which women or men, who are practically interested in helping their people forward, make rapid strides toward a religion of hope for all. Some of the women who come under the influence of Miss Russell's work hit upon methods of giving expression to their eagerness to help which do not commend themselves to one's Christian judgment. The practical application of those Christian ideals which the women re-

ceive here they must find for themselves, and it is not alarming that their energy occasionally seeks unadvisable channels. The fine thing about it is that they do not hesitate to bring their plans and discuss them with Miss Russell, sure of an appreciative hearing whether they are forming a Confucian society or undertaking one of the much needed social reforms. The church here on the compound has come to be looked upon as the proper place for gatherings of many sorts. Recently there have been well-organized and largely-attended meetings for women interested in the crusade against opium. The vigor and success of this anti-opium movement, by the way, are a fine commentary on the ability of the Chinese to carry through a difficult undertaking, of the value of which they have once been persuaded. In this work for women Mrs. Ament is associated with Miss Russell. She returned only this autumn to China for the first time since Dr. Ament's death, which was so irreparable a loss to the Mission here. She has an unusual mastery of the Chinese language, and is a woman of the widest sympathies and unfailing good sense. I do not think the Mission can congratulate itself too heartily upon the presence of two such women at work here. I trust there may be long years of service ahead of them. I do not know who could take their place. Their work is a continual challenge to us men.

Miss Miner, the experienced head of the girls' school which is located here on the compound, and Miss Porter, one of the veteran workers of the North China Mission, complete the quartette of senior lady missionaries, to the number of whom, in missionary vernacular, the married ladies are not reckoned. Associated with Miss Miner are four younger teachers, who are growing in their mastery of the Chinese language and of their work. One has a comfortable feeling that the Mission's work for women is in good hands. One of these four teachers, a class-mate of mine in Wooster, in addition to performing the exacting duties which are the lot of them all, finds time for an occasional hour as interpreter for the ladies of the foreign legations on their visits to the Chinese princesses. She is a welcome guest in the homes of these princesses, and does her interpreting with a grace and a success which have brought her more than one invitation to give up her work in the Mission and devote herself exclusively to that other undertaking, so well worth while in its way. Mrs. Conger was active in helping to establish the precedent of these visits by the legation ladies in the homes of the nobility, a precedent which Mrs. Calhoun gladly follows. And the excellent work of Miss Corbett, which she never regards as work, strengthens the influence of the Mission to which she belongs in most happy fashion. I mention this with especial satisfaction because one occasionally hears the complaint that missionaries do not master Chinese with desireable thoroughness. That criticism certainly does not apply to the ladies of the American Board Mission in Peking.

The work of the Mission for men has advanced far enough so that a goodly share of it has already passed into the hands of the Chinese themselves. In some respects this has been too much the case, and is due merely to the fact that the Mission is lamentably undermanned. Whenever institutions develop in a Mission, demanding foreign oversight and foreign participation in the work, the ranks of the Mission are drained of the men who ought to be making an aggressive advance. In spite of the fact that there are four sterling men in the Mission, in addition to Mr. Martin, who has just come out as a representative of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York, no one of

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them is free for that work right here which is necessary if we are to make effective use of that equipment which we already possess, and grasp the opportunities upon which we have already laid our fingers. And Mr. Martin, even when he gets the language, will not be able to do half the work that is crying out to be done. Let me illustrate what I mean when I say that when Mission work has advanced to a certain stage the energy of the foreigner is absorbed by institutions. There are, I have said, four men, in addition to Mr. Martin, on our Mission force here. Of these four, two live three miles away on one of the two Presbyterian Compounds in the city, where is situated the Thelogical Seminary. Dr. Goodrich, whose musical ear and linguistic talent have meant so much to the cause of good literature, delivers lectures in the Seminary, in addition to carrying on his work of writing and publishing. Mr. Wilder occupies the chair of homiletics in the Seminary. Of the two men who, besides Mr. Martin, live on our own Compound, Dr. Young gives his strength to the Union Medical College, of which I shall speak later. None of the staff of that institution has longer hours than he, and he is an excellent teacher. For his Sundays he has a regular schedule of itineration in the country. Mr. Stelle is responsible for the superintendence of the important district work in the territory surrounding Peking, and must, in addition, with the constant help of Dr. Young, keep his hand on the Chinese work here. There is not a single foreign teacher in the boys' school, as compared with five in the school for girls, a disparity which is only in a measure compensated for by the fact that it is far easier to secure competent Chinese instructors for boys than for girls. There is no foreigner to keep up the standard of work in the street chapels. There is no foreigner to teach the Chinese how to use their new Parish-House, the upper floor of which still remains quite empty, save as I occupy two rooms of it while residing in Peking.

In my conviction that the work needs a larger staff of foreigners, I do not mean to disparage the work of the Chinese. The Chinese church is under the leadership of a talented Chinese pastor and preacher, one of a little group of such men, who are a sufficient reward of all the educational work of the Mission, in so far as it has been directed toward the securing of trained Chinese leaders. And he has a thoughtful congregation. It is easy for casual visitors to Peking to underestimate the intelligence of such an audience as you may see gathered together on any Sunday in the church here. Thus, for example, when, not long ago, some American evangelists were visiting China, the talks they gave the Chinese here in Peking were, so I am told, inferior in thoughtfulness and real spiritual power to the sermons to which the people listen from Sunday to Sunday from their own Chinese pastor. And there is a little company of devoted Chinese Christians in whose daily lives are visible the fruits of a Christian life. The congregation is always of fair size because the boys and girls of the schools turn out in force. Yet it does seem as if the church ought to grow more rapidly. The fact that it does not do so cannot be put down wholly to the discredit of the Chinese. When I see the real eagerness and devotion with which they enter into undertakings the value of which is patent to them, I sometimes wonder whether their slowness in entering the church is not due in some considerable measure to the church's failure to demonstrate to them

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plainly its usefulness, not simply as a center of spiritualinspiration by means of the worship in which men there engage from time to time, but as an organized company of men with definite tasks to undertake in the strength of the inspirarion they receive in the church tasks in regenerating the life of this city. For the solution of the question how the church can become a truly effective agent for furthering the Christian undertaking here, foreign thought and foreign guidance are still necessary. Meanwhile we may well be thankful for what is already being accomplished in the Chinese church under Chinese leadership.

Among the activities for which Mr. Stelle with his abounding energy finds time, I am especially interested in the course of weekly lectures which he has inaugurated, lectures on practical themes of all sorts, on astronomy, chemistry, physics, on the progress of China. These lectures are largely attended, by men who do not belong to the church here, and who have no other point of contact with the Mission. Recently they listened attentively to a thoughtful lecture on truth-telling by a Chinese, and it gave them food for thought when in conclusion he pointed out that Chinese ideals of truthfulness cannot rise very high as long as the Chinese regard their gods as capable of being tricked by their offering worthless paper as if it were real money, and presenting to them sham food. Mr. Stelle has been successful in securing lectures from some of the leading Chinese in Peking.

If in my warm tribute to the work that the American Board Mission is doing for the women, and, in a less eminent way, for the men of Peking, I have given the impression that we are in any sense the center of the missionary unde rtaking here, I hasten to correct that impression. In equipment, in the size of their staff,and in financial resources, the Methodist Mission, whichis the largest in Peking, and the London Mission, a Mission of English Congregationalists, far surpass us, while the Anglican Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has in it a group of young men and women second to no body of missionaries I have ever met in culture and ability, and the Presbyterians are not behind us. Even the Y. M. C. A. has a strong staff of four men, all from Princeton College. Peking is a city of a million and a half people, and is of peculiar importance to the missionary undertaking in that it owes its existence not to manufactures, of which there are none, nor to the wealthy farming country by which it is surrounded, but to the fact that it is the capital, and, as such, it is a notable center of Chinese thought. Other Missions have been quicker than our own to recognize this fact, and I trust that our Board will strengthen the hands of the Mission here, not because of any sense of rivalry -- I rejoice as heartily in the work of the other Missions as in our own -- but because we are not doing our fair share, and because I feel that in some respects our Mission has a clearer and truer vision of what needs to be done here, and that this ideal ought to be represented by a body of men and women numerous and capable enough to give our Mission its just share in shaping missionary ideals in a city in which already there has been made so great an advance toward union in missionary work. Policies are discussed frankly and helpfully in meetings of the Peking Missionary Association, to which all missionaries belong. One of these meetings was recently held at the American Legation, and even more

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recently our Minister, Mr. Calhoun, addressed the Association at the Y. M. C. A. There is a union English service on Sunday afternoons in our Parish-House here, and, once in two months, a union prayer-meeting. I should like to give you an idea of the extent to which actual union in our work has already been accomplished. There has been formed what is known as the North China Union. In this Union, the London Mission has taken charge of the Medical College, with its hospitals, the finest institution in China for the training of doctors and nurses. Altogether there is a staff of eighteen English and American doctors who deliver lectures there. Of the doctors who give their full strength to this work, one is from the American Board Mission, one from the Presbyterian, and one, or two, -- I am not sure which -- from the Methodist Mission. This is the only one of the union undertakings in which the Methodists have, as yet, taken a share. It is, perhaps, natural that they should be least eager to enter the Union, since, being the strongest Mission in Peking, they would have least to gain. Also I am told that at one time they made overtures which for some reason could not at that time be accepted. They are building up a large institution of higher education here in the city, known as the "Peking University."
The arts college of the North China Union, located at T'ungchou, is in the hands of the American Board. Dr. Sheffield, Mr. Galt, and Mr. Porter are the representatives of our Mission in this college, while Mr. Biggin belongs to the London Mission and Mr. Corbett to the Presbyterian. Of the entire educational situation in North China I want to write more fully in another letter. The Presbyterians are in charge of the Theological Seminary. Mr. Wilder represents our Board there, while Dr. Meech is from the London Mission. Union with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is naturally out of the question as yet even in Peking. Their ideals of the church make it hard for them to recognize dissenters, whether in theory, or in practice by the merging of institutions. The spirit of the members of that Mission here is, however, above reproach, and there is a fine unity of purpose and unbroken comity in our work which are of value beyond all external union. In the entire undertaking nowhere do we clash, nowhere is there needless reduplication of work, nowhere is there given any occasion for the Chinese to feel that we are straining toward aught but the one common Christian goal. I hope in some future letter to be able to estimate the value of the large work of the Roman Catholic Church. Meanwhile you will understand that I leave it out of the reckoning only because in the space of two months I have scarcely come into touch with it.

Those of you who remember that I was planning to go to T'ungchou will be wondering why I am in Peking. Not long ago the London Mission started a language school for imparting a knowledge of Chinese to new-comers in the various Missions. The other Missions voted to cooperate by sending their new missionaries, while some of them, like our own, contribute also to the task of giving instruction. The school is in an experimental stage, and I have not yet found it of great value, but I have highly appreciated the opportunity to become acquainted with Peking and the goodly company of missionaries here before going permanently to T'ungchou. (To be in T'ungchou is like living in the country. It is just the place for the college, the quiet center of a rich farming district in which there are abounding opportunities for village preaching and the establishment of thriving country churches.) The superintendence of this latter work I am, so I understand, to undertake for a time before I go into

the college, in order that I may perfect myself in the language and become thoroughly acquainted with the homes from which the students come, and the surroundings to which a majority of them return. My appointment to the North China Mission was made, however, too late for a formal vote to be taken concerning my permanent location at the last annual meeting, and this will not be done till the Mission meets again in Peitaho next August. (T'ungchou lost its importance as a city when the railway was built from Tientsin. T'ungchou is at the head of the navigable stretch of the Peiho River, and all freight from Tientsin used to be transferred there to canal boats for transportation to Peking. The inhabitants of the city were so apprehensive of the damage the railway would work to their boat traffic that they obstinately refused to let the railway pass through. So it left them to one side and their boat traffic is dead. Formerly, also, all travellers to Peking from the coast came by way of T'ungchou. To-day it is rarely visited. Then, too, the city suffered severely in 1900. Chief center of the Boxer uprising in this neighborhood, it lay on the road of the troops as they marched up from Tientsin, and each successive contingent as it passed vented its spite by smashing a few more houses. The other side of the suffering of that time is presented to the thought of the visitor to T'ungchou by a sight of the little cemetery where are buried the hundred forty Chinese Christians who fell before the fury of the mob. It is a good place for the college both because the men can there breathe a fresher air, because land values are not so high as in Peking, where they have multiplied ten-fold since the days following the siege, and because there are two trains a day to and from the capital, the journey lasting only fifty minutes.)

In many respects the Peking of to-day dates from 1900. This is notably true in respect to the equipment of the various Missions. In the feverish eagerness of the Government to make amends for the atrocious policy it had followed of ~~by~~ encouraging the Boxers to murder the foreigners, and in the great confusion and fall of land values incident to the flight of the Empress Dowager, it became possible for the Missions to buy land, and to-day they have convenient and reasonably commodious sites for their compounds. The legations also, which had been attacked under cover of the network of Chinese houses surrounding them, and had been in danger of being burnt through the firing of these houses, demanded that a wide strip of land on all sides save the south, where the legation area is bounded by the south wall of the Manchu city, be kept free of houses. And within the entire legation area no Chinese may dwell. Then, too, immediately after the siege, there being no responsible Government, the various nations parcelled out the city and vied with one another in an effort to restore confidence, to maintain order, and to promote sanitation, an undertaking in which the Japanese were most quickly successful. The Chinese authorities, when they again came into control, continued to keep the city clean, possibly in part for the reason that they did not wish their people to feel that they had been more comfortable under foreigners. ~~The ci~~ So we have broad, clean streets crossing each other at right angles and tolerably well drained . Since the siege, also, the introduction of rickshaws, still known as 'Japanese carriages', has added to the comfort of getting about the city, the old Peking carts being no longer used by foreigners. The city is some five miles long from north to south, and about three miles wide. It is entirely surrounded by a wall,

and is divided, likewise by walls, into five sections. The two main divisions are the Manchu city in the north and the Chinese city in the south. Within the Manchu city are the legation quarter, and, north of it, the imperial city, from the wall of which a gun was trained on the British Legation during the siege. Within the Imperial city, again, is the 'Forbidden' city, in which the emperor lives, and through which none of us may pass. Of the external appearance of the city, however, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke will be able to tell you on their return. I enjoyed greatly their stay in Peking, and felt lonely as I bade them good-by at the station of the Hankow Railway. Of the places of worship and religions of Peking I shall be telling you in another letter, as also of this weird Manchu Government -- which in so many ways is but the shadow of a Government -- and of the strange forms which the endeavor to win popular liberty takes on.

In closing may I tell you once more how glad I am to be the representative of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, in the undertaking for which that church stands, here at the heart of an Empire which is potentially the greatest in the world. And may I assure you that in all things, and just now specifically in the mastery of the language, I shall endeavor to do my work worthily of you who have sent me here.

Very cordially yours,

Murray Scott Frame

Jan. 1, 1911.

I was unable to finish this letter in time for the last mail, and so can add a word on this New Year's Day. You will be interested to know that, when the proposal was made to form a club of the American college men in North China, both Chinese and Americans, a list of two hundred forty names of men eligible for membership in such a club could be prepared, and that, of these, one hundred twenty actually gathered at a pleasant dinner at the Wagon-Lits Hotel last Friday. About a third of them were Chinese. The president of the club formed on that occasion is a Chinese, while the American Minister and Dr. Lowrey of the Methodist Mission are honorary presidents. It was my first opportunity to meet a company of Chinese with whom I could converse freely, and I learned a great deal. Of these American college men a majority were naturally from Peking, though Tientsin sent up a good delegation.

Yesterday was the day for New Year's calls, a custom which is punctiliously observed in Peking. It was a long day of good fellowship from the early morning till we ended the day with a call on the ladies of the American Legation. This whole holiday season has for me strengthened most happily the bonds of acquaintanceship with that splendid company of men and women who, in the Missions, in the Legations, in the Government schools, on the staffs of newspapers, and in business, are worthy representatives of our own nation and of that other great nation which speaks the same language as we, while the dinner of Friday night made me feel what another host of acquaintanceships, with these stalwart Chinese of North China, is awaiting me when once I shall have learned their language.

With the heartiest of good wishes for the church throughout the coming year, I am, once more, very cordially yours,

Murray Scott Frame.

To Church in Columbus

Dec. 24-1910

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Rec'd JAN 27 1911

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American Board Mission, Peking, China,

Dec. 25, 1910.

The Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I received your letter of Nov. 22nd yesterday, and hasten to reply . I regret that the first of my letters to you from China must be on a topic which in the space of two months in this great center of missionary endeavor has quite faded out of my daily thought, and that I must speak of the 'situation' here with reference to the question raised by your letter, when in reality no 'situation' exists. In the same breath, however, in which I voice this regret, let me assure you of my hearty appreciation of your frankness and promptness in informing me of your conversation with Dr. Brown. I trust that you will not hesitate to write anything further that may ~~not~~ seem to you of importance for my guidance, though I assure you that my course here is beset by no difficulties.

With reference to the communication addressed to the Presbyterian Board by the Presbyterian Mission in North China, I need hardly remind you that the Mission's action was taken before I had set foot in China, and that it can therefore not be regarded as the result of anything in my conduct since reaching China. I was promptly informed of it upon my arrival by my good friend, Charles Corbett, who is the Presbyterian representative in the college in T'ungchou, their only representative there. Lest certain facts of minor, yet of real, importance in the 'situation' be not clearly in your mind, let me remind you that Mr. Corbett is a college class-mate of mine, that he was my room-mate in Union Seminary, that he is in thorough accord with my viewpoint with reference to certain important questions of theology, that it was on his recommendation that the Amer-

ican Board Mission in North China, so I am informed by Mr. Galt, was kind enough to request my appointment to this mission before they had heard of the Board's action in appointing me, and that I am to make my home in his family as soon as I move permanently to T'ungchou, in case I am appointed to that station by the Mission at its meeting next summer. Mr. Corbett was not himself present at the meeting of the Mission at which the action was taken -- the Presbyterian Mission --and was very indignant, raising the question whether there were not a limit to toleration in such a case. You must not imagine that the difference in viewpoint is merely a difference between the American Board Mission, among whose members I feel myself thoroughly at home in my thinking, and the Presbyterian Mission. It is a difference between two sections in the Presbyterian Mission itself. There is a section in that Mission which feels it incongruous that graduates of T'ungchou should, in the Theological Seminary, be taught that the Christian faith depends upon the denial of certain truths which are taught as a matter of fact in T'ungchou, and that the theological students should be compelled to make answers in their examinations which their Congregational friends do not hesitate straightway to tell them are false. In that very meeting of the Presbyterian Mission in which was taken the action to which you refer seven strenuously resisted the motion that was made, though when it was demanded that a written record be made of the vote, only five were willing to go on record as having stood out against unanimous action on the part of the Mission.

Let me further speak frankly of my relations with the Presbyterians here in Peking. They have found it impossible to show me too great hospitality. They did not even wait to receive from me the usual call from a new-comer ~~to~~ before inviting me to their homes. With a kindly exaggeration, no less warmly appreciated because I am not

so insufferably conceited as to fail to recognise that it was merely a friendly extravagance, more than one of them openly expressed his regret that I am not in the Presbyterian Mission, assuring me, however , warm-heartedly, that they would rather have me in Peking under the American Board than in Lahore under the Presbyterian. I mention this, you will understand, simply to let you know that my relations with the Presbyterians in Peking are thoroughly cordial. In one or two cases, I must confess, I do not yet feel acquainted with the men, but certainly there is no atmosphere of hostility.

May I take up another buried topic for a moment. Your letter's references to the Presbytery of Wooster would seem to assume that there also unanimity reigns. This is far from the case. There is a strong minority, which with the passage of a few years will be the majority, which was highly indignant at the Presbytery's action, and is really glad, I speak in forgetfulness once more of all modesty, to have me in a field where there is union work. You will recognise that no good could come of their publishing abroadtheir satisfaction, and you will understand that , under such circumstances, it is always discontent that finds voice.

You yourself were kind enough to say that you did not think the Presbyterian Board is animated by any lively feeling against my being in union work. It is quite unnecessary for me to repeat any of their assurances to me personally to the same effect. Only in Paris, as Mr. Severance of the Presbyterian Board introduced me at the close of the morning service to Dr. Goodrich of the American church, and Dr. Goodrich asked if I were going out under the Presbyterian Board, upon my replying that I was going under the American Board, Mr. Severance put his arm around me, and assured Dr. Goodrich that I was going to union work.

I shall be intensely sorry if my having come to China proves in any real way a barrier to union in work, whether here or at home. If I thought it would do so, I would resign at once. My only fear in the whole matter is that you of the Board in Boston should get an exaggerated idea of the peril that is threatening perfect harmony, and, in your eagerness to assure the Presbyterian Board, should take a position which will in the end mean division. So far as the Board is concerned, two questions are involved, the larger question of my appointment to North China at all, and the minor question of what particular work I shall take up here. With reference to the first of these, the Board has already committed itself in my case by sending me here. If I understand aright the nature of the request made by the Presbyterian Mission here, it was that the Presbyterian Board should request of the American Board assurances that they would not henceforth appoint men rejected by the Presbyterian Board to fields in which there is union work. Such an assurance would be merely of theoretical value, since in all probability no such case will again arise. It might therefore seem harmless to give such an assurance. Personally, however, I should deprecate exceedingly any such action. It means a split here, since the principle would have been established that I have no right here, even though my recall were not requested. It means for a party of obstructionists at home a victory to which they are not in any sense entitled. I hope I need not assure you that I did not come to China to be a thorn in the flesh to the Presbyterians, nor to teach them progressive thinking. So far as my relations to them here are concerned, I feel perfectly confident of my ability to gain their confidence and work with them in all Christian harmony and mutual helpfulness. I am inclined to hope that some of them are already beginning to regret the Mission's

action. If I see the situation here fairly, the only unsurmountable abstacle in the way of perfect peace would be any action on the part of the Board in Boston confessing either directly or implicitly-- by giving assurances for the future--that I have no right here. If this be the case it seems to me a legitimate occasion for the exercise of such diplomacy as shall give the Presbyterian Board confidence of the American' Board's eagerness to be perfectly fair, while in this particular matter no more specific answer is given than that which your letter suggests, viz., that the Board has but appointed me to the North China Mission, and that my location here depends upon the action of the Mission. Even ~~here~~ at this point I trust the Board will not deem me presumptuous if I point out one or two points that seem clear to me. I do not think the Presbyterian Board should be <u>encouraged</u> to reassure its Mission here by the statement that I have not yet been appointed to any particular station; that, rather, the statement should be merely that the <u>Board</u> has not appointed and will not appoint me to any particular station. If the Presbyterian Board's answer to its Mission encourages them to seize the opportunity for delivering an ultimatum here in case the American Board Mission appoints me to the college, my efforts henceforth in China must be largely directed not to the ends for which I came out but to living down the reputation of being discredited, in case our Mission gives way, while I would be under the necessity of resigning at once to avoid division, if our Mission should stand firm. The only salvation of the 'situation' out here is that I shall be left in peace and the question not raised. To this end it would seem, probably, advisable from the point of view of the Board that I should not be appointed at all to the college. I am certainly not set in my own desires, but it is probable that I could there in the end do my most effective work for the advancement of our whole Christian under-

taking. You may thinkthat my presumption at this point rises to effrontery when I suggest that you do not communicate to members of the Mission here the fact that you have received indirectly word of the action of the Presbyterian Mission. The missionaries of our Mission here know of it and are not in the least troubled, save by a generous fear that I might be sensitive to it -- which I am not in the least. You know how eagerly the older members of a Mission look forward to the coming of a new recruit, and the Mission here is exceptionally whole-hearted in its ready desire to share its responsibilities with new-comers, letting them bear a share of the load, and eagerly searching for the things the new-comer can do best. You know the bitter disappointment which results when, as happens once in a long while, a man to whom they had looked as a new leader in the work proves not to have been called to the task. If you lay upon their minds the burden of hunting for tasks for me which shall not give a fancied offence to the Presbyterians, you rob them of the real satisfaction they have had in the coming of a new recruit, add make my coming an addition to the load they carry rather than a subtraction from it. My first impulse on receiving your letter yesterday was to go at once to Mr. Stelle, whose counsel I should value, and of whose perfect sympathy, as of the sympathy of all in the Mission, I am assured. But I refrained from doing so, lest it give him an added care. My position here is simple and usassailable, bound to improve so far as the Presbyterians are concerned if you but give things time. In the end I shall be a real bond with the Presbyterians tather than a ground of division. Meantime it has always been the plan that I should at first take up in T'ungchou the work laid down by Mr. Wilder in going to the Theological Seminary, rather than work in the college -- let me repeat that I strongly

deprecate the use of this fact in reassuring the Presbyterian Board at home -- . If I am to remain in North China at all, the Presbyterians cannot object to my doing district work in T'ungchou. And if, in course of time, it seem wise that I take certain courses in the college, I shall do so -- the only Presbyterian in T'ungchou is Mr. Corbett. In case you inform me of further developments at home which make it patently undesireable that I should go to T'ungchou, ~~if you~~ I will see to it that I am sent elsewhere on other grounds. I promise to use sound, Christian judgment in the whole matter. Though I will not agree to be thinking of it day by day nor to be imagining a delicacy in my position which does not really exist. The surest way of spoiling everything would be to get me and our Mission into an attitude of expectancy with reference to the probable attitude of the Presbyterians toward me. If difficulty arises here it will not be the fault of the Presbyterians, it will be our own fault.

One word more. I have found myself after years of preparation in a field which appeals to me strongly at every point, and where, in the fine atmosphere of our Mission, and facing the boundless opportunity , I have found it easy to forget the events of my last few months in America. All sense of being an outlaw, all resentment, all apprehension of being blocked in the work to which I have been called has faded away. The Mission has taken me in. I have fallen in love with the men and women in it;Yet I am not likely to forget that of which your letter gives me such forcible reminder, that from the point of view of the Board and the Mission, the circumstances under which I was sent out detract from my value to the Mission as campared with the value of another man of equal gifts and equal training, In the face of this abiding fact, however, I refuse to be either sensitive or apprehensive, pugnacious on the one

hand, or cowed on the other; I shall but endeavor to make up for the disability, under which I work, by an added faithfulness and an added devotion. I have no forebodings.

I am sending you a copy of a letter which I am writing to the First Congregational Church in Columbus. not rec'd

It is hard to refrain from sending you Christmas greetings, late though they will be.

May I add that I am perfectly assured of the confidence of the Board, which you are good enough to mention in your letter. I trust that my communications to you may in the main be on happier subjects. But please don't hesitate to keep me informed of aught that I ought to know.

With the heartiest of good wishes for the work in which you all in Boston are engaged, and in abounding hope for the work here in North China, I am

Most cordially yours,

Murray Scott Frame.

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With the heartiest of good wishes for the work in which you all in Toronto are engaged, and in expanding zone for the work here in North China, I am

Most cordially yours,

Rec. 25-1910

Henry T. Tracy
Peking

Rec'd JAN 31 1911

23

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American Board Mission, Peking, China,

Jan. 1, 1911.

The Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,

Congregational House,

14 Beacon St. ,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am sending you the copy I promised of the letter to the church in Columbus. On re-reading it, I'm rather regretful I promised to send it, as I fear you will think I have expressed my opinions about things in Peking quite too freely for a youngster who has only just arrived in Peking. But it's desperately hard to find anything to write that shall be entirely discreet, and if I wait till my opinions are of value I shall not write to my church at all.

Let me wish you a very happy New Year.

Cordially yours,

Murray Scott Frame.

Peking, China
Jan. 1-1911

Rec'd OCT 4 1911

T'ungchou, Peking, China,

Sep. 10, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,

Congregational House, 14 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your good letter of Jan. 30th has remained for some months unanswered. Upon one point I may, perhaps, offer just a word of explanation. I naturally supposed that your earlier letter, in so far as it concerned my relations with the Presbyterians, was inspired by the action of the North China Presbyterian Mission at its meeting a year ago, asking the Presbyterian Board to request the American Board to agree that no candidate for mission service, rejected by one Board, should be appointed by the other Board to union work. Of this action of the Presbyterian Mission I, of course, knew only informally. It was on the assumption that you were cognizant of it that I wrote at such length concerning my pleasant relations with the Presbyterians in Peking. The reply of the Presbyterian Board, so I understand, was to the effect that, while the Board was in sympathy with the principle embodied in the request of the North China Mission, it did not seem desirable to the Board to take up the matter with the American Board at this juncture. The matter was not even mentioned at the recent meeting of the Presbyterian Mission in Peitaiho. I need hardly say that the likelihood of any protest from Wooster, should it ever seem best to appoint me to the Union College, is negligible since the meeting of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. I quote, in confidence, from a recent letter from the Dean of Wooster University,

who was a member of the Presbytery that examined me. "You may be assured that all who voted for your ordination here would do so again if there were opportunity, and I believe some others would change their votes to the affirmative. If the movement in relation to Union (Seminary) should work out favorably, it would break the lead of the aggressive conservatives in our Presbytery."

I am sure I speak for all of us young men who last month attended our first Mission Meeting, when I say that we were greatly pleased by the thorough and prompt methods of the Mission in conducting its business, the absolute courtesy and good will that ruled every discussion, however earnest, and the close ties of personal friendship which make of the entire Mission a single family. We had already come to know the worth of many of the members of the Mission individually. It was an inspiration to make the acquaintance of them as a Mission.

I know that those who were bound to Miss Russell by ties of many years would not resent my uttering just a word to express my own keen sense of loss in her going. Throughout last year I drew constant strength from her work and her plans, and in the midst of her busy life she knew how to bestow a friendship that abides as a benediction, brief though it was.

The Board does not, I know, need to be assured that, in the face of the temporary loss of Miss MacGown, Miss Porter's resignation, the illness of Mr. McCann, the necessity of Miss Leavens' resting for a year, and the remaining in America of Mr. and Mrs. Aiken and Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, the earnestness of us new-comers in our language study deepens, and that we strain toward the day when we may count in bearing the burdens of responsibility and work.

It is good to be in T'angchou at last after a rich year in Peking. No duties have yet been laid upon me, and next week I plan

to take a teacher who knows no English out to the towns of the T'ungchou field where there are Chinese helpers, that my ear may, if possible, become accustomed to catch the Chinese it hears a little more readily.

Very sincerely yours,

Murray Scott Frame

Tungchow

Sept. 10-1911

Rec'd 9.25

Reply

FEB 2 1912

T'ungchou, Peking, China,
Dec. 30, 1911.

The First Congregational Church,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Friends,

A week before Christmas I returned to T'ungchou from my first visit to what is known as the "T'ungchou Country Field". Some weeks ago I wrote Dr. Gladden a letter from Yen Chiao, explaining why I went. You know that a missionary, on reaching China, is supposed to have two years entirely free for language study, and the third year, also, in large measure free for the same purpose. The difficulties of the language make this imperative, and the American Board Mission guards with ever-increasing jealousy the first two years of a new-comer's residence in China from the intrusion of out-side duties. I was expected to spend my second year here in T'ungchou studying Chinese. But it is desperately hard to learn to speak a foreign language if you are continually conversing with your own American friends. So, when I returned from two months of study by the sea-side, I asked permission to go out into the country where no one knows English. And this permission was granted. Accordingly I lived for two or more weeks in each of four of the towns in the T'ungchou Country Field at which regular church services are maintained. The experience was of value in many ways. I have learned to sit cross-legged for hours before a Chinese table a foot high; to thrive on two meals of Chinese food a day; to eat with chopsticks; to sleep soundly on a brick floor; and to live comfortably in a room, where, in winter, one can always see one's breath save when it is dark. I made attempts at preaching, also, but I suspect they were more profitable to me than to my audiences.

And what is the T'ungchou Country Field like? You know that the Chinese farmers all live in villages. Each farmer possesses commonly but a few acres of land, so that people can live in villages of four or five hundred without being obligedto walk long distances to the fields which they cultivate. And this huddling together in villages is essential to security in a land where robbers abound. The villages themselves are so close together as to be almost contiguous, and, since each is well supplied with trees, the countryside has a pleasing, well-wooded appearance, though there is no genuine woodland. Chinese roads are abominable, and two-wheeled carts and wheel-barrows are the only vehicles. Consequently the villagers do not usually carry or haul their produce long distances. Scattered at convenient intervals among the villages are market-towns, where, on ten of fifteen days of the month, markets are held, and hundreds of farmers from scores of villages within a radius of five miles gather to exchange their produce. A town of this sort will consist of a street or two lined with shops, perhaps a hundred in number. Each shop forms the front of a court-yard, often of considerable size, the buildings at the back serving as dwellings or store-houses. The doors, of course, all open toward the court, and, the back walls, being continuous, form a kind of town wall, so that, when the street gates are shut at night, no thief can enter the shopping portion of the town. On a market day these shops drive a thriving trade, and the streets, choked with farmproduce and wares, animals and shouting men, present a scene of fascinating confusion.

In addition to these market-towns there are, in the T'ungchou Country Field, two county-seats, both walled towns. The larger of these, Pao Ti Hsien, I have not yet visited. It has nearly a thous-

and villages and several market towns under its jurisdiction, and is reputed to have more Chinese scholars than any other place in the province of Chihli outside of Peking. Opposition to the Christian Church there is intense. The entire T'ungchou Field is new territory for mission work. At only one place, Yung Lo Tien, was there a little church at the time of the Boxer uprising in 1900, and the cemetery there holds all the Christians of that year. Twenty of the relatives of the pastor's wife in Hsiang Ho were killed at that time, and the pastor's own father and younger brother. The Field lies East of T'ungchou, across the Peiho River, on the line of march of the foreign soldiers up from Tientsin to relieve their fellow-countrymen in the capital. The people of the neighborhood had already suffered bitterly at the hands of the Boxers, and were too often shot indiscriminately by the foreign troops. At one house I visited, a harmless old man sat silently in one corner, carrying still the scars of two bullet-wounds inflicted at that time by a foreign soldier. Between fear of murder at the hands of their fellow-countrymen, and terror of the foreigner, men do not feel attracted toward the Christian Church, and it is requiring long steady effort to win their confidence. I was the first foreign man to visit several of the Christian homes in which I was hospitably received at Hsiang Ho, and it demands no small courage on the part of a family to admit a foreigner within its court.

To give you an idea of how Mission Work is done, and what the cost of it is, I want to describe the condition of affairs in Hsiang Ho, one of the two walled towns, and the newest station of the T'ungchow Country Field. There has been a Chinese preacher there for only three of four years. The pastor, ~~of the death of whose father and brother I have already spoken~~, is a keen-minded young fellow of about my own age, with a full training of four years in college and three years in the Theological Seminary. For two weeks he ate with me daily and took me about with him. I know the fine temper of the man and his eager zeal. A man of his training could, in other employ, earn high wages. He has a wife and two children, and receives a salary of eight dollars a month. His wife, who is also well educated, teaches a day-school of twenty children, who come, many of them, a considerable distance. An able-bodied man in that part of the country may earn as much as seven cents a day in addition to his food. Unnecessary expenses he ruthlessly eliminates. For some time to come, if his children are to go to school, the foreigner must send them. ~~A small sum would provide quarters and food for children too far away to come daily~~, and greatly increase the fine influence of the school. Fifteen dollars a year would send one of these boys to college at T'ungchou. The older boys used to come to me daily ~~to be quizzed, and the quickness with which they learn is astonishing.~~ They have practically no child-life in their homes. Even the ~~child~~ Christians listened wistfully as I told them how our mother used to read to us children of a winter evening. And simple Christmas festivities are a theme to be talked of for a year.

A dozen families, from almost as many villages, have been gathered into the church, and there is a wide-awake audience of fifty at the Sunday service. Some of them come a distance of five miles. All those within the town assemble dailyduring this winter season for evening prayers. It is not easy to be a Christian. One of the number, an old man, is a caterer, who used to supply the eatables for Chinese feasts; but no one will engage him since he became a Christian, lest he poison their food. His wife is an intelligent woman of unusual dignity of character who would make a most efficient Bible Woman. But that would be extravagant, since she would need a

salary of between three and four dollars a month. On market days a throng of non-Christians crowds in from the street. The pastor knows how to maintain discipline, and makes them sit down quietly. To a changing company he preaches or talks for hours at a stretch. He possesses the gift of friendship, and there was truth in the remark of the keeper of the harness-shop that the progress of the gospel in Hsiang Ho is largely due to his fine spirit. Inwardly, however, he chafes and frets, though he rarely lets it be seen, at the inadequacy of the tools he has to work with. We rent for fifty dollars a year a court-yard, half the buildings of which are in such disrepair that they cannot be used. It would require fifty dollars to cut a door from a tumble-down room into the street and to put the room into repair. But it would be used constantly. One thousand dollars would buy and put into thorough order a place in the busiest part of the town.

When it is not a market-day the pastor is busy calling at the homes in the outlying villages, his wife accompanying him as much as the school and her strength will admit of, and trying to accomplish a little of the valuable work that a Bible Woman ought to be doing. ~~You will understand at once that lack of funds makes it impossible to carry on even the simplest of those activities by which it is so easy for the Church to set an example of social service. A small museum would do wonders. A really good magic lantern would be an educational institution in itself. Fifty dollars a year would meet the expenses of a lecture course that could be repeated in six different centers.~~ The pastor in Hsiang Ho rises early and works effectively, because his heart is in his work. And for himself the smallness of his salary does not worry him. If only his hands could be strengthened, and Hsiang Ho be made a model for other places where district work is being much less hopefully done. ~~And then I have dreams of trying that stronghold of scholars, Pao Ti Hsien.~~

If ever there was a time in China when the church ought to be awake, it is now. The helpfulness of Christians in these days of turmoil and danger has won the affection of the hostile and indifferent. Hatred of the foreigner as such is vanishing. A new era of enlightenment and of freedom of ideas is dawning. But the people are ill-trained to receive the heritage of representative self-government that is coming to them so swiftly from western lands. That form of government is on trial in China. So is the Church. If the Church has it in her to be useful to China, now is her time to prove it.

Dear Mr. Bell,

This is a wretched return to make to you for the fine letter I had from you in the spring. If I knew of any way of encouraging a repetition of the performance on your part, short of writing a letter myself, I'd do it at once. In spite of the revolution I ate two Christmas dinners, one at Peking, one here. I hope you can say as much for yourself. How did the conference go last summer? Do you know any short way of learning Chinese? Who's an authority on lantern slides? Yours as always,

Herman S. Frame.

Tsingchow.

Dec. 30-1911

Letter

Med

Rec'd FEB 15 1912

T'ungchou, Peking,
Jan. 20, 1912.

Reverend Washington Gladden, D. D.,
First Congregational Church,
Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Gladden,

We were just congratulating ourselves that our activities here in T'ungchou have been little interrupted by the revolution, and were expressing good-natured resentment of Dr. Arthur Smith's pronouncement upon the missionaries in China, at this time, that they are safe but useless, when of a sudden an event occurred, which made it seem wise to close the college. Last Tuesday a freshman, who had over-stayed his leave of absence from the college, was seized, together with several soldiers, whom he had persuaded to desert from the imperial army. On the following afternoon they were all beheaded. The rest of the students, some of whom, it now seems probable, had been engaging in similar activities, were too terror-stricken to study. For this reason, as also because they felt it difficult to maintain that neutrality which is incumbent upon foreign institutions at a time like this, the college authorities decided to close the college.

A revolution in China is by no means the bloody affair one might expect. There has been little genuine fighting, nor does it seem likely that there will be. Outside the foreign-trained men, who are managing the revolution, and the soldiers, who are called on spasmodically to sacrifice their lives, those really concerned in the movement, or interested in its outcome, are few. I don't suppose one man ina hundred in China knows the meaning of the Chinese words that translate the common noun, 'republic'. The revolution is not an uprising of the people, but an uprising of the foreign-trained amongst them in their behalf. The most serious effect of it has been the loosening of authority, the multiplication of bandits, and the interruption of trade.

The fact that the people are not interested explains the possibility of a revolution without serious fighting. No one is interested in maintaining the Manchus. It is pitiful testimony, not to their wickedness, but to their utter inefficiency, that no one rallies to their support. One wishes that at least the soldiers were loyal. But their pay, meagre enough at best, has so long stuck to the hands of the officials through whom it has filtered down to them that they could not have been more thoroughly prepared to be bought by the revolutionaries. The sympathies, too, of their officers are often with the cause of the people. And their commander-in-chief, Yuan Shih K'ai, the prime-minister, is apparently a genuine patriot, loath to fight his people, and convinced of the futility of a purely military victory. His devotion to the Manchus appears to be merely because their retention seems to him the easiest means of solving the riddle of choosing that imperial figure which he believes to be necessary to win respect for governmental authority among China's vast population, unfamiliar with the very conception of self-government. And the whole question he is ready to submit to a national convention, if the representative character of such a convention may be reasonably safe-guarded, and it may assemble in a place where it will not be subjected to terrorization. Meanwhile the Manchu princes excitedly debate the question of abdication. And Yuan Shih K'ai himself, despondent of gaining his end, and pessimistic concerning the success of the kind of republican government inaugurated in the south, seeks to resign, and one is

not quite sure whether it is the revolutionaries or the Manchus that throw bombs at him.

The revolutionaries, on their side, have found it so easy to stir whole provinces into rebellion, and are so confident of their ability to win complete success without compromise, that they refuse to consider the retention of the Manchus, or the election of a really independent convention, which might decide against a republic. They are glad, however, to prolong the armistice, since their southern troops could not stand the rigors of a northern campaign in winter.

The whole revolution is more like a political combat than a war, save when occasionally it breaks out into disgraceful tragedies of assassination, or a general, to save his own face, must execute his soldiers for deserting to a cause to which he himself may go over a few days later, or Yuan Shih K'ai fights a battle to try to make the revolutionaries believe that he is in earnest, while meanwhile they discuss the possibility of making him president. Everybody is careful to do nothing which may irreconcilably offend those enemies of his whom shortly he may want to count among his friends. How can soldiers be expected to fight to-day for a cause which they know their leaders are likely to abandon, not of necessity, but of free choice, to-morrow?

I need not assure you of the safety of us foreigners. National feeling is swiftly and steadily growing in China, and both parties in this struggle live under desperate fear of foreign intervention. The only possible danger is from bandits in places where foreign protection cannot be afforded. And the foreigners who care for China, and her national hopes, have, in the main, readily obeyed the orders of their consuls to resort to the coast towns, not so much from fear for their lives, as from anxiety not to embarass the powerless authorities, whether revolutionary or imperial.

Very sincerely yours,

Murray Scott Frame

to Dr. Gladden

Jan. 20-1912

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rec'd FEB 15 1912

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T'ungchou, Peking, China,

Jan. 22, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,

Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

May I enclose to you a copy of a letter to Dr. Gladden by way of acknowledging the receiptof your good letter of Oct.6?

It is a matter of some difficulty to write letters to America just now because every one is eager to hear about the revolution, and I feel that this theme might better be discussed by men of longer stay and greater experience in China.

The closing of the college has keyed up the compound here to a higher pitch of excitement than was possible when regular college tasks had to be performed, and the absence of Mr. Porter and Mr. Galt, who have been seeing to it that the college men get home safely, has given their families more occasion to think of the rumors that are current as usual. But the excitement is more concerning the meaning of events to China than concerning any possible trouble here. Whether solely because of the revolution's coming close home to us in the execution of one of the students, and in the attempt on the life of Yuan Shih K'ai, or for sounder reasons, there is a sense that a crisis is at hand. This morning's train had not the usual first and second class coach attached, because, so the authorities said, all available coaches are being kept in Peking for the use of the royal family in case they should want to leave the capital quickly. Divergence of opinion in the Manchu ranks concerning the question of abdication has become very sharp. There is a little clique of irreconcilables who seem to be talking

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of selling their lives as dearly as possible, but Yuan Shih K'ai has very thoroughly scattered the Manchu troops, and it seems impossible that they should make much trouble. The powers, it is rumored, are urging upon the Peking Government the necessity of suppressing the uprising in the south promptly, unless it is ready to accept their recognition of the provisional government there.

But Mr. Galt will write more authoritatively than I can hope to do, and it seems likely that before this letter reaches you the crisis will be past, the Manchus gone forever, and the way cleared for satisfactory negotiations between the revolutionaries in the south and the government in Peking.

My own work, in times of revolution as in times of peace, is the one unchanging task of learning Chinese. Nine weeks of the autumn I spent out in the country, where no one knows English. I enjoyed the experience greatly, and am sure it was of benefit to my Chinese, though I am slow at acquiring the language, and continually wish I might have begun ten years earlier. Shortly before Christmas I returned to T'ungchou, here to get far enough ahead in my reading so that I may return to the country with a good conscience in April. I give thanks daily that I should have been brought to China at a time like this.

In the midst of the interest and the lift of our own work, our thoughts go out continually to you in America, who are guiding it and making it possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Murray Scott Frame

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Very sincerely yours,

Murray Gait Tsuie

Jan. 22-1912

Mr. Angelloni

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Murray S. Frame
Tsingchow, Peking, China,
March 5, 1913.

Dear A. Barton,

A few days ago I received Miss Broome's promise to become my wife, and therewith permission to tell you of the fact. I trust our marriage at an early date will meet with the approval of the Board.

We are, of course, agreed — Miss Broome and I — that Miss Broome must fulfil the duties for which she has been planning in the Woman's College at Peking throughout the school year 1913-14 at least, when both Miss Miner and Miss Corbett will be absent on furlough. We could then be married in the summer of 1914, and it would rest with the Mission whether we should be appointed to Peking.

where, as my wife, Miss Browne could continue to render service in the college, or to some other place. There have been suggested at various times, of course quite independently of my engagement to be married to Miss Browne, which is not yet known, two plans either of which would involve my going to Peking. In accordance with the first plan, which, in the absence of sorely needed reinforcements seems to me, I frankly confess, an idle dream, I would go, not to take any one's place, but to begin a new work for men, in some measure along the lines of Y. M. C. A. work, but in connection with our church. The second plan that would take me to Peking would be my transfer to the college. You doubtless know that the Station has already voted my transfer from the evangelistic work (to which I

belong only by courtesy, since my time, there two years and a half, has gone almost exclusively to language study) to the college work next autumn. Under the new impulse given to union effort by the recent conference presided over by Dr. Mott there seems small reason to doubt that by the autumn of 1914 the college work now done in Tsingchow will be done in Peking. Indeed it is not impossible that this removal to Peking may occur this autumn. Nor is it impossible that, in case the Mission should seriously consider the plan I mentioned first, it would appear to the Mission more advantageous for me to begin the new work in Peking this year than next. Should either of these two possibilities materialize, Miss Browne and I should like the Board to authorize our removal this autumn.

Personally I should prefer to work in another

place than Peking, where the concentration of foreigners makes the work far from typical. And I need not say that my heart is not set on the college work, nor that the Mission will be left to make what disposal it likes of us without so much as the pressure of an expressed preference from me. With reference to the possibility of any objection on the part of the Presbyterians to my entering the college, it seems to me wise to wait till it becomes apparent that the Mission, once aware of Miss Browne's and my purpose, still desires me to enter the college, and then privately to go directly to Dr. Ferm and ask him if his Mission will raise any objection.

May I, in conclusion, make a request, which I imagine is quite unnecessary, namely, that in so far as it lies naturally in your power, you will lighten the load which Miss Browne may possibly have to carry of the disappointment of many people that she should turn aside from serving the cause of Christ in North China as an unmarried woman, to enter upon the service of that cause as my wife.

Very sincerely yours, Herman Scott Frame

JUL 7 1913

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T'ungchou, Peking, China,

June 10, 1913.

The Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have postponed thanking you for your warm-hearted letters of Feb. 10, April 1, and April 4, in the hope -- deferred till to-night, --that I might at the same time set your mind entirely at rest in the matter of my joining the college staff. You have thoughtfully refrained from raising the topic unnecessarily with me, but I know from one or two others that it has caused you some thought. I am glad to be able to report that the difficulty, in so far as it existed here in China, is quite at an end. Some weeks ago, the T'ungchou stationvoted that I be transferred from the evangelistic work to the college in the autumn, and sought and gained the approval of the Mission, essential because the transfer involved the necessity of an earnest effort to secure another man for the evangelistic work in T'ungchou. Thereupon, with the consent of Mr. Galt, I wrote a personal letter to Dr. Fenn, head(in point of influence) of the Presbyterian Mission in Peking, asking an expression of his private opinion as to the probable attitude of his Mission toward my appointment. He replied that it was beyond his power to reply in a private capacity, and that he would at once take steps to bring the matter before his Mission. That Mission consists of three stations, equally represented on an executive committee, with authority to act when the Mission is not in session. The question was discussed first in Peking, and it was voted to ask me for a statement of my 'views' on certain points. I replied, explaining why I could not submit to any examination, but sending them at the same time a statement such as I read in Wooster -- the very statement which I presented to the Council that ordained me

and to the Board in Boston. Thereupon the Peking Station took action, in which it has been followed by the other two stations, instructing the Executive Committee to convey to Mr. Galt a formal message to the effect that the Presbyterian Mission would not oppose my election to the college staff. This means that their representatives on the Union Board Of Managers will vote for my appointment at their regular meeting next January, and that meanwhile I shall begin work in the college in the autumn. Should Dr. Fox repeat his enquiry to you, the wisdom is obvious of making precisely the same reply which you made before, till my appointment is finally ratified. I cannot speak too warmly of the fine temper which the Presbyterians have displayed throughout; with Dr. Fenn the experience has led to the deepening of a friendship which will last always. And the Presbyterians have so clearly stated that their action is not based on any examination of my beliefs that you need not fear an unfortunate precedent has been established. I have been concerned not chiefly for myself personally but for the peace of the Mission and the Board. I am glad I have not brought you all dissension.

The work at the city chapel is still in an experimental stage. I should prefer to write of it a year from now when we know how the eighty men who have joined the church on probation will turn out. Two well known business men are on the point of taking that step. As the climax of our meetings throughout the winter we arranged meetings in the Drum Tower and the Municipal Council, addressed by Mr. Wilder, Dr. Smith, Li Mu Shih of Peking, and Dr. Fenn.The Business Men's Guild themselves invited Dr. Smith to address them in their hall. In each of these three public places it was the first time that a Christian meeting had been held.

You will, perhaps, smile at my inconsistency when I say how deeply I regret the seeming necessity that I should enter the col-

lege before I have given a year or two to the church here. I have good reason to know that the preachers, whose salaries are so much less than those of the college teachers, are already pointing to my transfer as another evidence -- of which there have apparently been many in T'ungchou, under the shadow of the college -- that the foreigner holds teaching in higher esteem than preaching. I hope that soon a man may be appointed to take Mr. Wilder's place in the evangelistic work, left vacant during the slow years of my apprenticeship to the language, and now of necessity to be left vacant , even though a new man should come at once, for at least three years more.

Very sincerely yours,

Murray Scott Frame.

Tungchow June 10-1913

Rec'd JUL 19 1913

Murray S. Franck

Tsing Chai, Peking, China,
June 27, 1913.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your note of sympathy for my abominable illness last summer has long remained unacknowledged. Physically I was not quite myself the whole year, but I played around and learned a little Chinese and tried my hand tentatively at one or two little jobs connected with

the evangelistic work and am entering this summer strong and well and rested. Only afflicted with impatience, as you can imagine if you have heard that I am to be married in the autumn. I'm even comforting my loneliness by practicing housekeeping this summer in the place that is to be 'home'; my doctor brother from Persia is to visit me on his way home on

furlough, and Margaret is coming north from Shantung. June has been delightfully cool and bracing here. Are you doing the round of Conferences this summer? They are making a beginning at that sort of thing here. For some years there have been separate conferences under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. for Christian and non-Christian students. This year they are to be combined in the beautiful temple grounds

in the Western Hills where they have hitherto met and which the Y. M. C. A. has now secured on a long lease. Also the women students for the first time in North China are holding a conference just now at the same place — eighty-two enrolled.

In the autumn I begin teaching in the Union College. Hope you have a good summer.

Cordially yours,

J. Newman Coates

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Tungchou, Peking, China, Via Siberia,
June 13, 1914.

Dr. Carl S. Patton,
Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Patton,

Miss Henderson has just been spending a day in our home in Tungchou, and brought the very delightful letter of greeting from the people of the Columbus church who were present at the Washington's Birthday dinner. Many of the names were of people whom I myself met while in Columbus, and most of the others Mrs. Frame met during her visit last year. I hopw some time we may all become better acquainted. Whenever I see the church bulletin, which comes regularly, with the Monday edition of the State Journal, and read the words, "Murray Scott Frame, Foreign Pastor, Tungcho, China", I am filled with mingled pride and regret -- pride in being associated with a church which is serving the age in which we live so uniquely as yours; regret that I have so little been able to share with you in vivid fashion the problems and plans in this Chinese corner of your parish. I think that what hinders the impulse to write more than anything else is the feeling that you are used to dealing with such large questions in such a large way that you would not have patience to acquaint yourselves with a parish which is chiefly characterized by small beginnings of a great many things -- characterized also, perhaps, by the dreams of your foreign pastor. There is no reason in the world why things should not be done on a large scale here. No man of the sort whom the Columbus church could ~~possibly~~ desire to support as its representative at home or abroad could possibly write one word about what is being done in Tungchou, without writing ten words about the things that ought to be done. I am tired of doing things on a small scale, and tired of writing reports of a superficial character for people who ought to be willing to acquaint themselves, even at some pains, with the projects , to engage in which they are paying a man's salary: I wrote a report of the Tungchou evangelistic work not long ago, which explained some of the things we are not doing. Some of my friends looked at it. "Oh," they said, "that is all very well as a dry analysis of the situation, but it isn't a report. No one at home would ever read it. It's too technical. It is not inconceivable that it might do the Secretaries of the Board good to glance at it -- but they won't. People want anecdote and stir and the human touch." But from my point of view, you ought to know what you are investing your money in, and whether the job is being done the way you'ld like to have it done or not. I am going to quote a paragraph from that same dry report.

" It ought to be axiomatic that the evangelistic work in a city in which are gathered together a large number of students, many of whom, it is hoped, will enter the Christian ministry, and in the country district immediately surrounding that city, should be done in distinguished fashion. The church of the college town should be a type of the self-directing, self-supporting, aggressive churches of which it is desired that, in later years, those students shall be pastors. The street-chapel ought to be a model of initiative, resourcefulness and devotion in the proclaiming of the gospel, for the street-chapels which those students will direct in years to come are little likely to rise above the level of the one with which they are familiar throughout their student days. And country-preaching ought to be intelligent, well-organized, efficient, progressive; else we shall never persuade the more able students to take up the supreme

Important work of country evangelization, nor persuade the less-gifted students, who do take up that work, to keep out of fatal ruts. The church, street-chapel and country-station belonging to a college town ought, I repeat, to be models, respectively, of those three kinds of evangelistic activity. No efficiency in such activities elsewhere in the Mission can atone for slackness at the Christian student center."

Would you be willing to reflect upon this idea for just a moment? Isn't it really quite simple? Here is your Chinese parish with a population of a million people, by a most conservative estimate. At its center is a college town, where are gathered together students from three provinces and representing three Missions. From that college you want, among other products, a good crop of virile preachers. Well, what sort of an object-lesson do you give them? What, for example, are the men like who are already engaged in the work of preaching? Nothing could be ~~important~~ more important than this, for, to quote again from that tedious report, "it seems incontestable that, if we are to secure the desired influence upon the students, it must be a Chinese pastor who will show them how to shepherd a church, a Chinese superintendent who will show them how to organize the work of a street-chapel, and Chinese preachers who will confer dignity and honor upon the work of the country preacher." What then of the preachers that we have now? I want to quote one more paragraph from that same report. " The preacher has a hard task. In the first years of his service, prejudice will not down, and no one joins the church. Imagine the effect on a revivalist at home if for three years he gave himself to revival preaching and in all that time only two or three men should show any evidence of r enewed life. The preacher settles down to a patient, steady pace, which he could maintain for forty years, the same patient, steady pace at which the farmers till the soil round about that market town. He gets into an attitude in which he is royally content if four or five men a year join the church. Gradually the populace becomes friendly to the harmles little chapel; last year, when it was proposed to transfer the preacher from a little town not far from Tungchou to a more important place, the leading men of the town and the countryside drew up long petitions and sent in committees to Tungchou to protest that the chapel is the finest institution in the place and the preacher the friend of them all, proven by years. But the preacher, in the new atmosphere, is content to go on with the same methods he used when people were hostile, content with the same rate of growth in the church." At this point we bid good-by to the report. Into this situation comes your 'foreign pastor'. He has do deal with men older than himself, and he has to learn the language. Some few years of careful apprenticeship are necessary. But those years have passed now. A new age is all round about us in China. And the time has come to rejuvenate the entire business of establishing a Christian civilization in this China parish of yours. It is going to be done. I should like you to know how.

The first task is to make over the preachers we have already, in whom there is a lot of latent energy. I was desperately eager to begin in the right way, and finally I hit upon the plan of inviting four of them to go with me on a tour to Tsinanfu, the capital of China's greatest province, the province of Shantung. The preachers were so pleased with this break in the routine of years that an unriv-

from Murray S. Frame.

alled opportunity presented itself for making suggestions which, under less favorable circumstances, they might easily have resented as critical of their present activities. We held conferences on the way with leaders in Peking, where the currents of China's new life flow much more swiftly and deeply than, as yet, in Tungchou; and in Tientsin, the great commercial center of the north. But the things we saw in Tsinan were the most stimulating.

In the city of Tsinan there has lived for a good many years an Englishman who, by rights, ought to have been born in the United States. He has ideas and he adds to them liberally from time to time; also he 'hustles' and makes them come true. He started a simple little museum which has become a preacher of the Christian religion and of Christian civilization to all China. He tells me that within five minutes he has talked there with leading officials from three provinces. Visitors average a thousand a day from every corner of this great republic. At the center of the little group of well-lighted rooms which make up the museum is a preaching hall. Here, every hour throughout the day, the gospel is preached, and the preaching is skillful, intelligent, effective. Visitors are summoned from other parts of the building by a tune or two from a good phonograph, for which a wide selection of Chinese discs is available. The addresses are short and to the point.

All round about the central hall are rooms with charts and models and pictures which prove fascinating to the Chinese, and every one of which is full of meaning. As you enter the large front hall all sorts of things meet your eye, unescapably. Circling the room, underneath the ceiling, are well-chosen sentences which stand out clear and distinct, compelling attention as no English sentence can under similar limitations of space. The sentences are quotations from the Chinese classics, for the most part sayings of Confucius. ~~Here is a little list of them, which you needn't read if you don't want to.~~

"Humanity is the tranquil habitation of man and righteousness is his straight path"

"Fan Che asked Confucius, 'What is humanity?' The Master answered, 'To love men'. He asked, 'What is knowledge?' The Master said, 'To know men' ".

"Sincerity is the way of God: study it widely, inquire into it searchingly, reflect upon it carefully, discriminate accurately, and practice it earnestly."

"To be fond of learning is to be near to knowledge, to practice with vigor is to be near to humanity, to possess the feeling of shame is to be near to earnest action."

"Those who obey God are preserved; they who disobey God perish."

"The kings of old in establishing their kingdoms and in ruling their people made education their first care."

(By the way, immediately beneath this sentence were two telling charts comparing the literacy of China and of Germany.)

"Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is dangerous."

"Why should God speak in words? The four seasons follow in their courses and all creatures come to life."

"He who so cherishes the old as to appreciate the new may become a teacher."

"The scholar will never rest as long as he does not understand that which he inquires into."

Underneath these inscriptions are large pictures, perhaps eight feet long, of such institutions as the Paliament Buildings

in London, Berlin, and Vienna; Glasgow University; Gordon College, Khartoum; St. Thomas Hospital, London; Westminster Abbey; and so forth. ¶ The upper portion of the walls in all sorts of places in Tsinan, including street-chapels, is utilized in this same fashion. There is an Institute for soldiers, around the lecture hall of which run ~~the following~~ inscriptions, again from the classics ~~(Do I offend every canon of missionary correspondence by assuming that you might be interested in them -- these characteristic bits from the literature of a great people? The English translations may be a trifle too didactic to suit your American taste, but the Chinese originals are ever so much more compact and are fine!)~~ Such as

"I desire life and I desire to do my duty; if I have to choose between life and the fulfilment of duty I give up life and choose duty."

"He is truly a man who when he sees material advantage remembers his duty; when he meets danger is prepared to die."

~~"He who is willing to learn grows great, he who relies on himself becomes small."~~

~~"Let compassion rule in punishment."~~

~~"The great man never loses the heart of the child."~~

~~"There are three things of which the true man stands in awe -- the commandments of God, great men, the words of the sages."~~

~~"The path of duty lies in what is near; but men seek for it in what is distant."~~

"When God sends calamities it is possible to bear them; when we bring them on ourselves, how can we live?"

~~"The man of resolution -- the good man -- will not seek for life itself at the injury of virtue."~~

"He who desires to know men must know God."

~~"He who loves others is always loved; he who respects others is always respected."~~

"If a man take no thought for what is distant he will find sorrow near at hand."

"The true man thinks of virtue; the mean man thinks of comfort." the

¶ But To return to the Museum. On the walls, beneath the inscriptions and the pictures, are all manner of charts of the most ingenious simplicity. They are few enough so that they do not confuse, well-selected, large enough to be easily seen, and understandable at a glance. ~~Many of them are comparative charts.~~ For example, side by side are two panels, one of which shows the distribution of coal-producing areas between the great nations, with China easily leading; while the other shows the annual coal production of the various nations, China represented by the narrowest of yellow bands at the very bottom. ¶ Scattered throughout the various rooms are similar charts comparing exports and imports, railway mileage, annual production of newspapers and periodicals, and a score of other things. With great skill there have been prepared huge wall maps of the world in distinct colors and unencumbered by too much detail. (Maps are an astonishingly effective preacher of a Christian civilization of brotherliness and peace.) There are huge pictures, also, to illustrate industries, such as coal-mining; many facts of physical geography, the solar system, great works of engineering, modern machines and what not. In the reading-room the wall space is devoted to terse, well-selected paragraphs in highly decorative Chinese characters on such themes as, "The Things That Make A Nation Great", "Christianity and Progress", etc.

The floor space, in addition to the ordinary objects that might find their way into any museum, is utilized for the exhibition of models of many things. Most of these were presented to the Museum

by friends. A German firm presented models of machinery. In a prominent place stands an imposing model of the Capitol at Washington, done skillfully in wood by Chinese workmen, the cost being defrayed by American citizens. Extending more than half way across the main hall is a model of the long railway bridge near Tsinan, showing the underground construction, as well as the superstructure. ~~There is a model of a modern ocean liner and of a ship of the time of Columbus in proportion.~~ ~~There is~~ a graphic model exhibit~~ing~~ the effect of afforestation on rainfall, and a smaller model for use in lectures ~~in which~~ the rain actually falls, so that the Chinese visitor can see before his very eyes what the effect would be of planting trees on his bare hills, as the Germans are already doing with notable success in the tract of land under their jurisdiction. ¶ One whole department is devoted to hygiene, with models of flies and charts to show the spread of disease through their agency and charts showing the decline, in recent years in western lands, of the death rate from diseases which are China's greatest scourge, ~~and models and charts and pictures presenting a hundred topics in this important field.~~ Filling the central floor space in one room is a model of an actual street in Bristol, England, showing ~~the~~ churches, schools, playgrounds, parks, and other public institutions characteristic of a modern city in the West. There is a section on ethnology, and another on architecture. ~~I have tried to create an impression of the skill with which these things are done. I need not dwell further on details.~~

~~Nor will I attempt just~~ cannot now ~~to~~ tell ~~you~~ of the other Christian undertakings we studied while in Tsinan. But will say only that the Chinese who went with me came back with a fresh enthusiasm, and a new vision. They have already drawn up a statement of a new policy which ought to mean a swift stride forward in the whole business of proclaiming the gospel in our Tungchou field. A thorough-going campaign has been planned in considerable detail for the autumn. With the help of four students from the theological seminary, vigorous preparation is to be made throughout the summer months. If the plans can be carried out, for the first time since I came to Tungchou I shall feel that the evangelistic work is being done in such fashion that even your strong church in Columbus need not be ashamed of it.

For the effective carrying out of these plans, we shall have to secure some gifts outside the regular appropriation of $900.00. Our present budget demands the expenditure of $1600.00 a year. Of the regular appropriation of $900.00, the First Congregational Church of Peoria, Ill., contributes $600.00. The remaining $300.00 of the appropriation the Board makes up from other sources. That leaves us with $700.00 to raise each year from gifts of our Chinese friends and of friends in the United States. The effort requires the expenditure of too much energy. Since I came, I have had to close up work in one place from lack of funds, and to retrench elsewhere just when I have been longing to move forward and seize the opportunity which is ours really for the first time in history. The Peoria church gives us hope that they may be able ere long to double their annual gift, making it $1200.00. If they do, I am asking the Board to raise our appropriation to that amount. The chief items of our budget are the salaries of seven preachers, the salaries of six chapel-keepers, and rent. For the autumn campaign a friend of the Tungchou station, in the United States, is giving us a motorcycle, which will immensely increase the effectiveness of my superintendence of that campaign. We are sorely in need of an extra preach

er or two. The men whom our American Board Mission trains for this work take up service year by year in the Presbyterian Mission because we have not money to pay their salaries. Since I began to write this letter word has come of the promise of an annual gift of $250.00 for this express purpose of securing the help of additional preachers. If the Peoria church can double its annual gift, we shall, therefore, be able to meet our running expenses. But there are certain things in the way of equipment of which we stand in great need. I mention them in the hope that perhaps there is in Columbus some one who would be glad to help us in one of the following ways. I can assure you of the aggressive fashion in which this evangelistic work is to be done, of the care with which the money will be expended, and of the exactness with which its use will be reported.

1. The Tungchou Street-Chapel.

I have tried to tell you before of the throng which frequents that place, and of the good results which have been obtained. But we have been working on a small scale. With the same staff we ought to be able to accomplish three times as much. Everyone is ready for the new method, which has been thoroughly tried on a small scale. The chapel premises, though of insufficient size, are well adapted to the undertaking. Professor Burton of the University of Chicago was much pleased with them when he was here a few years ago. The business men of the city have added a room to the previous equipment since then. But we want a thousand dollars to expend on maps, charts, pictures, models, books, a phonograph, and other equipment to render our use of the premises in the fullest measure effective. Individual gifts of any of the objects I have ~~received~~ named would be welcome. Most of the material would be used not only in Tungchou, but also throughout the towns of the countryside , with its population of a million.

2. A Place For Women's Work.

There is no church in all North China with a larger, more intelligent, better-educated body of women than the Tungchou church. The ladies of the city are friendly and open-minded. A lecture delivered in the church for women attracts an audience of five-hundred. But there is no place in the city, corresponding to the street-chapel, which is fast becoming a common meeting place for men of all sorts, which the women can use; a club-house of the sort which has proved so immensely effective in the hands of the ladies of the American Board in Peking. Part of the expense of the undertaking would be met by the Chinese. An additional gift of $200.00 from the United States would make it possible to rent and maintain such a place for a year or more, after which it would become largely self-supporting.

3. A Meeting-Place For Young Men.

The young men of the city organized a Y.M.C.A., which has made use of the chapel. But the chapel premises are too small to admit of opening a reading-room, a recreation-room, and rooms for Bible-study. Also the chapel is in too constant use for other purposes. Probably the men of the city may be counted upon to meet a good share of the expense of suitable premises, which could be rented. But for the equipment we should need a gift of $150.00.

4. Equipment in the Country Field.

In the Tungchou country field is a famous city of scholars, which turned out a notable number of officials in the old days , and has been hopelessly conservative. There is not a Christian in the city. But the people are accessible now. There are ever nine-hundred villages under its jurisdiction and a half-dozen market-towns.

in not one of which is any Christian work being done. Ever since I came to Tungchou it has been my dream to establish there a station which should be a model station for what we call 'country' work. We have hitherto rented a tiny room on an unfrequented street. Good seed has been sown. But there is room only for one man to live, without his family. The time has come when my dream could be fulfilled, if some one were ready to invest in this kind of undertaking the sum of $1500.00.

In a district capital, where is one of our most promising little churches, we borrowed money to help us purchase a suitable place, which is now in full use. We have to set aside from our annual appropriation the sum of $67.00 annually for ten years to repay this loan. A gift of $500.00 would add the above amount to our annual income.

5. A Chinese Doctor.

We want to secure for at least a year the services of a Chinese doctor, trained in Western Medical Science, to do dispensary work in the six towns in which we have chapels. The sum of $150.00 would enable us to maintain this work for a year.

Concerning any of these items I should be glad to furnish exact data to anyone who may care to enquire.

Mrs. Frame and I go to Peitaihe for two months on the first of July. There I must get my college courses ready for next year. Once more the lecture hours are to be concentrated in three days of the week -- Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays -- leaving me free on the other four days of the week to superintend the evangelistic work.

With warm regards from Mrs. Frame and myself,

Very sincerely yours,

Murray S. Frame

To Dr. Carl S. Patton

Tsingchow June 13-1914

JUL 30 1914

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Peitaiho, Chihli, China,
July 6, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Last Thursday, July 2, Mr. Wickes mailed to the Board a copy of the minutes of this year's Mission Meeting, which met in Tungchou June 20-28. That meeting consisted of two parts. In the sessions from Saturday evening, June 20, to Wednesday afternoon, June 24, and in a session at 4 p.m. on Saturday, June 27, foreigners only were present; while the sessions from Wednesday evening, June 24, to Sunday evening, June 28 (with the exception of the aforesaid session at 4p.m. on Saturday, June 27) were joint sessions of the foreigners and Chinese delegates representing the eight stations of the American Board's North China Mission in the provinces of Shansi, Shantung, and Chihli. At these joint sessions a step of far-reaching consequence was taken, and was ratified at the foreigners' session on June 27. In my judgment it was the most statesmanlike act of the North China Mission since I joined its ranks in 1910. I refer to the reorganization of the Mission as a joint body of Chinese and foreigners. In the minutes of the joint sessions (which are contained in the minutes mailed by Mr. Wickes), reference is made more than once to the new Constitution, which embodies the results of that reorganization. At the time when the minutes were mailed, this highly important document was still undergoing revision of its language and careful comparison with the Chinese version, which, of course, formed the basis of discussion in the joint-sessions. I am now mailing a copy of that Constitution. Both the minutes of the joint sessions and the constitution ought to be signed by Mr. H.S.Galt as well as by myself, since we were joint English secretaries of the joint sessions. The minutes Mr. Galt saw just before their final redaction, and such changes as he suggested are, I think, embodied in the copy which the Board has already received; while the final redaction of the constitution was done by Mr. Galt. But the type-writing of both minutes and constitution was done by me, and, to avoid delay, are mailed without Mr. Galt's signature.

Upon consultation with several of the older members of the Mission, including Miss Miner and Mr. Galt, it appears that it is not 'bad form' for any member of the Mission to write privately to a Secretary of the Board upon any matter which seems to that member of importance:- assuming always that the Secretary will attach to the opinions expressed only the importance due to the opinions of an individual, and that the Secretary need not, of course, trouble to read the letter unless he so desire. Upon this understanding, I am writing the following letter, impelled to do so by an urgent desire that the Board may give prompt sanction to the new Constitution, and by the fear that the newly-elected Secretary of the Mission, to whom the explaining of the new plan would naturally fall, but who has taken no constructive part in the reorganization, may write of it without due enthusiasm. While the expression of opinion which follows is private and individual, I think I may claim that it represents the feeling of the Mission, with one or two exceptions.

I.

The Meaning of the Reorganization.

The new organization is to take the place of the Mission organization, composed exclusively of foreigners, and is to conduct all business hitherto conducted by the Mission, such as preparing of estimates, location of missionaries, and preparing statements of the needs of the Mission. (A few minor matters, not affecting the work which we foreigners and Chinese do together are to be excepted. (1) Matters affecting only the missionary personally, such as the school for missionaries' children and his language study, about the methods of which the Chinese could not be expected to have fruitful ideas. (2) Matters affecting the missionary in his personal relations to the Board, such as salary, allowances, and furloughs. Henceforth we should like to present personal estimates on a separate sheet, which could be made out by the Mission Treasurer. It can be done in such a way as not to cause the Board any extra trouble. Matters of these sorts when they call for joint action of the missionaries of the three provinces will be attended to by the eight American members of the new North China Council -- See Constitution, Ch. III.)

II.

The New Organization No Sudden, Ill-considered Idea.

1. In all mission fields the trend to-day is in the direction of increased cooperation between foreigners and native leaders in the conduct of Mission business.

2. In China every Mission is making earnest experiments in this direction.

3. The Mott Conference urged such cooperation strongly in its 'findings'.

#4. In all the Stations of the North China Mission, Chinese and foreign cooperation has long been the order of the day. Every experiment in cooperation has been so successful that there has been constant pressing forward, with no wavering or backward step. Now, cooperation in the Station is immensely more important than cooperation in the districts or the Mission; but-- we have largely lost the moral effect of this cooperation upon the Chinese because, mistakenly enough, it has seemed to the Chinese that all important matters were really settled in Mission Meeting, to which they had no admittance, and that their apparent authority in the stations (a very real authority, as a matter of fact) was fictitious. The new organization is simply carrying the tried principle of cooperation from the stations to the Districts and the Mission as a whole. It is no revolution, but a logical development. It is gratifying to the Chinese out of all proportion to any access of authority they receive thereby. It is brotherhood they want, not authority, and they feel that the new organization means brotherhood.

5. The drawing up of the constitution was done, by concentrated effort, in the brief space of three days. Yet it cannot be said to have been hastily done. (1)A committee had been at work for a year upon a new constitution for the foreigners and this constitution had been carefully digested in the stations; most of the provisions of that new constitution will be void in view of the new organization, but the outline of that constitu-

tion appears in the one just framed, and the sound work the committee did upon it prepared them for this new and urgent task. (2) Long experience in Chinese-foreign cooperation in the stations was back of the members of that constitutional committee, Chinese as well as foreigners. (3) Mr. H.S.Galt, Mr. Corbin, and Miss Miner, members of the committee, are exceptionally well-equipped for that kind of work. (4) The constitution is not detailed, and upon the main issues embodied in it, which stand out clearly, the Chinese had constructive ideas.

6. Many of us had been studying the Foochow scheme (Pastor Li of Peking spent a month in Foochow last autumn, where he became thoroughly acquainted with their plan, and Mr. Hodous of Foochow was with us for three days of our meeting.) We had studied also the Y.M.C.A. plan, the plan of the Presbyterians in Shantung, the eminently successful and thorough-going scheme of Chinese-foreign cooperation followed by the Methodist Mission in North China, and the new London Mission plan.

7 . Discussion had been going on for months in the various stations of the mission -- both by foreigners alone, and by foreigners and Chinese together --, in our district meetings, and in the days of the foreigners' meeting preceding the opening of the joint sessions in Tungchou.

III.

The Ideals of Us Young Men for the North China Mission.

In the present status of missionary work, no matter how great the emphasis which we American Board missionaries lay on every form of union work, yet the ground on which we stand -- our base -- is the Mission. Our greatest contribution to the missionary undertaking in China must be made through the Mission. In our wider interests we are therefore not indifferent to the fate of the Mission. Our ideals for it are very high. They are in a measure circumscribed by the repeated declaration of the Board that we can expect no large increase in annual appropriations. At a time when other Missions are receiving large annual increases in appropriations for evangelistic work, and men trained in our Mission are obliged to enter the service of those other Missions that have more abundant funds, you might suppose that we young men would be depressed . But we are not. We see before the Mission the possibility of a service larger than any which can be rendered by any increased expenditure of foreign funds, the service, viz., of showing how this gigantic missionary task may be accomplished, the service of setting up models of the various forms of missionary activity, models worthy to be copied everywhere. The Board has been sending good men to North China. We can accomplish these ends, if the Board will let us.

We are resolved , among other things,

1. That this Mission shall take the lead in solving such great out-standing problems as the best method of cooperation between Chinese and foreigner in the conduct of Mission business.

2. That this Mission shall discover and practice the wisest ways of developing strong, aggressive Chinese leaders.

3. That this Mission shall free itself from the paralysing tradition of paternalism it has inherited, and shall found a self-supporting Chinese church.

4. That it shall found a self-supporting Chinese church with-

out falling into the unhappy relationship between native leaders and missionaries which exists in Japan.

5. That this Mission shall inaugurate a new method of evangelism, suited to the new day in China, and augment a hundredfold the rate at which men are entering the church in the fields which the Mission has funds to work, whether from America of from China.

In the new organization, a copy of the Constitution of which I am sending you, we have laid what seems to us a sound foundation for the structure we propose to rear. Let me point out how the accomplishment of each of the five ends I have enumerated rests upon this foundation.

1. Within the next five years the Missions of China, under the influence of the quick, stimulating interchange of ideas possible through such gatherings as the Mott Conference, the meetings of the China branch of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference, and the new union movements, will have adopted as complete a measure of Chinese-foreign cooperation as we have just adopted. But they will be spending a considerable share of their energy in the next five years in arriving at such a plan. It is in the air. It is bound to be. But we of the American Board Mission have done it already. And we have done it first. It will do more than any other one thing could do to restore the North China Mission to the ~~possession~~ position of leadership she once held, both among foreigners and Chinese, in the forming of constructive and aggressive policies. Men talk of the danger of doing it too fast. I have tried to make it clear that we are not doing it suddenly; I want further to say that the danger is all on the other side, the danger of doing it so gradually and cumbersomely and grudgingly that you lose half the moral effect of what ought to be done whole-heartedly, spontaneously, without reserve. The only danger involved is that the Chinese may not in a moment fill up in full measure the simple, understandable, endurable form of cooperation which has been prepared. But it is of incalculable value that the form should be there waiting for them to fill it up as soon as they are able. It may be that for the next year or two, while the Chinese are learning, the opinions which the Board will receive from the Mission will be no wiser than they have been in the past, but five years from now we shall, as a Mission, be incomparably more efficient.

I should like to emphasize in this connection the simplicity of the plan, distinguishing it from the tentative plans of ill-delimited cooperation, of which there is such a crop just now. The Board will have observed already that, under the new organization for Shansi, Shantung, and Chihli, consummated last year, and in operation now for a year, the major share of the business formerly done by the two North China Missions (Shantung-Chihli and Shansi) is now done by District Meetings, the tri-provincial organization's activities being largely formal -- coordinating in some measure the activities of the three provinces, and, for the Board's convenience, coordinating estimates and statements of need for presentation to the Board (Doubtless a delegated body would have been established to transact this 'Mission' business, even had the new joint-organization not been consummated.) Now, it is obvious that, if any partial scheme of cooperation had been tried, it would have been necessary to maintain two station organizations(one American and one Chinese-American), two District organizations (one American and one Chinese-American), and two Mission organizations (one American and one Chinese-American).

gither the meetings of the two District organizations must have been held consecutively (emphasizing before the eyes of the Chinese the distinction between us) and the meetings of the two Mission organizations have been held consecutively (with the same baneful effect), or, being held at different times, must hav e necessitated the waste of an utterly disproportionate share of the time of busy missionaries in attending conferences. Mr. Hodous appreciates this point fully, and congratulates us on our compact, efficient organization.

2. The greatest essential to the d ev elopment of strong, aggressive Chinese leaders is the placing of responsibility upon them. This the new plan does whole-heartedly. (Yet it is an utter mistake to say, as is occasionally foolishly said, that the step we hav e taken means "giving over everything to the Chinese." It is nothing of the sort. We foreigners are here just as much as ever we were. Our influence will be out of all proportion to our number till the bearing of responsibility has borne its fruit and the Chinese leaders are trained. The Board need have no anxiety on this point. It will be getting increasingly wiser decisions from the Mission, not less wise; but there will be no startling break; probably the Board would be unable to tell from the communications which will be addressed to it next year that a change has been made.)

3. I hear from one or two people all manner of nonsense about the deleterious effect upon self-support of letting the Chinese share in making the estimates! Whereas it ought to be as clear as day (1) that nothing is more deadly to self-support than the fatuous Chinese notion(bred largely by a careless use of specials, as I maintained in a paper prepared some months ago) that a limitless supply of money is available from America; (2) that nothing can ever overcome this ignorant and disastrous notion save the mastering of our accounts by Chinese leaders, so that they may see the stern limits set to expenditures; and (3) that the Chinese leaders will never master those accounts till they are laid under the necessity of preparing the estimates in collaboration withthe foreigners. The new organization, which makes it incumbent upon them to share in preparing the estimates and scanning the expenditures will be a greater impulse toward self-support than any other means that could be dev ised.

4. Two pit-falls lie ahead of the founding of a self-supporting Chinese church, upon each of which an essay could be written. (1) The idea that a church, when it becomes self-supporting, can have no further relationship to a Mission, but must become an independent, unrelated church. Ask Mr. Chang Po Ling, one of the strongest Christians in North China, a member of the sub-committee on self-support of the China Continuation Committee, what he thinks about the future of the 'independent' church in Tientsin. Ask the Presbyterians what they think about the 'independent' churches in Canton. Salvation does not lie that way. Salvation lies in the direction of the establishment of self-directing, self-supporting, self-propagating churches like the American Board church in Peking, linked up with the churches which, with Mission aid, are on the way to self-support, according to such a plan as that outlined in the new Constitution. I asked Mr. Chang Po Ling what the effect of the adoption of such a Constitution would be on the formation of isolated 'independent' churches, absorbed, each one, in scraping together its pastor's salary, with no large vision. He laughed and said, "If the American Board Mission adopts the Constitution you suggest, there will

be no more of that kind of isolated church established. (2) The Constitution, you will note, sav e in the Council, where the number of members is so small(sixteen) that it seemed wisest to determine that half should be Chinese (not at all on the ground that eight Chinese would ever line up against eight foreigners, which is unthinkable), does not determine what share of the lower Associations (District and Station) shall be Chinese and what share foreigners. This is one of the soundest points in the Constitution (any exact division, as, say, half Chinese and half foreigner, would have emphasized the cleft between Chinese and foreigner rather than the brotherhood, and would have been both needless and harmful). At first, for a variety of reasons, which I will not enumerate, the number of Chinese members in the important District Associations will probably be comparatively small. But as the number of self-supporting churches, like the Peking church, grows, the number of Chinese members of the District Associations(which, I repeat, are to be the important bodies for the transacting of Mission business) will be increasingly large, and the whole Mission will tend to take on the form of a group of self-supporting, self-propagating Chinese churches as fine as any such group in Japan, but the little band of missionaries, as long as they stay in China, will be inside the organization, not outside as in Japan; their influence will make itself felt in just and useful measure, and will be received without jealousy or national feeling. This new organization is a sound foundation on which to build for years to come, and can endure in its outlines as the basis of union of the Congregational Churches of North China, after the day of the missionaries has departed; and may even give shape to the organization of the national Chinese Church, in which Congregational churches will some day be merged.

5. Any new method of evangelism(we are going to try a new method at Tungchou in the autumn) depends for its success upon the enthusiasm of the Chinese leaders. We have gained that enthusiasm. The Chinese have gone away from the joint meeting pleased and happy and proud and earnest. (Only a little while ago, in a strong paper presented by request before a union club of the younger missionaries in Peking, one of the most effective men ever trained by the American Board Mission, discussing the relation between the missionary and his Chinese co-worker, among many other careful, thoughtful statements, declared that no Christian organization in North China knows how to treat its Chinese co-workers except the Y.M.C.A. and the Methodist Mission. You can imagine how irksome this sort of remark is to us young men of the American Board Mission!). I wish you might have been present at the closing, devotional sessions of the Joint-Meeting on Sunday, July 28; that you might have heard the prayer of the preacher of the day, Pastor Wang of Peking, requesting, among other things, that the Chinese be delivered from prideat the new full measure of brotherhood and responsibility that had been accorded to them, and dedicating themselves to a new devotion; that you could have been present at the final evening session, when, though half the Chinese delegates had departed for their Sunday work, for half an hour the stream of prayers, expressive of a new consecration to the task of proclaiming the gospel could not be stopped, and eager voices rang out in the words of the hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth To War.", and the session ended with the Lord's Prayer, repeated -- Mrs. Frame and I agreed,-- as we had never before heard it repeated in China. Will the Board let us seize this earnest spirit, and preach the gospel with a warm new

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evangelical fervor, together, as brothers?

IV.

What Action We Desire From The Board.

The Board might conceivably act in any one of the following ways.

1. It might decline to have dealings with a Council of sixteen representatives of the Mission, half of whom are Chinese. In that case it would be necessary for the eight American members to ratify the decisions of the sixteen. The effect would be exactly the same, as far as the Board is concerned, as if the sixteen were recognized by the Board (the correspondence would, of course have to be done by the Americans in any case), but the psychological effect on the Chinese would be exactly opposite to that which we wish to exert.

2. The Board might express grave doubt of the workability of the scheme, point out how contrary it is ~~the~~ to the Board's traditional policy, and give a grudging consent, say, to a trial of the plan for five years. This would be better than action No.1, but the effect of the Board's casting doubt on the satisfactoriness of the plan would be jeopardize its success in the initial stages, when a measure of enthusiasm and confidence on the part of Chinese and foreigner is essential to the launching of the undertaking.

3. The Board might say, "This is the kind of progressive, constructive action we expect of our Missions. We are heartily glad to see the new plan tried, and have every hope that its adoption may inaugurate a new era of efficiency in all the doings of the North China Mission." Such action as this on the part of the Board, approving the plan, would -- added to the inherent worth of the plan, the enthusiasm of the Chinese over it, and the determination of us missionaries that it shall not fail -- be the final guarantee of its success.

Very sincerely yours,

Murray Scott Frame.

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2. The Board might, however, have doubt of the wisdom of the scheme, point out how contrary it is to the Board's traditional policy, and give a grudging consent, say, to a trial of the plan for five years. This would be better than action No.1, but the effect of the Board's casting doubt on the satisfactoriness of the plan would jeopardize its success in the initial stages, when a measure of enthusiasm and confidence on the part of Chinese and foreigner is essential to the launching of the undertaking.

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Letter to Board July 6-1914

CD FEB 18 1916

Tungchou, Peking, China,
Jan. 14, 1916.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
Congregational House,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

Apparently through some oversight in presenting the matter to the Board from the field, the furloughs of Mr. and Mrs. Stelle and family, of the Chihli District, and of Mr. and Mrs. Eastman and family of the Shantung District have not received the authorization of the Prudential Committee, though due in 1916.

As secretary of the Chihli District, Foreign Organization, I am presenting to you the facts in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Stelle and family.

(1) In the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the North China Mission, held in Peitaiho in 1912, page 6, Vote 5, a tentative schedule of furloughs was adopted, according to which Mr. and Mrs. Stelle and family were to go on furlough in 1916, and Dr. and Mrs. D.Z. Sheffield in 1917.

(2) In the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the North China Mission, held in Tungchou in 1914, page 11, Vote 26, it was voted "that matters of furlough be considered as belonging to the District concerned." This vote obviously places responsibility for requesting furloughs of the Board for missionaries of Chihli District upon the Chihli District Organization.

(3) After the Annual Meeting of 1914, the Chihli District took action as follows:-

"Voted that the District approve of a furlough for Mrs. Sheffield in 1916, instead of in 1917 as called for by the Mission furlough schedule, in order that Mrs. Sheffield may take her furlough with that of the Stelle family." That the Board took favorable cognizance of this action is evidenced by the fact that the authorization for Mrs. Sheffield's furough in 1916 has arrived, as will be seen from the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. McCann, the mission treasurer, to Mr. Wiggin about this matter.

(4) Either in reliance upon the above motion, or through oversight, the Chihli District, at its meeting in 1915, took no further action toward requesting a furlough for Mr. and Mrs. Stelle. At least no such action appears upon the minutes of that meeting, of which I enclose you a copy, lest you failed to receive one.

(5) I am therefore, as secretary of the Chihli District, with profound apologies in behalf of the District for its failure to make its request clear, and with regret for any inconvenience which may be caused the Prudential Committee by the tardiness of the following request, transmitting to you the following minute of a vote passed by the District Committee, in behalf of the District, viz.,

Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize a furlough for Mr. and Mrs. W.B.Stelle and family in 1916, in accordance with the furlough schedule adopted by the Mission at the annual meeting 1912.

(6) The desirability of prompt action will be apparent from the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. McCann to Mr. Wiggin relative to this matter.

Very cordially yours, Murray S. Frame

District Secretary, For. Org.

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Tungchow
Jan. 14-1916

REC'D MAR 20 1916

Tungchou, Peking, China,
Jan.29, 1916.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

Having been appointed by Tungchou Station to prepare the report of the General Work of the station in 1915, I am writing the following letter, supplementary to that section of the General Work Report which deals with medical work.

I should like, in the interests of the efficiency of our work in Tungchou, to make it quite clear to the Board that, in spite of the many years since a small hospital building was erected here, nothing more than a dispensary has ever been developed.

Some years ago Dr. Ingram did a good deal of lucrative optical work. Ordinary dispensing was done by Chinese assistants of varying capacitywho were thriftily sparing of dressings. No other work was done. The optical work supported the dispensary, so much so that Dr. Ingram voluntarily relinquished the appropriation formerly made by the Woman's Board. No attempt was made to equip and develope a hospital, and the standard of the dispensary steadily declined. The optical work came to constitute too serious a demand upon Dr. Ingram's time, which was devoted more and more exclusively to the scholarly work of medical translation, for which he is one of the few men in all China thoroughly equipped. When last he went on furlough, he sold his lens-grinding apparatus, balanced his dispensary accounts, put the balance into a house in the Western Hills the rental of which was to help support students in the Medical School,(after his return from furlough), and went to Peking to help the Medical College and continue his work of translation.

Tungchou General Work had for years enjoyed none of the strong help afforded by an active hospital. But now there came to us one of the best equipped doctors in all North China, or indeed anywhere, with large and wise plans for doing a great medical work in hearty cooperation with our evangelistic work. I want to tell you what he found by way of equipment.

There was a good little building, with three wards. The wards, however, were unusable. There was an old cement floor, chipped and cracked, which it was utterly impossible to clean. There were no beds. A few boards on wooden horses stood there, cracked, full of vermin, infected beyond hope of sterilizing. There were no hospital sheets, quilts, or clothes. Each patient brought a dirty cotton mattress, a dirty quilt, and the dirty single garment he wore. It was impossible to give him a change of raiment. After an examination his garment, often foul with pus, had to be put back on. There were not even blankets and sheets for the operating room. In operations it was impossible always to keep blood and dirt from getting on the patient's clothes, unless he lay stark naked, but he had to wear these clothes throughout his stay in the hospital and back home again.

There was not a single nurse. Each patient must bring his own unskilled attendant, a relative or friend or servant. There was no cooking outfit. The attendant had to do all the cooking; he had no knowledge of dietetics and the patient often had but scant money for food.

There was an old white wooden table for operating, whose joints opened and closed with changes of weather, and which was so full of cracks that it was impossible to make it surgically clean. It possessed no appliances whatever for making a change of position. If a patient's legs had to be held up, some one must come in to hold

them, which was most unsatisfactory, as no one could hold them steadily, and whoever tried to do so was continually in the doctor's way. When the doctor wanted the head lower than the feet or vice versa, boxes had to be inserted under one end and a man stand at the other to prevent the patient from sliding off.

Instead of the usual iron instrument table with glass top, there were two small wooden tables. There was no sterilizer for instruments and dressings, save a tiny one that does well enough to sterilize enough cotton and gauze for an eye pad (not under pressure),or delicate eye instruments. It is wholly insufficient for general work. It is too small to hold many common instruments.

Of instruments there was a fair equipment for eye work, but almost none for general surgery. To this day there is not a pair of scissors that will cut anything except one, and that is the private property of the doctor. There are no haemostats nor curettes nor bone-forceps; no chisels nor hammers nor intestinal clamps; no abdominal retractors nor skin-retractors nor specula nor trephines; no needles nor suture material. There is no obstetrical outfit except an ordinary pair of forceps; this in spite of the fact that almost all obstetrical calls are in cases of extreme difficulty that have gone for three or four days before the doctor of foreign training is called in.

The laboratory equipment consists of a microscope, two or three test tubes, an alcohol lamp and a little nitric acid. It is possible to make only the most meager urine analysis. There is nothing for blood work. Only the roughest of stool examinations is possible. There is nothing for bacteriological work, except the microscope.

When Dr. Love took over the 'hospital' there was a quantity of old drugs, purchased when the hospital was started, it is hard to know for what purpose. There were drugs enough to make a few kinds of pills, dispensed in routine practice; one kind for colds; a single kind of cathartic pill; and one stomach pill for all sorts of indigestion. There was also a little hand machine for making up the drugs into pills.

There are a few rooms back of the hospital where patients may live while undergoing treatment. Half of a tiny room is occupied by a brick structure, two feet high, provided with flues in the masonwork. This is the patient's bed. At the side is an iron kettle in which his food is cooked, the smoke of the fire passing economically through the flues of the bed and warming it. Food is kept on two shelves, perfectly open, with no screen. There is a damp brick floor. Most of the cases are old, dirty, cases, attended by much pus and a foul stench. The combined smell of the cooking and the patient is an irresistible attraction to flies. The brick beds cannot be cleaned. The patient's vitality is low. Germs of all kinds have been accumulating in that room. The patient's chances of succumbing are good.

In addition to Dr. Love, there is on the hospital staff a Chinese doctor of thorough training, though it must have been demoralizing to serve these years in such a place as the Tungchou hospital; a green coolie, of some intelligence, does dressings, gives anaesthetics, mixes ointments, and makes the pills;(he is demanding the degree of M.D.); another coolie scrubs the floors, empties slops, and -- helps with the dressings; a Chinese matron, who comes in during the woman's hour to act as chaperone, is also pressed into service to do dressings. There is no nursing. There is no culinary department.

It speaks well for the marvellous vitality of the Chinese that so many of them recover under treatment.

I have tried to present the medical situation in sufficiently frank detail so that it should be quite clear. May I call your attention to the following points:-

1. The General Work of Tungchou station, long overshadowed by her institutions of higher education, and suffering under the grievous setback of the murders of the Boxer year and the subsequent paternalism, has, in spite of the lack of an efficient hospital or dispensary, felt a wonderful stirring of new life, which appears in the report for 1915, and ought to make the year 1916 the beginning of a new era.

2. We serve a great population, and a strong medical work is a sorely needed handmaid of our evangelistic endeavor.

3. We have a thoroughly good, though small building, and a doctor second to none in China in his profession and keenly interested in evangelistic work. It is a sad waste of a good man to keep him at work with no facilities. What he has done even without facilities appears in this year's report. Already, as you see, a considerable sum has been and is being invested in the Tungchou medical work. A slight additional investment is needed really to secure results. The Woman's Board, informed of the needs of the hospital and of the splendid work it is doing in spite of being so lamentably crippled, has renewed their former appropriation for running expenses. But we need Gold $3000.00 for equipment.

4. We hesitate to present the facts of the case to people who might be glad to give, because such an account as I have given you of the present status of the hospital would not commend itself to the people we have in mind as evidence of the efficiency with which a mission station does its work. To ask for such essential articles of equipment for a new hospital would be easy. To ask them for a hospital that has been in operation these many years is difficult.

5. It is hard to press our needs too publicly in station and district and mission, because such a statement as I have made seems to reflect ill upon one of the senior members of the mission. Yet the mission, upon a far more general statement of the situation than I have just given you, sanctioned our request for Gold $3000.00, as you will see in the Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the North China Council, 1915, page 14.

6. There is scant hope that the Rockefeller Foundation will help us till we 'clean house' a little. A member of that Foundation visited Dr. Love, was astonished to find what he was doing with no facilities, but declared the place couldn't be called a 'hospital'.

7. An appropriation of Gold $3000.00 would put us on our feet, enabling us, with the increased income from fees, due to Dr. Love's efficient reorganization, with the renewed appropriation from the Woman's Board, the annual appropriation from the American Board, the present building, and Dr. Love, to make of our hospital a really serviceable institution, and an institution which would promptly secure the recognition and help of the Rockefeller Foundation.

I append an itemized account of the way in which an appropriation of Gold $3000.00 would be spent.

Very cordially yours,

Murray S. France

I have tried to present the medical situation in sufficiently frank detail so that it should be quite clear. May I call your attention to the following points:-

1. The General Work of Tungchow station, long overshadowed by her institutions of higher education, and suffering under the grievous setback of the murders of the Boxer year and the subsequent paternalism, has, in spite of the lack of an efficient hospital or dispensary, felt a wonderful stirring of new life, which appears in the report for 1915, and ought to make the year 1916 the beginning of a new era.

2. We serve a great population, and a strong medical work is a sorely needed handmaid of our evangelistic endeavor.

3. We have a thoroughly good, though small building, and a doctor second to none in China in his profession and keenly interested in evangelistic work. It is a sad waste of a good man to keep him at work with no facilities. What he has done even without facilities appears in this year's report. Already, as you see, a considerable sum has been and is being invested in the Tungchow medical work. A slight additional investment is needed really to secure results. The Woman's Board, informed of the needs of the hospital and of the splendid work it is doing in spite of being so lamentably crippled, has renewed their former appropriation for running expenses. But we need Gold $3000.00 for equipment.

4. We hesitate to present the facts of the case to people who might be glad to give, because such an account as I have given you of the present status of the hospital would not commend itself to the people we have in mind as evidence of the efficiency with which a mission station does its work. To ask for such essential articles of equipment for a new hospital would be easy. To ask them for a hospital that has been in operation these many years is difficult.

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I append an itemized account of the way in which an appropriation of Gold $3000.00 would be spent.

Very cordially yours,

Minnie Frame

Jungchow

Nov. 29, 1916

RECD MAY 12 1916

Tungchou, Peking, China,
April 15, 1916.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am glad to respond to your letter of March 6, enclosing a letter from Mr. W.L.Sperry, by the following explanation of the use of lectures in the missionary undertaking, whether by the Y.M.C.A. or by the Tungchou Station.

Mr. Sperry's doubts about the propriety of our delivering lectures fall into two classes, viz., doubts of the value of the lectures in themselves, "stray bits of chemistry and physics", unrelated to religion, and doubts about the propriety of the way in which he conceives these lectures to be used as a recommendation of Christianity. Finally, with his criticism of lectures on this double score is confused a criticism of Mr. Eddy's method of presenting the gospel as a power capable of regenerating society. His letter suggests to me that I discuss the following themes, Lectures on Scientific Subjects, The Tungchou Lecture Course, The Social Gospel, The Threefold Emphasis in Proclaiming the Gospel, The Use of the Example of the Lives of Christian Men and the Institutions of Christian Civilization to Persuade Men to Put to the Test of Experience the Christian Religion.

I. Lectures on Scientific Subjects.

1. Lectures on scientific themes are , from one point of view, part of the educational work of the Mission. We give courses on chemistry, physics, biology, psychology, etc. in our schools and colleges. That teachers in the schools should give lectures to the community on themes connected with their respective departments, or even that men especially appointed for that task should do so, is as legitimate a way of serving the community as are the schools themselves. I am aware, of course, that criticism is directed against the establishment of schools by the Missions. Later I shall have something to say about the place of educational work in evangelizing China. Here I am but pointing out that lectures are a form of educational work.

2. That knowledge is an essential part of the equipment of children of a God whom we worship not only as Good but also as Intelligent will, I think, meet no contradiction; science is a real and permanent interest of men, one of the many goods, such as sound health, now possessed by comparatively few but which will be the common possession of all when God's will is done on earth as it is in heaven. It is certainly a more 'ideal' service of the community to instruct their minds than to heal their bodies. If lectures fall under condemnation <u>per se</u>, even more so hospitals.

3. Thorough instruction in science by the church is an effective and thoroughly legitimate innoculation against the development of a false and disastrous conviction of antagonism between religion and science, a conviction that spreads easily with the dissemination of a pseudo-scientific literature which dogmatizes outside the field of science, and of a pseudo-religious literature which dogmatizes <u>within</u> the field of science. Robertson is intensely interested in science. He is at the same time a Christian. A combination like that in the person of a man whose personality commends itself so profoundly to the Chinese as does Robertson's is of great value. It prevents misconception.

4. I shall not be standing, perhaps, on quite such sure ground when I demur frankly from Mr. Sperry's assumption that God does

not reveal himself in the world he is regarded, at least by a majority of Christians, as having created. I know very well that there is a school of theologians, to which Mr. Sperry has every right to belong, to whom the thought of God as Creator of the universe in which we live has ceased to have meaning. They point out the non-moral character of the universe, the fact that it makes no moral progress. Earthquakes are as relentless now as they were two thousand years ago; lions are not a whit less fierce; the storm rages as furiously and slays men as indiscriminately out at sea. You can't find God in nature. It is pagan to regard him as Creator. Progress is registered only in Man's increasing mastery of nature, in his building more securely against the storm, slaying the lion, and making his ships more seaworthy. Man is of God, striving after goodness and intelligence and fellowship with him; nature is not. The marvels of the world, revealed in science, are not a revelation of the wisdom of God; the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ did not create the world; the heavens, all a-glow to-night in the clear North China atmosphere, do not declare his glory; sparrows fall to the ground without our Father; it is not his sun that shines on the just and on the unjust. To men of that school of theology a lecture on astronomy does not suggest the greatness of God; a lecture on the atmosphere does not inspire reverence for the wonders of the simplest natural phenomena round about us; when Robertson, in a great hall in Tientsin, picks up an ordinary bit of rough iron and, step by step, so plainly that even the dullest can understand, builds up an instrument that calls to a ship far down the bay and catches out of the air an answer, this is not thinking the thoughts of God after him; this is a useless thing which a missionary of religion ought to leave alone, lest a feeling of reverence for nature spring up in men to drive them quite illogically to devote themselves to the service of Him who is the Father of our spirits but not the Creator of our bodies.

But Mr. Sperry will, I am sure, with equal tolerance, grant at least the sincerity of those of us for whom this world is, as it was for Jesus, our Father's house, and who find, as did the Psalmists and the Prophets, the love of God in the matchless beauty and provisions of nature.

5. Mr. Sperry's apparent suspicion that the lectures are unworthy presentations of scientific themes, "stray bits of chemistry and physics", is quite ungrounded. There is not a more thoroughly trained scientist in Boston than Dr. Robertson of the Y.M.C.A. lecture bureau. His lectures would command the fascinated attention of any ordinary audience of educated Christians in the United States. My own qualifications are, alas, of a very different order! But even I served to the best of my ability for three years as professor of physics in Lahore before I studied for the ministry.

Why I myself, a minister of the gospel and teacher of history, should have given a science lecture is explained partly by the considerations of paragraph 8, and partly by the considerations of paragraph 8, coupled with the lamentable fact that no lecturer was available who was better qualified.

6. No one is more scrupulously careful than Robertson never to introduce into a science lecture doctrinal teaching about religion, save that his conviction that God is in nature cannot but shine out occasionally as I have maintained it has a right to do. Simple analogies he does sometimes let fall in a single sentence or two. At the end of his lecture on wireless telegraphy he might say something like this, "So you perceive, gentlemen, that all the while you have been sitting here messages have been speeding through the

room in all directions, and our ability to catch them depends slely upon our preparing a receiving instrument rightly attuned. I want to tell you that messages, also, are going out continually from God to the spirits of men, and if we don't hear them it is because our hearts are not attuned to receive them. In the days to come Mr. Eddy is going to tell you how to prepare your hearts to hear the voice of God." To Mr. Robertson's audience he is no more confusing science and religion than was Jesus when he said to Nicodemus, "The wind blowe eth where it listeth ***; so is every one that is born of the Spirit."

7. If Mr. Eddy's message is to be widely useful in reaching men, it is essential that men should go to hear him. It is a practical necessity to find some way of advertizing his coming. He doesn't want simply to reach men who are already in touch with the Missions. These would go more readily to hear him than to hear Robertson. (And Robertson would forgive me for saying that this is also true of the men who have once heard them both.) But the men whom the Missions have not reached -- their aversion to religion is real, else they would have heard the gospel already. Mr. Eddy doesn't need the preparatory lectures of Robertson to help him grip his audience when once it is there. So far as I know he does not once refer to the science lectures in presenting the gospel. But he does need the advertizing of the lectures to secure his audience the first time. Is it not a sufficient proof of the legitimacy of the advertizing that Mr. Eddy's audience returns each day till his series of meetings is done?

I hope these men, students largely, gain from Robertson some new impulse to investigate the universe and to study their physics lessons more diligently. I know that hundreds of them go home from Mr. Eddy's meetings to enter into Bible classes and, ultimately, to devote their lives to the service, not of physics but of Jesus Christ. I told a non-Christian friend, who heard Mr. Eddy and who plans to be baptized next month, of Mr. Sperry's fear that hearers of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Eddy would not distinguish between Western Science and the Gospel. He smiled and said my friend in America must sorely underrate the intelligence of the Chinese.

Granted that other ways of advertizing would be more suitable and more successful in the United States, is there any objection to our using a method which is eminently successful in China?

8. Perhaps more than in other lands personal relations count in China in commending new ideas to strangers. If a man doesn't know you and trust you, he is hopelessly impervious to your message. This may seem quite irrational, but it remains an unescapable fact. In the very Chinese classics it is said, "The Way does not propagate men but men propagate the Way." It is possible to understand this in a land in which literature is open only to the educated, and in which the vast majority of men gain all the ideas they ever get through personal contact with men and not through impersonal contact with a book. It behooves a man to be suspicious under those circumstances! What Dr. Mott calls "a campaign of friendship" is, accordingly, a sine qua non in presenting the gospel. The missionary spends many an hour in friendly chat with strangers, sometimes not about religion at all. He interests himself in their business and in their views of life. He accepts their hospitality. He cares for their poverty and their sorrows and he shares their hopes. He would like to exercisehospitality toward them, in the way every Chinese understands, more widely than his pocket-book will allow -- to invite new acquaintances to dinner. But what reason is there in the world why he should not exercise the hospitality of the chapel by inviting all who will come to a lecture, a form of entertainment which

is certainly not less worthy than a full meal. Thus in opening a new chapel or in winning new friends a science lecture is a true exercise of hospitality, a legitimate part of a very necessary campaign of friendship.

II. Other Lectures.

It is significant of the very slight progress which has yet been made toward Christianizing society that even those who see in the sharing of knowledge with others no illustration of a Christian principle of service often feel that a lecture on hygiene is thoroughly legitimate; i.e., to share goods of the body is Christlike but not to share goods of the mind! I proceed to say a little about other lectures than those on distinctively ~~religious themes~~ scientific themes.

1. The Lecture Course in Tungchou.

In the Tungchou street-chapel, through which nine tenths of the men who enter the church here are led to do so(their number is doubling annually) one meeting out of the seven evening meetings each week is devoted to a lecture, one to discussion, and five to distinctively evangelistic meetings. I record this fact simply to indicate that we are not losing a sense of proportion in our use of lectures. Only a comparatively small proportion of the Thursday evening lectures are science lectures, in the narrow sense. There are lectures on hygiene by the doctor. Mr. Sperry feels bitterly the disgrace of the slaughter in Europe. I cannot see why that should hinder us from putting a stop in Tungchou to the worse than useless torture to which midwives ignorantly subject women in child-birth. Lectures on economics, on good government, on history, on psychology, etc. are given by the teachers in those departments in the college. (I hope that some day the service of the college to the community may be immensely strengthened in this direction.) Lectures on opium reform, on Confucian ethics(by a Confucian), on education(an account of a lecture on which topic, delivered by a Chinese layman, was published in the Missionary Herald for March and called forth Mr. Sperry's letter), and even on the proper way to raise corn(!) have found a place on the program. If we could find anyone to give a lecture on Chinese art, we would invite him at once. A day or two ago I told the governor that if he dares to establish in the alley back of our chapel an immense house of ill-fame, as he has been planning to do, we shall offer immediately in the chapel a course of lectures on vice of that sort. (According to latest advices he has changed his plan.) This week's lecture(just to show that we don't discriminate against religion even on lecture nights!) was delivered by the man best known in all Peking for his public spirit, who has given away thousands of well-bound copies of the Scriptures to educated non-Christians in Peking and Tungchou and Tientsin, and who came down to tell Tungchou that there is hope in Christianity for the regeneration of Chinese society and that he is going to be baptized next month.(The governor's face was rather gray while the lecturer talked, at no prompting of mine, about the shameless prevalence of impurity, but he rose like a man to thank the speaker and to invite him to come again as the guest of the town when the new public hall is finished in June. He remained for a long talk with the lecturer after the meeting.)

2. The Intrinsic Worth of the Lectures.

These lectures all render to the community a real and highly appreciated service which no one else is rendering, and they afford a thousand practical suggestions to Christians entering the church and to others of ways in which they can render Christian service to

China. I shall return to this last point later.

3. What relation do the Chinese see between the lectures and the gospel?

A Chinese sees and is grateful for the services rendered by the Mission in hospital and school and lecture, grateful even more for the example of service that is set before his eyes. He is impressed by the fact that it is Christians who are organized to serve in this manifold way. He is filled with a suspicion that there must be something in the Christian religion which inspires to service. He would like to share in that inspiration, and to win from the gospel the power it promises to men for service. I am going to be so bold as to defend this view of the gospel.

III. The Social Gospel.

The essentially religious element of the Christian message is its doctrine of human fellowship with the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. It is possible to draw a clear theoretical distinction between two ways in which fellowship with God may be presented to non-Christians as worth attaining. A non-Christian may be persuaded to seek communion with God because therein he can find a power that will enable him and his fellows to establish a Christlike society; or he may be led to seek to establish a Christlike society because he is convinced that this is the only means of attaining the supreme goal of communion with God, which communion must, in that case, be commended to him on other, independent grounds.

The gospel as presented in the first of these ways is what we missionaries mean by a social gospel, because, according to this view, the establishment of a Christ-like society is the end, while communion with God is the means. Communion with God is of course, at the same time, one element of the end, a characteristic of a Christ-like society. But it is not the only element of the end; from the point of view of the social gospel it is simply impossible to sum up all the goods which men value in life and will permanently value in terms of a communion with God conceived of as a good-in-itself.

This is the conception of Christianity which controls in all rescue work in our missions at home; "You are quite right in saying that you cannot conquer this craving for drink by yourself, but God will stand by you"; not, "Communion with God is the only thing worth having in life, and you can't enter into its enjoyment unless you conquer your craving for drink."

The same conception underlies the emphasis laid by religious teachers in the Y.M.C.A. upon keeping the morning watch; "Consciously renew your fellowship with God in the morning and you will be ready for the conflicts of the day."

It is a conception which controls throughout the Bible; "I had fainted unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land ofthe living."

It was Jesus' conception of communion. When he prayed in the Garden of Gethsemane, it was to receive strength to finish his task.

It is the conception which comes close to the hearts of men because it does not deny the validity of all the wealth of experiences of our human living together, but dignifies them by showing that their perfecting is part of the ultimate purpose of God.

It is the more truly religious conception of the two, because it takes God into all that we do and say and are.

It is the conception of our great religious educators and psychologists and preachers. So Phillips Brooks writes, "Shall a man cultivate himself? No, not primarily. Shall a man serve the world, strive to increase the Kingdom of God in the world? Yes, indeed, he

shall. How shall he do it? By cultivating himself ---" "What is it that Christ has left to be his symbol in the world, that we put upon our churches, that we wear upon our hearts, that stands forth so perpetually as the symbol of Christ's life? Is it a throne from which a ruler utters his decrees? Is it a mountain top upon which some rapt seer sits, communing with himself and with the voices around him, and gathering great truth into his soul and delighting in it? No, not the throne and not the mountain top. It is the cross."

The conception which regards communion with God as the end, and the doing of one's duty by society as a means, may fairly be called the individualistic gospel, because it makes my own individual communion with God -- not as a strengthening to serve but as an end in itself -- the supreme good, the only goal.

According to this conception, the saving work of Jesus is to give men victory over selfishness so that they may come into the presence of God, rather than to bring men into the presence of God so that they may have the victory over selfishness. The service I render to society is a means of cultivating my capacity for fellowship with God. I give alms for the good of my own soul. This world is of value to me only as a testing place. While I was in the theological seminary I was shocked by a book which had a considerable vogue, a characteristic thesis of which was that ladies of leisure should indulge in works of social service as a means of developing their own personalities! I think it was Dr. Elliot who said (in substance), "With the building of his own character the young man has nothing whatever to do. There is no more priggish business than the building of character. Character is a by-product of service."

Ascetic retirement from the world has always found its excuse in this individualistic conception of religion. It becomes easy to believe that the communion may be attained without rendering the service, as witness the Indian mystical religions, untroubled by, or even sanctioning immorality.

This view of religion is more other-worldly than the first, but it is not more religious. It demands not more, but less of God.

The place which the thought of communion with God as an end in itself holds in the social gospel will appear below.

IV. The Three-fold Emphasis in Proclaiming the Social Gospel.

We missionaries are engaged in preaching a social gospel. There are three emphases in our preaching.

1. The necessity that a man share all the goods he possesses, if the Kingdom is to come.

2. A description of those goods which men possess which are worth sharing, and a concrete illustration of how the sharing may be done.

3. God.

The missionary dare not fail at any of these three points. He must know how to bring men into the presence of God. He must know how to awaken and strengthen in men the desire to serve. He must show men the practical forms in which they may both exercise their desire to serve and put to the test the reality of the power of God. And the importance of this last task is immensely augmented by the fact, insisted upon by teachers of religious psychology, that the best way to foster in men the desire to serve is to set them to serving, and that the best way to teach them their need of God is to set them a task too big for them to accomplish in their own strength. It is at this point more than at any other that we missionaries need

help to clear thinking. What I must now say about this second emphasis of the three enumerated above is little more than a tentative statement of the problem.

Eagerness to serve, I repeat, grows not through a continual repetition of an abstract exhortation to serve, but through actual practice. It is a very necessary part of the missionary's business to describe the goods of the Kingdom, and to give practical examples of how they may be shared. What are the things that make life rich for me? I wish some wise Christian thinker at home would make out a list, omitting nothing that we ourselves would be unwilling to surrender. I can but make a few suggestions.

1. Food, clothing, and health. Am I willing to surrender these goods? No. Then I ought to share them. It took us Christians a long time to learn that giving alms to our neighbor for the good of our own souls is but a feeble means of escape from the more difficult task of reorganizing society so that our neighbor can earn his bread as independently as we, and that to prevent sickness is better than to heal it. Industrial schools, common schools, medical schools, hospitals, lectures on hygiene, courses on economics and good government --- the missionary must do enough along all these lines to open to Chinese who want to work for the Kingdom a vision of how they may do so. The missionary can't do any large share of the work, but he can establish a few models(worthy models, let us hope, in his hospitals and schools and lectures). Chinese will complete the work.

2. Knowledge. A great many of us have already arrived at a point where our chief concern is no longer the winning of three square meals a day. Have we anything else to share? Or will the principle of sharing be exhausted when everybody has enough to eat? Are there not ideal goods in the sharing of which there are limitless possibilities of Christian service -- knowledge, for example? Once the church was persuaded that it is God-like to KNOW. The church maintained schools and cultivated science and philosophy. She convinced the world of the worth of this part of her message, and then grew strangely jealous and called learning secular! But the day of her blindness is passing. Scientific and philosophical ideas will be a coin of exchange for the exercise of the Christian principle of love, long after almshouses and prisons, asylums and hospitals and labor organizations shall have been done away. Education, not merely as a means of earning a larger supply of material good, but as a sharing of ideal goods, is a legitimate part of the Christian enterprise.

3. Art. Some day a prophet will arise who will once more make us feel that the sharing of song and pictures and verse and all the other forms of beauty is as really Christian as the healing of a man's body or the bestowal of alms. It is the sharing, let me repeat, that is essential. The coin will vary, in which the exchange is made. Let us only be sure that it is sound coin.

4. The Christian family. If all the families of China might be as full of joy and mutual trust as the family in which I grew up, with its high sharing of ideals, or the family that is mine now, the Kingdom of God would be nearly here. Mr. Sperry would seem to say that I have no right to ascribe the rare beauty of such family life to the Christian religion, and that it is holding an illusive hope before China to say, even implicitly by the presence of my family in their midst, "If you accept my religion you may share this joy." But if nothing that I am or have may legitimately and honestly reenforce my teaching about God, why should I be a missionary?

5. Fellowship with God. This is the proper place in which to put mystical communion with God, regarded as an end in itself. It is one of the goods of life, the highest good if you will, but it is not the only good, nor the only possession to be proclaimed as

good by the missionary of the gospel. Mr. Sperry writes, "I am so anxious that we should get the religious issue clear and sharp and distinct in some new idealism." If by this Mr. Sperry means that, dismayed by the European war and the un-Christianized elements of western civilization, we shall turn from the task of Christianizing the world, and find our solace in mystical communion with God, regarded not as a power for Christianizing the world but as an end in itself, then his idea seems to me to be a betrayal of the religion of Jesus. If he means that we have relied too much upon ourselves in our gigantic task, and that we need now, in humility, to seek at every turn, as did our Master, the strength that comes from God alone to do these good things, then I am in the heartiest and most cordial agreement with him. But we shall not cease giving an example to men of how the good things may be shared!

V. The Use of the Example of the Lives of Christian Men and the Institutions of Christian Civilization to Persuade Men to Put to the Test of Experience the Christian Religion.

To those of us who hold the above conviction about the power of God to transform the lives of men and to transform their relations to one another in society, the one pressing need is to persuade men to put God to the test. It is quite proper to let Christian men who have served more notably than we may hope to serve bear testimony out of their experience concerning the power of God in their lives. The only danger is that we may select men who were not Christlike. Common courtesy, as well as a sense of the un-Christlikeness of many institutions in so-called Christian lands, would restrain any missionary from boasting of his native land in comparison with China, as a recommendation of Christianity. On this score I should like to plead not guilty! At the same time I hope the church at home will gird up her loins and exhibit to China speedily a specimen of Christian civilization which will be so obvious a recommendation of the gospel that we missionaries will not need to talk about it!

Meanwhile there are a great many Christian institutions and customs for which thoughtful Chinese are longing with a passion which will not be appeased till they find in God the power to attain to them.

Very sincerely yours,
Murray Scott Frame.

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Yours sincerely,
Lewis Hodous

Chu-Li-1916

Missionary Lord & Young.

REC'D MAY 12 1916

Tungchou, Peking, China,
April 17, 1916.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am the gladder to reply promptly to your letter of March sixth because I was never able to secure material for an answer to your letter of February 9, 1915. In spite of all my efforts to secure information about the attitude of Moslems in China through our Moslem community here, through Moslems and those acquainted with them in Peking, and through Moslem papers in other parts of China, I was unable to secure sufficient data to be worth transmitting to you or to form the basis of any sound induction. I never quite came to the point of giving up hope, else I would have written to you about my failure. In so far as I came into touch with Moslem thought in China, it was not interested in the war.

Mrs. Frame is busily writing at my desk, and sends her affectionate regards.

I have been released from college work for the year 1916-17 to devote myself to evangelistic work in Tungchou and Peking with their country fields. Don't tell Mr. Sperry! (Peking is the field of Central Church, is it not?)

Martin and Chandler are working themselves to death. I'm glad their furloughs are due soon.

Thanks to Mr. Bates we're putting on some new preachers in our field, which is full of promise. We've asked Mr. Porter to attend to the printing of a Station Report.

The London Mission is following in our steps in the matter of Mission reorganization. Mr. Liddell of their Mission in Peking is eager to share in evangelistic plans for the autumn.

With very warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Murray S. Frame

Tungchow Apr. 17-1916

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REC'D JUN 9 1916

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Tungchou, Peking, China,
May 11, 1916.

Dr. W.E.Strong,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I was not present at the District Meeting this year and, since the Minutes of the Foreign Meeting as sent to me are in some disorder, I have selected from the actions taken only those which concern the Board, and am sending them herewith.

I have been asked to explain certain irregularities in the furloughs requested. About only one of them have I received any clear statement, namely, that of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer W.Galt. I enclose Mr. Galt's letter. I may say in addition that Mr. Galt, like Mr. Chandler and Mr. Martin, have, in the midst of utterly unprecedented opportunitiesfor work, and under the disability of an entirely inadequate force in their respective stations, overworked, till the latter two at least are in serious physical condition. All three have suffered the further burden of grief in their homes, the Chandlers most of all. It is most desirable that Mrs. Elmer Galt should be able to travel with her sister-in-law, to lighten the care of her little boy who has just been seriously ill. Also, the Howard Galts have remained a year beyond their proper furlough year, which would more than balance the Elmer Galts' going home a few months early. I trust the Board will grant the request of the District in this matter.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin came out in 1910 shortly after the time limit set by the Board; I came out later still, at the end of October. When the schedule was made out in 1912, he was very anxious not to postpone his going home beyond 1917, for his aged mother's sake. It made no difference to me. So the Mission voted that he should go in 1917 and I in 1918, our average term thus being longer than that suggested by the Board. Later his mother died, but both for his own physical good and for convenience in arranging for the work in his absence and in mine it is better that we should not be absent in the same year and that he should go first. The shock of the recent death of their studdy little Helen will make it all the more desirable, with a view to his not breaking down nervously, that his furlough should not be delayed. Here also I hope the Prudential Committee will be persuaded of the wisdom of the District in making the request, and of their conscientiousness in trying to plan best for the work.

I have received no copy of the Minutes of the Joint Meeting, which, under the new organization, deals with almost all the Mission business of the District. Most of its actions which demand consideration on the part of the Prudential Committee have to be passed first by the Council, now in session in Shansi; but I will mail you a copy of the District minutes as soon as I receive them.

I understand that there was marked difference of opinion about one or two matters which came up, and a tendency therefore on the part of some not to feel wholly satisfied with the Meeting; but in no case was Chinese opinion arrayed against foreign opinion, and I cannot see any reason for blaming any decisions made upon our new cooperative organization, about the wisdom of which new evidence continually presents itself. One of the questions under warm discussion was what work Mrs. Frame and I shall do next year. It was decided, to the complete satisfaction of nobody, that I should

be released for a year from college work and help, during the absence of Mr. Stelle on furlough, in the evangelistic work of the two stations Peking and Tungchou, while continuing to reside in Tungchou.

Very sincerely yours,

Murray S. Frame

Tungchow
May 11-1916

REC'D JUN 9 1916

13a

CHIHLI DISTRICT
of the
NORTH CHINA MISSION of the AMERICAN BOARD.

A Digest of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting
of Foreigners.

The following officer and committees were chosen:-

District Secretary -- Mr. Frame
District Committee -- Mr. Frame (ex officio)
Mr. Chandler
Miss Miner
Mr. Wickes
Mr. E.W.Galt
Committee on Language Study
Dr. Wilder
Mrs. Frame
Miss Payne
Miss Miner
Property Committee -- Mr. McCann
Dr. Ingram
Dr. Wilder

Voted to adopt the following tentative schedule of furloughs:-

1917 Mr. and Mrs. H.S.Martin
Dr. and Mrs. H.S.Galt
Mrs. E.W.Galt (June)
Mr. E.W.Galt (November)
Robert McCann (for schooling)
Miss E. Davis (January) , Miss Phelps
1918 Mr. and Mrs. R.F.Chandler
Dr. and Mrs. O.H.Love
Mr. and Mrs. M.S.Frame
Mrs. W.S.Ament
Miss L.I.Mead
Miss B.P.Reed
1919 Dr. and Mrs. J.H.Ingram
Mr. and Mrs. D.R.Wickes
Mr. J. VanW. Bergamini
Miss J.E.Payne
Miss L.E.Miske
1920 Dr. and Mrs. C.W.Young
Dr. and Mrs. C. Goodrich
Mr. and Mrs. H.W.Hubbard
Miss C.T. Sewall
1921 Mr. and Mrs. J.H.McCann
Miss A.G.Chapin
Miss P.Mickey
Miss T. Miner
Miss K.Crane
1922 Dr. and Mrs. G.D.Wilder
Dr. A. Metcalf
Miss R. Tenney

Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize furloughs to begin in 1917 for those whose names appear under that date in the schedule.

Voted that Personal Estimates, as presented by the Committee, be accepted.(A copy is enclosed, but must be passed by the Council before it is valid. M.S.F.)

Minutes of Annual Meeting of Foreigners
Chihli District

REC'D JUN 9 1916

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

13a

66

-2-

April 24, 1916

Rev. Murray S. Frame, District Sec'y,
Chihli Dist., N. China Mission.

Dear Mr. Frame,-

The District has acted favorably upon the request made by MRs. Galt and me with regard to the time for our coming furlo. It was voted to recommend to the Prudential Committee that Mrs. Galt be granted leave for furlo from June 1917, and I from November of the same year. I write this to explain our reasons for making the request as we did, that you may have them before you when you undertake to make explanations to the Prudential Committee.

We arrived in China so late in the year 1910 that there hardly seemed warrant for asking for our furlo to begin at the usual time in 1917. We reached Peking about Dec. 20th 1910. But there are special reasons why we feel very strongly that Mrs. Galt should be planning to return home not later than the summer of next year.

Mrs. Galt's father and mother are past 71 and 70 years of age respectively. Her mother has been an invalid since shortly before our coming to China. She is confined to the house except as she has been able to go about part of the time by wheel chair. Her eyesight has become much dimmed. This winter and spring she has been having the second long serious illness since we have been away. The first was pneumonia and complications. Her heart has not been strong since then. This last illness seemed to result from a slight cold. We understand that the heart action ~~was~~ has been very unsatisfactory and that ~~was~~ been the chief reason for prolonged serious illness. Mrs. Galt's father is far from as strong and robust as in his younger years.

The parents had the heavy sorrow of losing in their infancy three of the six children born to them. Mrs. Galt is the only daughter who survived infancy and, naturally, has meant a great deal to her parents. The mutual longing of parents and daughter to see each other again is very strong.

If I am given leave to go in the autumn of 1917, when a seven year period of service shall have just been completed, we think, so far as conditions can now be foreseen, that Mrs. Galt may go on ahead in June. The Board advises that, under ordinary circumstances, a furlo not due at the regular summer season of one year be not considered due until the same season of the following year. But, for very obvious reasons, I would very much prefer not to remain on here a whole year after my family return home if it can be avoided.

As to the effect upon the Mission work under our charge.

rcd JUN 9 1916

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

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Central Dist. N. China Mission.
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As to the effect upon the Mission work under our charge.

AUG 22 1916

Tungchou, Peking, China,
July 27, 1916.

Mrs. Galt has undertaken no work that she cannot lay down without very serious detriment. Most of her time has been given to her home and to language study.

Mr. Hubbard and I are the men in charge of Station work. Mr. Hubbard is allowed to devote his time to a special line of work, viz. the city Y. M. C. A. But it is the understanding in the Station and the Mission that he must withdraw mostly from that when I go on furlo and devote his time to the general work that has had my attention.

Mr. Clack, the other Y. M. C. A. secretary goes on furlo this summer and should return in August or September of next year. If I remain until the late autumn of next year my time will sufficiently overlap with that of Mr. Clack's after his returnso that the needed adjustments ou ght to be comparatively easy. Mr. Hubbard can shift to Mr. Clack most of the work he has carried in Mr. Clack's absence. And I can turn over to Mr. Hubbard work that I have been doing. The Ass'n secretaries think ~~with~~ it will be better for their work if I go at the proposed time and get back that much earlier than if I should wit until the summer of 1918. If I were to do the latter there would be following this next season when but one of the secretaries will be here, one season with two men to expand the work, and then another year with but one man's time again. It would seem to mean less fitfulness in their work if I take the earlier furlo, and an earlier date when the two men can settle down to a steady pull together.

I trust no further details are needed to make obvious the grounds on which we have acted and the reasons that have had weight with the District.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

Mrs. Gait has undertaken no work that she cannot lay down without very serious detriment. Most of her time has been given to her home and to language study.

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Mr. Clark, the other Y. M. C. A. secretary goes on furlo this summer and should return in August or September of next year. If I remain until the late autumn of next year my time will be sufficiently overlap with that of Mr. Clark's after his return so that the needed adjustments ought to be comparatively easy. Mr. Hubbard can shift to Mr. Clark most of the work he has carried in Mr. Clark's absence. And I can turn over to Mr. Hubbard work that I have been doing. The Ass'n secretaries think it will be better for their work if I go at the proposed time and get back that much earlier than if I should wait until the summer of 1919. If I were to do the latter there would be following this next season when but one of the secretaries will be here, one season with two men to expand the work, and then another year with but one man's time again. It would seem to mean less fitfulness in their work if I take the earlier furlo, and an earlier date when the two men can settle down to a steady pull together.

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Very sincerely,

Chas. H. Gait

Dr. Henry P. Fame
Jan 24-1916

AUG 22 1916

Evangelism in Tungchow

87

Rev Murray S. Frame sends the following brief but interesting story of what has been going on in the old city which was once the port of Peking. He says:

Tungchou, Peking, China,
July 27, 1916.

Dear Dr. Patton,

I have found an hour this quiet summer morning in which to make a brief report of our undertakings in Tungchou.

Thanks to a gift from a generous friend in New England ~~Mr. Bates, of Exeter, N.H.~~, we were able, at the end of the school year, to invite to our Tungchou field three additional evangelists, graduates of college and seminary. A fourth has promised to help us next year, and is already at work for the summer in Cowmarket, where he is to be permanently. We now have, all told, ten evangelists, of whom two are in the Tungchou Street Chapel, one in the Tungchou Hospital, and one each in Cowmarket, Yung Lo's Inn, Yenfield, Westmarket, Fragrant River, Canalmouth, and Precious Island. These preachers are to hold a conference upon evangelistic work, with twenty preachers from the Peking field, from Sep. 6-14, in Peking.

The aldermen of ~~the city~~ Tungchow, in appreciation of the worth to the community of such lectures as have been given on Thursday nights in our ~~the~~ street chapel for the past three years, have erected a hall far more commodious than the chapel, and have placed it at our service for lectures or special evangelistic meetings. They hope to increase the scope and frequency of the lectures, and have invited the younger of the chapel preachers, ~~whose salary is paid by a member of your church~~, to serve as a member of the Board of Directors of the new hall. There is also a movement on foot in the city to buy and present to us a small piece of land immediately behind our cramped chapel premises, while only yesterday I was talking with one of our church members who is eager to help in the erection of new and sorely needed buildings.

Local contributions toward a school in the city come in slowly. A sum of $150.00 (gold) has been paid into the bank in cash, on that account, and a considerable number of annual subscriptions

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have been promised by ~~the~~ leading men of the city, including the district official. One of the most interesting of such gifts is the annual income from the rent of fifty acres of land, set aside for this purpose by a Buddhist Temple.

The hospital, too, begins to see light ahead. An anonymous giver has bestowed $500.00, while a 'friend of the American Board' offers $1500.00, provided a further sum of $1500.00 can be raised, of which at least $1000.00 must be from Chinese givers.

The school we wanted to start at Precious Island has not yet materialized. But four keen young fellows, three of whom are contributing their services, have organized and are conducting a most interesting summer school there this summer.

In accordance with the decree of the Provincial Association, I am to have oversight of the evangelistic work in the Peking field, as well as in Tungchou, in the year 1916-17. I made a hasty tour of eight of the twenty places in which the Peking Station has churches immediately after college closed on June 22, and thereafter I attended the Student Conference, held under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., in a Buddhist Temple in the Western Hills. ~~On Saturday I plan to~~ go to Peitaiho for a month's holiday.

In the hope that you and your family are enjoying an invigorating summer, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame

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Very cordially yours,

Tungchow

July 7 1916

Dr. Patterson to

Murray G. Frame

AUG 22 1916
RECD NOV 27 1916

Tungchou, Peking, China,

July 27, 1916.

Rev. William E. Strong,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

The enclosed copy of a letter to Dr. Carl S. Patton will inform you of progress in securing the funds we so much need for the Tungchou hospital, in our plea for which you took such lively interest.

Very cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame

Tungchow, Pekin, China,

July 27, 1916.

Rev. William R. Strong,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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Very cordially yours,

William G. Thomas

Tungchow

July 27, 1916.

Patton

July 27, 1916.

William G. Thomas

REC'D NOV 27 1916

Tungchow, China,
Oct. 25, 1916.

Rev. Wm S. Sloan, D.D.
Congregational House, Boston.
Oct. '16

Dear Dr. Sloan, —

Some two months ago, I wrote you details regarding Miss Dain's request to go on furlough in Jan. 1917, enclosing a medical certificate from Dr. Dugan. I wrote, as I remember, in keyhand, from the shine, & have therefore no copy of the letter, nor do I recall the exact date. I should not think there had yet been time to receive an answer from your office, and I anticipate ~~that~~ an answer will soon arrive, but Mr. McCann is keeping apprehension lest it be impossible to secure passage if the authorization does not come soon. Let his suggestion, I am writing to urge that in case the action of the Board was not communicated to me early enough to arrive in Tungchow within a very few days of your receipt of this letter, you cable the authorization to Mr. McCann. Meanwhile, he is trying to make tentative arrangements for the sailing, with I know not what success.

Very cordially yours,
Alma Scott Thauer
per a.

Tungchow Oct. 29, 1916.

DEC 29 1916

Tungchou, Peking, China,
Sep. 28, 1916.

RECEIVED
China, H. PATTON
OCT 28 1916
Ans.

Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Patton,

We're starting in on a great year here in Peking and Tungchou. I'm sending herewith copies of letters to Mr. Sperry's church in Boston and to the Columbus Church. If you have any opportunity to encourage Mr. Sperry to make a hobby of evangelistic method and evangelistic work, please seize it in our behalf. The Peking and Tungchou fields, combined, have in them the makings of a model for all China. You know as well as I do how horribly slow we are at getting Christians in North China. We're fairly top-heavy with our splendid institutions. Its high time we devoted ourselves a little more to the fundamental job. If you'll help us show how to do it in Peking and Tungchou, till Tientsin and Paotingfu feel inspired to combine with us, we can economize a lot, within a few years, in the matter of superintendence.

With very cordial greetings to the busy Home Department, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Murray S. Frame

Extra copy to file in the archives in Boston. Such papers from the various stations of the Missions of the Board would be valuable sources for studies of various sorts. Some of the stories contained in this one would be interesting to Sunday School classes studying China. At any rate you'll find it interesting reading before you file it away.

Cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame

Dr. Patton
Oct. 29, 1916

Dept. 28, 1916.

Tungchow

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Congregational House,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Tungchow, Peking, China,
Sep. 28, 1916.

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With very cordial greetings to the busy Home Department, I am

Sincerely yours,

Minnie A. Jones

REC'D DEC 29 1916

Tungchou, Peking, China,

Nov. 28, 1916.

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14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

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Sincerely yours,

Lewis of. Tewksbury

Tungchow

To Dr. Patton

Sept. 28, 1916.

Oct. 24, 1916

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Minnie S. Throop

Tungchow,

Nov. 28, 1916

72

RECD JAN 6 1917

Tungchou, Peking, China,

Dec. 6, 1916.

Rev. William S. Strong, D.D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I am enclosing a copy of a brief account of a recent evangelistic tour in our Tungchou field. Things are really moving. About some recent and very encouraging developments in the Tungchou church I shall be writing soon.

It was a joy to receive your letter written after reading mine to Mr. Sperry. Within a few days, as soon as the Peking committee has taken action which will insure the reasonable permanency of certain policies which seem to many of us individually essential to the development of the evangelistic work there, I shall send you a detailed account of our "findings".

Miss Davis is ill -- when last I heard, she was reported critically ill. Dr. Metcalf went to Tientsin from Tehchou to care for her.

I was delighted at the prospect of our possibly receiving some of the rebate paid on Dr. Love's salary by the China Medical Board toward the Mex.$1000.00 to be raised by Dec. 31, apart from the Chinese gifts, to secure the conditional offer for the hospital. I shall await impatiently report of definite action.

Very cordially yours,

William S. Frame

Miss Davis' illness was first diagnosed as pneumonia; later there was doubt about the nature of the malady

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Tungchow, Dec. 6, 1916

Mission { Young

Mr Lowe: When you first forward on Mission, let this woman know what the value of the market

Tungchou, The Ship City.

She was not always like this, our proud old city of Tungchou, crouched now so sullenly inside her crumbling walls, watching with bitter brooding eyes the falling of her temples, the pitiless glare of the sun on roofless houses, and the hideous heaps of ruins that were once great yamens. Even the greatness of her fall cannot make her forget her first splendid estate, or the dignity of a life measured by more than a thousand years. How that glory waxed and waned; how the tribute ships thronged the river until it was her boast that all ships under heaven must sooner or later find their suppliant way to her gates; how her streets of fine houses surged with men, while to-day the barren river seems to shrink in shame at its own uselessness; these are but matters of history and legend now. Yet cruelly hard has been that slipping away of wealth and fame to the haughty city, one of the "also rans" in the world race for riches, long ago out-distanced by a strange new civilization!

Peering back into the mists of the olden times, one is reluctantly driven to admit the ignominious fact that there was once a time when Tungchou was not! Some few loyal souls hug the belief that in the golden days of Yao and Shun it existed as Yü Chou. But her oldest known ancestor seems to have been "Ku Ch'eng" (Town of the Ancient Wall), on the east of our river of many names,--sometimes "Pai" (White), because of the dazzling stretches of white sand on either side,again "Lu" or "Fu", and now "Pei" (North). All that is now left of that ancient town is a long earthen mound, with a squat tower at one corner, and a stone tablet recording the fact that one night fire devoured one thousand houses of the old city of Yü Yang. So, during the T'ang Dynasty, over a thousand years ago, the city moved across to the west of the river.

At first her south wall, which may have been only a wooden

fence, was identical with our present north wall, but the present "old wall" was soon built, for the first Ming Emperor speaks of it as hoary in his day. North and south it ran, much narrower east and west, with appropriate gates and towers. Its unusual oblong shape has but one lucid explanation to the native Tungchou mind, and it gives the key to the city's story. To begin with, there was the river. Not only had it been the servant and master of men, but once the great Lung Wang ("Dragon King"), whose palaces under the seas had been destroyed by fire, made the waters rise to a fearsome height, and one dark night the awe-struck people saw glimmering lights floating swiftly down the swirling river toward the sea. The next day it was discovered that the huge, priceless timbers in the imperial lumber-yard at Chang Chia Wan were all gone. Lung Wang had taken them by way of the river to build his palaces under the sea! So the river, being foe no less than friend, often brought dismay in the summer months of rain, for in all the flatness about the city there was no escape from its deadly rise. Accordingly, "the magicians and the sorcerers and the Chaldeans" decreed to deceive the gods by building the wall of the city in the shape of a ship. The pagoda, which already reared its graceful height toward the northern sky, should be the mast, and near the east gate are yet to be seen the loops of iron chain, piercing the wall, to which was fastened the massy, clawed iron anchor, which some time since retired to the glory of godship in its special temple at Chang Chia Wan. So Tungchou was made a ship; and the gods were obligingly deceived and never sent a flood deep enough quite to float it away. All unwittingly those ancient wall-builders, in moulding their fantastic ship-city, were but shaping forth a true prophecy of her destiny, inland-born as she was, for the rise and fall of her fortunes have followed the coming and going of her

ships. For six hundred years, each autumn saw the huge rice-ships, with the high prow and stern that gave them the admired rooster-shape start slowly up the Grand Canal, claiming the right of way and all possible privileges, for were they not the Emperor's? In fleets of fifty, from all over the south, they took their stately way to the capital, the first ship of each little flotilla flying a red flag. Those were in truth palmy days, for the crews of the ships were at liberty to bring, tax-free, the treasures of southern gardens and factories. Oranges and bamboo, sugar-cane and choice pottery found their way from the southland to the Tungchou market on the Emperor's rice-galleys, and gave the thrifty boatmen a quiet way of making a few extra cash without being troubled by the meddlesome inspectors who were apt to be unpleasant if the rice itself had lost too much weight on its long journey. A certain amount, of course! Beyond that, there was the possibility of taking the homeward voyage wearing the scarlet convict's robe and an iron chain about one's neck!

The river was not deep enough for the larger ships to go all the way to Tungchou, but at Tientsin or Yangts'un the bags of rice were unloaded into smaller vessels, of which there were twenty-five hundred that could ride the shallower waters up to Tungchou's north gate. There, and at the east gate, were ship-yards. By the second or third month the head of the procession reached Tungchou and touched into intense action the intricate human machinery waiting to take charge of the measuring and stacking, as well as the forwarding of the rice whether by the five-locked canal, where other ships still carried the rice the last stage of its journey to the Emperor's very feet, or by the stone road that had taken the place of black mud in 1380, and over which an endless succession of travelers passed between Tungchou and Peking, and the rice of

princes and dukes creaked and rumbled. Waiting, too, were the granaries where the rice would be stored for a year. The three buildings in use during the Chin dynasty grew to be thirteen under the Yüans, and these in turn were, under the Mings, consolidated into four enormous granaries, east and west, central and south, each with its own officials in charge. "The throat of six kingdoms", as Tungchou was called, needed to guard securely its imperial treasure, and the "new" city wall, with its "woman-wall" as they called the battlements, and its gate-towers, whose beauty at a distance was compared with flying clouds, crept out around the precious granaries, to protect them from the northern robbers. Quaint old cannon menaced possible enemies from the broad wall at the east gate and a fort was appliqué to the northeast corner of the "old" wall. Alas that some deed of nameless infamy must be proclaimed to the world by tearing down the square south corner of the new wall and rebuilding it round!

Near the west gate was formerly the "Sunning Rice Floor", where boats could float up and unload. How many possibilities in a grain of rice the Tungchou people early discovered. Pack a granary full of rice and leave it for a year, and the result of heat and summer dampness would be three different kinds of rice, which could be given by the keepers only to particular classes of beneficiaries. Woe to the parsimonious princeling who did not bring to the unlocking of the granary a silver key! White rice grew musty overnight and even stranger things happened. The brain reels at the list of officials and underlings who took care of the Emperor's rice for him, from the coolie at the dock to the two highest officials in charge, a Manchu and a Chinese, who once had a yamen at Tungchou. It is hard to understand why, with such stores, a dire famine came

upon the people during the Yüan dynasty, when it is recorded that men were driven to eating each other.

Changes came. The east granary fell, and, when the huge southern one disappeared, a broad arena took its place, where every other year the military officials of the district came for part of their examination. After going through a drill with a sword weighing two hundred catties(two-hundred-sixty pounds), lifting a massive iron weight, shooting at a fixed target of three red moons, they came to the great court under the south wall for a final test of their skill. Before crowds of delighted spectators each man, armed with his bow and arrows, set his horse at full speed and, in passing, shot at a low straw target. It was the nearest approach to a tournament that Tungchou ever knew. That, too, passed away, and, following the granary and the tournament, a church occupies the historic Nan Ts'ang(South Granary). The ground once covered by the West Granary is surrounded by the walls of a large military encampment, the inclosure of which seems to be devoted impartially to the cultivation of soldiers and vegetables! The deserted canal still provides a highway, now but rarely traveled, and the angles of the dislocated blocks in the great stone road offer original problems in geometry. The Emperor's rice travels by steam now, and the picturesque pageant of ships, the splendid stir and bustle of a prosperous city have slipped back into the story-book days of "Once upon a time".

The years have mellowed our thirteen-story pagoda, the mast of the ship-city, to a rich old ivory column, rising out of the heart of a lotus-blossom. Little wonder that the pagoda and the ships inspired the Tungchou poets to sonorous rhapsodies! During the Chou dynasty, a mystic honey-colored jewel threw crimson rays from the top of the pagoda, and, on New Year's Eve, fairy beams shone out to greet similar lights gleaming in the Lone Mountain pagoda.

"The Tower of the Buddha of the Lighted Lamp" is its christened name, though its chief connection with Buddha seems to have been a three-inch tooth of the god! It first grew into beauty under the care of the Hou Chou dynasty, a thousand years ago, but it has been repaired by almost every dynasty since, and the main part of the tower cannot now be more than two or three hundred years old. It has been of use, as well as ornament, for, besides being a mast, it has served to weigh down the Great Fish, one wink of whose eye makes the whole earth shake! The iron on top is the end of the chain which binds him. More than that, a great dangerous spring from the sea came welling up there, and the ever-useful pagoda keeps that also in check. A python lives in the tower, and in the dead of night glides down a certain smooth pillar in an adjoining temple to drink at the well. On the sixth story can yet be seen the iron arrow shot up there in anger by a famous warrior of the Chin dynasty.

There is a tale of a pious little old lady living near the pagoda, who had rigidly served the gods all her life. Even when she became a widow and childless, she still clung to her faith in their fostering care. "Your gods will let you starve", the neighbors jeered, when her last cash had been spent. But she prayed once more as she went to sleep that night. And behold! in the morning one of the bronze bells from the pagoda had blown down into her tiny court, and its price gave her food for many a day, nor did the pagoda bells fail her as long as she lived.

All the large public buildings in Tungchou seem to have had a very distinct "before" and "after", the historic punctuation being the great earthquake in 1680, during K'ang Hsi's reign. Yamens, prisons, treasuries, drum-tower, and examination-halls

remain only in their more or less resurrected form. Our dingy-looking drum-tower, built in 1549, but often since repaired, is haunted not only by the mellow tones of its evening curfew, but also by a benevolent old ghost who, in centuries agone, wore this habit of flesh and bore the name of "Lei". Upon him devolved the important and pleasant duty of striking the deep-toned bell each night at nine o' the clock. He discovered one day that the poor wretches in a nearby prison, sentenced to labor all day, had only the evening in which to rest and dream, and that his bell drove them, at the lash of a whip, to a night in a stifling, filthy dens. So he rang the bell a couple of hours later, and doubtless the bendictions of the miserable convicts absolved his conscience from any neglect of duty. So he continued his kind-hearted deception until one day he disppeared so totally that not even a hair of his queue was to be found. Then every one knew that he had been translated and had become an immortal as a reward of his virtue. But his poor old mother was not comforted until, after many years, he returned to visit her with a peach in his hand, then vanished forever.

It was not only her ships that brought Tungchou into touch with the outer world. For five hundred years the first stage of the Emperor's swift couriers was outside the east gate, where horses and men were in constant readiness to speed the imperial message. To the west, along the stone road, still stands the high brick platform which was one of a chain of beacons circling Peking, that could flare into a jewelled crown of flame to summon the nobles and their vassals of the surrounding country, far and wide, to succour the Emperor in his expremity. We have all heard the story of the proud beauty at the court who laughed so rarely that the infatuated Emperor, as a last resort, caused the beacons at Tungchou

and elsewhere to be lighted, and then reaped his reward in her smiles at the discomfiture of the zealous warriors who hurried with all their soldiers to the Purple City, only to find it an imperial joke. Can we wonder that they failed to appear when next the Emperor lighted the fiery summons in deadly peril, or that he was left to meet his evil fate alone?

Of a literary atmosphere, of schools and colleges, examinations and degrees, Tungchou has had her share. The most renowned college was perhaps the Lu Hê, a name adopted by our own academy, and many were its famous alumni. There have been prodigies, too, men who, after a casual glance, could repeat pages of the classics, or who could perform five mental acts at once. At first the examinations were held in an ordinary house, but ~~in~~ 1683 found the city putting up the halls where for centuries the candidates were examined, either in the monthly examinations for small money prizes, or every other year for literary degrees. At that crucial time it was the custom for the candidates to beseech help of the god who by a stroke of his vermilion pencil could lift their names to glory, at the K'uei Hsing Kê, near the drum-tower, of which only an arch remains. Another of their favorite haunts was the once famous Wên Ch'ang Ke on the southeastern corner of the wall, long marked only by two gnarled old trees and heaps of broken brick, but recently repaired. Even now ambitious souls rise early on the ninth of the ninth month and climb to the famous spot, hoping that its height may presage their promotion in office or degree. And what honors, in the good old days, to the winner of a degree! Such favorites of fortune were invited to a banquet at the official yamen, and, at the close of the repast, each guest was conducted with flattering courtesy over a fantastic imitation of a bridge,

elaborately decorated with interwoven festoons of gay colors, over which he passed in glory to the clash of music. On the other side wine was served, and then the "hsiu ts'ai"(bacheler of arts) received the further honor of two bright red sashes fastened diagonally across his breast, and gold flowers were stuck in either side of his cap. In spite of its Oriental coloring, was it not but a phase of collegiate hoods, step-exercises and all the dearly-loved Commencement ceremonies of our day?

Tungchou has been the scene of less peaceful contests than those her examination-halls witnessed. The rich city on the plain, surrounded by its level, fertile fields, was a tempting prey to the Mongols and Manchus, those robber chemies who came up through Shansi or poured down from the northern mountains, and many was the skirmish on the banks of the river and even at the foot of the wall! From the stormy days of that ruthless old moulder of empires, Ch'in Shih Huang, battle has followed battle until the last one in 1859, between the allied British and French forces and the Chinese, first at Chang Chia Wan and later at the massive old stone bridge of Pa Li Ch'iao (Three Mile Bridge), where the bravery of the French general won such success and fame that he was given the title of Comte de Palichiao. Tungchou sometimes belonged to the kingdom of Wei and sometimes to Yen, in witness whereof is our Yen Chiao, the "Wilds of Yen"(Yenfield).

For three hundred years there have been military encampments in or near the city. During the Yüan and Ming dynasties there are records of many brave deeds in defence of the town. One man stood alone in the city gate, thrown open for the escape of a frightened high official, and fought the robbers single-handed, Horatius-like, till they were put to flight. Of one unimportant official it is told that he shut the gates of Tungchou in the face of a powerful military

officer and his wild troops, who had been sent by the Emperor to fight with the Mongols, and, having been defeated, had fallen back in hungry haste on rich Tungchou and its imperial granaries. "If you do not open the gates to me and my soldiers," exclaimed the outraged general, "I shall kill five of your soldiers I have caught out here, and I will come in! Obey me, your superior officer, and open the gate!" "My superior you may be", retorted the sturdy little official, "but my duty is to protect this city. Its fate at the hands of you and your soldiers would be little different from falling into the hands of the Tartars. As for killing the five soldiers, what will you gain? Kill me, too, if you will, but come in you shall not!" With which Barbara Frietchie speech the furious general had to be content and shift for himself.

Under another dynasty the ship-city found herself one morning beleaguered by the dreaded northern enemies, a sight which made all but one of the officials recollect pressing engagements elsewhere, to which they departed with praiseworthy speed, incog. Help was indispensable, in the face of the overwhelming forces of the foe, so, since no one else could be found to go, that very night the one loyal official crept down the wall, threaded his perilous way through the close ranks of the robber hordes, ran to a place some thirty miles distant, applied for reinforcements, and was back in the panic-stricken city before daybreak! Help was delayed and, in spite of heroic defense, the barbarians succeeded at last in battering down the great city gate, wild for vengeance, only to find the brave official, in robes of state, seated at a table placidly sipping wine. Rising to greet the amazed robber general, he ceremoniously preffered him a tiny cup, but his courteous phrases were cut short with a savage stroke of the sword. Alas for the city that

day!

From among the common people, too, the ship-city has a long roll of honor. Gods as well as men signified their approval of her filial sons, for they sent a wonderful white bird daily to a mother's grave at which the son had wept and fasted for three years, and turned back a raging fire from the house of another exemplary son, because he had treasured his mother's coffin within, and, at her death, had wept till he wept tears of blood. Many are the similar tales of filial devotedness, but to a mere Westerner they have a smack as if the heroes were rather too conscious of the applause of posterity.

Two full volumes of the "Chronicles of Tungchou" regale one with particular accounts of the virtuous women who were crowns to the city as well as to their husbands. The all-important qualification for such appreciation seems to have been widowhood, with the wolf at the door, and unpleasant relatives-in-law inside as minor but effective accessories. In fact, so indispensable do these qualifications seem that they are practically marked with the placard, "No others need apply"! Furthermore, many of them mortified the flesh by cheerfully contributing it in bulk to be combined with medicine as soup-stock, usually with miraculous effect on sick husbands and mothers-in-law. A majority supported large families by sewing till cock-crow, at the same time teaching their sons to read as a by-product, such sons invariably proving prodigies of learning. A grudging recognition is granted to a few rare souls who took vows to remain unmarried, to serve son-less and aged parents. There is a story of one girl whose betrothed died, and who begged to be allowed the favor of following suit. Her family had natural objections, and kept a close watch, but she cleverly put them off their guard with her gay smiles and ready talk, until they relaxed

their vigilance, when she swallowed some jewels and won eternal fame, which was presumably some consolation to her bereaved family. One loyal widow brought her career to an abrupt end in a well because some rash man had ventured to ask her to change her name again. Within our own compound are three marble monuments erected to the fragrant memory of a lady named Yeh, who, during her life-time, patiently waited upon her worthless and dissipated husband, following him about from place to place until, one day, he saw fit to drop dead outside our west gate. The poor abused wife was most properly inconsolable and wept by the side of the corpse fourteen days, disdaining offers of food, clothes, money, or marriage, until she wept herself into immortality and was buried with her husband, who formed but the pedestal, so to speak, of her fame. Most appropriately, her monument is close to the girls' school, though it is embarrassing to admit that it is behind, instead of in front!

The homes of two Empresses of the Ming dynasty were in our district. Considering the miraculous events attending their births, it really seems inadequate that they attained merely imperial honors! "Fragrant Child Alley" in the East Suburb received its name when little Miss Ch'ên appeared, surrounded by such a glow of rosy light that the neighbors came running with pails of water to extinguish the fire, mystified by the strange, unearthly fragrance on the air. When the father carried the baby in his arms to the temples, the clay idols rose up in reverence, and shadowy, red-clad legions lined the road until she begged them to spare her such honor! Her beauty and talents were of a degree to make her selection as the Empress of Wu Tsung only natural, and after his death she acted as regent for the baby emperor with wisdom and favor. When the daughter of Li Liang of Yung Lê Tien ("Yung Lê's Inn") came to

the rank of Empress, her gracious gifts to the poor and her endowments of schools and scholarships made her name much beloved in Tungchou.

We must blush to confess that, all in all, Tungchou's most noted man was more infamous than famous. During the Ming dynasty, Wei Tsao Tê, the silver-tongued, had such extraordinary ability that, within four years after gaining his degree, he had risen to the dizziest rank in the empire, next to the Emperor himself. Unfortunately his lack of moral principle seemed to grow in direct ratio to his power and his wealth, and he grew notorious and impregnable together. Justice was but waiting her chance, however, and when the stealthy, savage foes from the north swept through Shansi and invested Peking, they at once hastened to secure Wei Tsao Tê as a most valuable asset. In reply to his assurances that he had no money worth mentioning, they placed about his temples an iron crown and screwed it tight, then tighter, till he happened to think of a rather neat little sum available at one of his palaces. It was not enough -- but why prolong the story? He died under the torture of the iron crown, and his limitless crimes and treasure are but a tale that is told. Despite his father's disgrace, Wei's son climbed high on the official ladder. When he was in power in Shansi, his generosity made him so adored by his people that when he "walked over the golden bridge to Paradise" a temple was built to him as the "Ch'êng Huang" or guardian god of the city. The grim humor of it -- the execrated father dying horribly in the hands of thieves, the son a god!

The anchor-chains near the east gate are held by some to bear witness to another notable rascal. Some early Emperor had a dissolute brother who delighted to come down for the gay pleasures the prosperous big city of Tungchou afforded. In the end he committed

a crime so lawless that the Emperor's justice resolved not to spare him. At first he concealed himself in his loved Tungchou, but one night he fled over the eastern wall. Punishment there must be, so the guilty wall was loaded with chains at the place of his escape.

But there were other Tungchou men who were true to loyalty and patriotism as they knew these virtues in the old days. Li Ch'in at a critical time in the nation's affairs locked the doors of the huge palace where his irresponsible Emperor lived, effectually preventing his going on a long pleasure trip to a dangerous part of the country. The story of the struggle between his wit, his courage, his reverence for his liege lord, and the wiles and threats of the weak-minded Emperor, makes one admire tremendously the way he braved the Emperor's bitter anger to beg him to think first of his people, and of his own pleasure afterward. He nearly paid the penalty of his courage with his life, but the Emperor at last submitted and reformed.

Some of Kublai Khan's most devoted and trusted officials were Tungchou men. Of Chang Ch'u it is recorded that he was a "Daniel at judgment", possessing marvellous eloquence and skill. It was he who was ordered to go at the head of a vast army to put down a dangerous civil insurrection, but he left the soldiers at home, and so won the hearts of the rebels by his words of wisdom and affection and sympathy that they laid down their arms and begged for forgiveness.

According to Tungchou opinion, the chief reason for the sound scholarship and the high literary reputation of the north rests on the effort of Li Ping I, an official under the Yuans. While holding an important position in Hunan, he discovered a library of ten thousand books, to the securing of which he devoted much money and

time. He then brought the volumes back to Tungchou, where, through his generosity, they formed a kind of public library, the books of which even the poorest scholars might study. He, too, was one of the few men, even in Tungchou, of whom it is proudly recorded, with apparently unconscious reflection on other men of name and fame, that he refused bribes!

Other virtues in plenty are ascribed, in book and story, to a long list of Tungchou's sons -- inducing the rain to fall, the repairing of temples and city walls, arranging for public catafalques, the founding of schools and soup kitchens, the giving of wadded clothes to the poor, or of cows and farm utensils to discouraged farmers, the redeeming of little girls about to be sold into slavery, and, at all times, the brave repulsion of the northern robbers.

Tungchou is fortunate in possessing a Romeo and Juliet of her own, whose tale of woe is only waiting the hand of some master-dramatist. The story starts out most hopefully with a young David and Jonathan who were commonly known as Huang and T'ien. In the early fervency of their friendship, they vowed that it should be perpetuated by their future children, who should be "foster" brothers, "foster" sisters, or husband and wife, as fate should decree. The course of years brought a son to T'ien and a beautiful daughter to Huang, and their immediate, ecstatic betrothal took place. Quite contrary to Chinese ideas of the fitness of things, fortune now smiled upon the family of the girl, which made rapid strides in position and wealth, while her fiancé grew poor to a point rare even in China. Alas for their fathers' friendship! and alas for betrothal vows, which did not seem strong enough to bridge the gulf that now yawned between the former friends. To give a man's beautiful, delicately-bred only daughter to a pauper's son

was not to be thought of, precedents and vows notwithstanding. But the haughty Huang met with an unexpected obstacle in the person of his pretty, wilful daughter herself, a veritable Chinese Juliet whose sense of honor seems to have been rather keener than her father's. She nonplussed her father by insisting that the betrothal should not be broken. Whether she was led to take this stand by lofty sentiments of impersonal virtue, or whether, as a Westerner would be tempted to believe, Romeo was a handsome youth whom, with even slighter chance than a Capulet ball, she had seen and admired, is left to our imagination. At all events, Juliet's practical Chinese mind conceived the idea of relieving her lover's embarrassment and bringing matters to a climax by secretly sending him a large sum of ducats, sufficient to enable Romeo to claim her hand at once, with all the appropriate gifts and feasts. This was the cue for the entrance upon the stage of the eleger old nurse, who managed to get word to Romeo that on that very evening, under a certain tree, he would find something to his advantage. Losing his head at such good fortune, Romeo revealed the great news in strict secrecy to three bosom friends, whom he invited to dine and wine with him in honor of the occasion. His three friends at once plied him with drink until he was asleep under the table, then set off themselves, with all speed, to the appointed place. There under the tree in the twilight they found the silver, and were gleefully making off with it when they were hailed by name. Juliet had persuaded the old nurse to bring her to the tree, perhaps to catch a glimpse of Romeo, perhaps to guard the money, and the old woman recognized the men and called out. In terror of discovery, the knaves whipped out a sword, killed them both and ran. Romeo, meanwhile, had waked out of his drunken sleep, and, as memory came

back, recalled the appointment and hastened to the tree. In the gathering dusk he could only see two dark shapes on the ground and, as he bent to grasp the silver, to his utter horror he dipped his hands in the blood of his betrothed. Too overcome to look further, he fledin such mad haste that one of his shoes fell off, but he sped on, unheeding. On the discovery of the two bodies next day, the only clue to the murderer was a bloody shoe, which was of course immediately traced to poor, grief-stricken Romeo, whose bloody clothes completed the chain of circumstantial evidence which obliged the worthy official to imprison him at once, in spite of his sorrowful protestations and innocent face. The evidence seemed flawless, but the perplexed judge was at a loss. In this extremity Juliet came once more to Romeo's rescue, came in a dream to the official and revealed the guilt of the three friends. So Romeo was set free, whether to thank Juliet with a life's devotion, or cheerfully to marry a wife with the money received from the villains, the story does not tell.

Such are a very few of the stories that have been built and lived and told, during the passing centuries, in the city that was built like a ship. Such were the deeds, such were the men and women, and such their life and death, their loves and hates, which made old Tungchou famous. Those stirring days have passed. Now the old city sits crooning by the older river, listening to the soft tinkle of the wind-swept bells high in the pagoda, gazing down the listless canal, the crumbling stone highway. The alien touches of the new world in and about her are not of her. Long, long ago her ships came in, came bringing glory, honor, wealth; but they drifted out again, never to come back, and the old city is left alone, with her memories.

back, recalled the appointment and hastened to the tree. In the gathering dusk he could only see two dark shapes on the ground and, as he hunt to grasp the silver, to his utter horror he dipped his hands in the blood of his betrothed. Too overcome to look further, he flight such mad haste that one of his shoes fell off, but he sped on, unheeding. On the discovery of the sun Medina next day, the only clue to the murderer was a bloody shoe, which was of course immediately traced to poor, girl-stricken Hanno, whose bloody clothes completed the chain of circumstantial evidence which obliged the worthy official to imprison him at once, in spite of his earnestful protestations and innocent face. The evidence seemed flawless, but the perplexed judge was at a loss. In this extremity Juliet came once more to Hanno's rescue, came in a dream to the official and revealed the guilt of the three friends. So Hanno was set free, whether to dream future with a fiend's desolation, or cheerfully to marry a wife with the money received from the villains, the story does not tell.

Such are a very few of the stories that have been built and lived and told, during the passing centuries, in the city that was built like a ship. Much were the deeds, much were the men and women, and much their life and death, their loves and hates, which made old Tungchow famous. Those stirring days have passed. Now the old city sits crooning by the sister river, listening to the soft tinkle of the wind-swept bells high in the pagoda, gazing down the listless canal, the crumbling stone highway. The alien touches of the new world in and about her are not of her. Long, long ago her ships came in, came bringing glory, honor, wealth; but they drifted out again, never to come back, and the old city is left alone, with her memories.

M. Frame 73

A brief Statement of Christian Belief.

In any statement of the essential beliefs of the Christian religion it is necessary to answer two questions, first, "What is the end of the Christian religion?" and, second, "What are the means which the Christian religion regards as necessary and adequate to the accomplishment of that end?"

I proceed at once to a consideration of the first question. It is clear that this is fundamental. Everybody's interest in the gospel, whether he be layman or minister, is determined by his conviction that there are, both in his own life and in the lives of his fellows, certain values which are the result of the Christian belief, and which would be in danger of vanishing should that Christian belief disappear, and that certain values also in his vision of the future are guaranteed only by the Christian faith. This outline of my Christian belief begins, accordingly, with a brief statement of the nature of the Christian hope. In describing it, I use the name which Jesus used so often, viz., the Kingdom of God.

The Kingdom of God is a society made up of individuals who have fellowship with one another and with God. In this Kingdom Jesus gives God, not the title "King" but the name, "Father" and to each member of the kingdom not the name "subject" but the name, "child". The word which for us, perhaps, best sums up Jesus' own thought of the proper attitude of each child in this kingdom toward his father is the word, "trust" or "faith". Fellowship with God finds expression in prayer, through which in all the vicissitudes of life, the Father's purpose comes to be more fully shared, and in the devotion of one's life to the fulfilment of that purpose. For the Christian the purpose of God is the purpose of Jesus. However much that purpose had been shadowed forth in the lives of many men, notably in those of the Old Testament prophets, it found adequate expression only in Jesus, so that for the Christian, God is primarily the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; Jesus is the unique manifestation of God. If the word, "trust" best describe the attitude of a child of the kingdom toward the Father the word which best expresses the relation that exists between fellow members of the kingdom, whom Jesus calls "brothers" is the word, "service" a word wide enough to include all those demands of social justice and mercy which are so much in our thoughts today, as well as all that higher realm of give and take, among personalities which will always be able to enrich each other as long as individuality endures. For a man to fulfil this double relationship of trust and service means for him transformation into the likeness of Christ. This kingdom has its beginnings now; it grows as a mustard seed grows; it works like the leaven. Yet for its perfect fulfilment the kingdom must look to the future. The details of its Jesus left for each Christian and each age to work out, but, whether one views that kingdom in its beginnings now, or turns one's thought to its future completion, whether in this world or in the next the guiding principles of that kingdom remain what they were in the day when Jesus first set them forth, as long as that kingdom continues to deserve the name "Christian". This is the fundamental Christian confession, "I believe in the kingdom of God", that kingdom concerning which Jesus came preaching and saying, "The Kingdom of God is at hand", for which he taught us to pray in the words, "Thy Kingdom Come" and to strive after as the highest good when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God". This is the purpose of God. This is the end of the Christian religion.

I pass on to the second question, "What are the means which the Christian religion regards as necessary and adequate to the accomplishment of that end?" It is the Christian conviction that the kingdom of God cannot be ultimately victorious till all men have taken the purpose of God as revealed in Jesus to be their purpose, and the lives of all have been

transformed into the likeness of Christ. This second question may,then,for the sake of clearness,be resolved into three. 1. How can men be persuaded that God's purpose of love as revealed in Jesus is the highest good? 2. How can men be led to desire to take that pu pose to be their own? 3. How do men gain power to do so? Men can be persuaded that the purpose of God as revealed in Jesus is the highest good only as that purpose is set before them plainly and convincingly. It is a matter of Christian experience that there is no power to this end like Jesus' own revelation of the Kingdom. This revelation of the purpose of God in Jesus,together with the antecedents of that revelation in Judaism,and an account of its immediate effects, is contained for us in the Bible,which, by reason of the authority which it has exerted and does exert over the lives of men is for Christians the Word of God. I believe in the Bible as the Word of God. The fact that men,through the reading of the Word and the preaching of it,have been convinced that the purpose of God is the highest,has been explained by the simple declaration that the Spirit of God works in the hearts of men,illuminating their minds and quickening their desires. It is a matter of Christian faith that this Spirit will so work in all men to whom the revelation of God is given an adequate chance to speak,that, in the end,none will be found who will say,"The purpose of God as revealed in Jesus is an unworthy end." "How are men led to desire to take that purpose to be their own?" It need hardly be said that the kingdom , once it is clearly understood, of itself awakens in men a desire to share those blessingswwhich are given in it. But there is one part of this motive which, for the Christian,is peculiarly strong. In a world where the kingdom of God is as yet so far from being realized, it can be brought into the world only as men give themselves to it with a devotion that counts no cost. The supreme example of that devotion is Jesus himself,who, firm in his resolve that men should learn the meaning of that kingdom and experience its blessings,could not be turned aside even by death. The Christian church has taken the cross as the symbol of the religion of Jesus and nothing through the centuries has more powerfully turned men to the service of the kingdom of God. Men join ever anew in the declaration,"He laid down his life for us, we ought also to lay down our lives." 3."How do men gain power to give themselves in utmost devotion to the purpose of God?" Men's lives are so often torn by conflicting aims and weakened by the following of desires not in accord with the purpose of God. To many men,awakening to the glory of that purpose, there is a bitter sense of their own powerlessness to devote themselves to it. To men in this plight comes the message of the atonement,viz: that there is nothing in the nature of God,nor in the constitution of the world, nor in man's inherited nature, nor in his past life,that can keep him from taking God's purpose to be his own if he will. God longs for this as Jesus longed for it. God's love is the love of Jesus. The love that was manifested to the uttermost there on the cross was the love of God. Men have been persuaded ever since that "nothing shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Jesus Christ our Lord." They have known that the Spirit of God,which is the Spirit of Christ,is in them,too,and that to them it is granted,even in this present world, to live as in the presence of God.

Of these things men need to remind themselves,even as they need to be banded together for the promotion of the kingdom of God,and the church stands,a symbol of that company of men,larger than any church,who are controlled by the Spirit of God and of Christ. Men enter it by confessing their allegiance to God's kingdom. Wherever that church fulfils its function men receive in it strength through the fellowship of worship,

and the ever clearer setting forth of the purpose of God, the meaning of his Kingdom, and they find in it an institution wherein they can work most effectively for that kingdom .

To sum up. I believe in the kingdom of God. I believe in the Christian God, the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. I believe in Jesus as the unique manifestation of God, the Mediator between God and man, who made atonement by breaking down every barrier that kept men from their Father. I believe in the Spirit of God. I believe in prayer. I believe in the Bible as the Word of God. I believe that men by reason of the Spirit of God that works in them, have capacity to recognize the kingdom of God ~~that works in them, have capaci~~ as the highest good, to repent, and to share the purpose of God. I believe that the Gospel of Jesus is for all men, and that in the end his victory will be universal, and God's kingdom come.

APR 3 1917
APR 23 1917

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Tungchou, Peking, China,
March 3, 1917.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong,

In behalf of Mrs. Frame and myself I want to thank you for the letter you wrote when you heard of the going of our little Frances. She was the light of our home. We have not yet learned how to live without her.

I am enclosing a copy of the presentation of the evangelistic outlook in the Province of Chihli, which I was asked to make at the time of the meeting in which we missionaries of the North China Mission gathered together in Peking to take helpful counsel with Dr. Lincoln Smith.

Very cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame

APR 3 1917

Tungchow, Peking, China,

March 3, 1917.

Rev. William H. Strong, D.D.,

14 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong,

In behalf of Mrs. Jones and myself I want to thank you for the letter you wrote when you heard of the going of our little Frances. She was the light of our home. We have not yet learned how to live without her.

I am enclosing a copy of the presentation of the evangelistic outlook in the Province of Chihli, which I was asked to make at the time of the meeting in which we missionaries of the North China Mission gathered together in Peking to take helpful counsel with Dr. Lincoln Smith.

Very cordially yours,

William G. Jones

Tungchow,

Mar. 3, 1917

RECD APR 23 1917

Tungchou, Peking, China,
March 21, 1917.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I take advantage of a spare half hour to send, thus prudently in advance, three requests to the Board concerning our furlough in the year 1918-19.

1. I should like permission to spend my furlough in Union Theological Seminary, prosecuting studies in apologetics, philosophy of religion and psychology of religion, with a view to the possibility of publishing, eventually, in Chinese, various much needed books and tracts in the field of apologetics.

2. I should like to make application for the scholarship for study in Union Theological Seminary which I understand is at the disposal of the Board.

3. I should like permission to draw travel allowance to Boston, as the nearest approach to 'home' that Mrs. Frame and I have, but with the privilege of stopping off at Sequanota (Charlevoix), Michigan, for several weeks of recuperation in the woods, and to be granted furlough allowance from the date of arrival in Sequanota instead of from the date of arrival in Boston.

You will be able to guess that I have been indulging in the unwonted pastime of reading the Board's Handbook!

Very cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame.

Tungchow, Mar. 21, 1917

P

CDMAY 28 1917

Tungchou, Peking, China,
April 21, 1917.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I enclose a copy of the minutes of the annual meeting of the Chihli District (foreign organization), to which is appended a list of the ad interim motions voted by the district between the annual meetings in 1916 and 1917. The Prudential Committee has already acted upon such of these ad interim motions as required their action.

A comparison of these minutes with those of the annual meeting of the Chihli District Association(the joint Chinese-Foreign organization) will indicate clearly how large a share of mission business is now transacted in the joint organization.

A copy of the new Standing Rules referred to in the minutes will be mailed as soon as they are printed.

Of the nine votes recorded in the minutes, only one comes directly before the Prudential Committee for consideration, namely, Vote No.1, a request to the Prudential Committee to grant the furloughs due in 1918, to which I hereby call your attention.

Two other votes will, if approved by the Mission, come before the Prudential Committee ultimately, namely, Votes Nos. 3 and 8. I wish to say a word about each of them.

Vote No.3.

In the autumn, I think, of 1914 the W.B.M.I. sent out Miss Mickey to serve as secretary to Miss Miner, president of the Woman's College. In the autumn of 1915 the American Board sent out Mr. Woodall to be secretary to the Mission Secretary and president of Tungchou College, both those offices being filled by Dr. Galt. Miss Mickey was a skilled stenographer, Mr. Woodall was not. Mr. Woodall preferred any other form of missionary activity to his secretarial work, Miss Mickey preferred secretarial work to any other form of missionary activity. Miss Miner did not want a secretary, had never asked for one, had no time to use one. Miss Mickey was gradually drafted into varied teaching work and odd jobs about the college, which she could not do to her own satisfaction, while her technique, in which she takes pride, swiftly deteriorated. And the college was desperately in need of an additional teacher. The situation gradually affected Miss Mickey's nerves, till she has reached a point, I think, where she will go home, unless an opportunity offers itself for the work for which she is fitted and in which she delights. Her mother, who has never, so I understand, wanted her to be a missionary, is to visit her soon, and will probably encourage her in a decision to resign. Meanwhile she has done a lot of work at the language, completing a two years' course, is intensly interested in the entire missionary undertaking, ready for any hardship involved in such a secretarial post as the district would like her to fill, and an extremely competent stenographer. Miss Miner would be very glad to have the W.B.M.I. appoint a teacher in her place. Mr. Woodall has no thought of returning to China for secretarial work when his three years' appointment is completed, and would be glad to spend the last year of the three in other activities. He, too, has made good progress at the language, and is greatly interested in methods of teaching English to Chinese students. There is urgent need of

the very service which it is his desire to render in the Tungchou Academy, the claims of which will be presented to you. The ladies will be asking the W.B.M.I. for a teacher for the college. Those two requests do not fall within the province of the foreign organization to present to the Boards. But the question of the appointment of a secretary did not seem a fit question to be dealt with by the joint body, hence the vote in these minutes. The three requests are, however, to some extent mutually interdependent; (1) That The American Board appoint Miss Mickey to a secretarial position, which will be defined soon by the Mission; (2) That the W.B.M.I. appoint a new teacher to the college; (3) That the American Board permit Mr. Woodall to use the last year of his three years' appointment for services in Tungchou, to be more accurately defined by the Mission. ***** May I make a few remarks about the secretarial post which it is hoped Miss Mickey may fill. Will you please refer to a copy of a presentation of the evangelistic outlook of Chihli Province to Dr. Lincoln Smith, which I sent you some weeks ago, and read again the section about the need of secretarial work in that paper. There are many developments in the work in Chihli Province with which the Board ought to be keeping in far more intimate touch than it is doing. The letters of the Mission Secretary, confined so largely to matters of business affecting the administration of the Mission as a whole, are quite inadequate, and I doubt whether the private letters of the missionaries give the Board that balanced picture which it ought to possess. The weakness is in the failure of the District Association, up to the present, to appoint for Chihli District a corresponding secretary who shall perform for the District the same functions which the Mission Secretary performs for the Mission. Dr. Galt is at one and the same time secretary of the North China Council (the supreme body on the field of the joint organization) and of the Mission (the foreign organization). The Chihli District has never appointed a corresponding secretary, though the right to communicate directly with the Board is clearly bestowed upon that body by its constitution. This year, however, Mr. Chandler has been chosen by the District Committee(of the District Association) as their American Secretary, and will, I hope, properly exalt the function of correspondence with the Board. For a year or two I have been secretary of the foreign organization of the Chihli District, but most matters of real interest are within the province of the other organization to discuss and present to the Board. In the new Standing Rules, therefore, we have provided that the member of the District Committee(joint organization) chosen by that committee to be its American secretary, shall automatically be designated as secretary of the District(foreign organization). Henceforth, therefore, there will be but one secretary, responsible for conducting the correspondence of Chihli District with the Board. For the year 1917-1918 that office is to be filled by Mr. Chandler. If he is to perform his duties in adequate fashion, he needs secretarial assistance only in less degree than the Mission Secretary. Indeed he has declined to undertake the correspondence for the foreign organization till such secretarial assistance is provided, and, as you may see from Vote No. 4, I am still serving. To do secretarial work for the Mission Secretary, for the District Secretary, for that member of the new District Evangelistic Committee who shall be chosen as 'publicity agent', and for the stations(as suggested in the paper presented to Dr. Lincoln Smith) is quite beyond the strength of any single person. Should Dr. Smith be chosen to serve as Mission Secretary in Dr. Galt's absence, Mr. Woodall could probably continue to give such assistance as he needs

in addition to his work in the academy. And probably the stations could get no great measure of relief. But if the District Secretary and a member of the District Evangelistic Committee could have first claims on the time of so efficient a stenographer as Miss Mickey, and the Stations share whatever of her time might be left, it would(1) save the time of missionaries for their work, (2) keep the Board in far more adequate touch with the Mission in Chihli at a most critical time in its development, and (3) add immensely to the effectiveness of the aid we can render to the Board in advertising.

Vote No. 8.

Of the circumstances which demanded Miss Sewall's presence at home, you will have received information from her station. She asked leave of absence for six months. The request concerning her salary, contained in this motion, will come to you in course of time from the Mission as a whole.

Mr. Chandler will be reporting to you the actions of the District Meeting(joint organization). Mrs. Frame and I have been transferred to Peking, to do evangelistic work in the city. Mr. Stelle will continue to have charge of the country work, adding to that task care of the Tungchou evangelistic work as well.

You will be glad to know of the birth, on April 13, of our little daughter, Rosamond. She seems as well and strong as a baby could possibly be, and her mother is swiftly regaining her wonted strength. Our home has been very empty and sorrowful. I feel ten years younger when I hear Rosamond's lusty voice and see her mother smile.

Very cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame

Apr. 21, 1917

Tungsboro,

REC'D MAY 29 1917

Tungchou, Peking, China,
April 23, 1917.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I wish to make a few informal remarks concerning the recent meeting of the District Association, with reference to progress made toward the ends outlined in a recent presentation of the evangelistic outlook of the province to Dr. F.Lincoln Smith.

1. Re-division of territory and reorganization of the province on the basis of three stations instead of four. DeHaan's determination to go home makes it very improbable that Stanley will be released to go to Tientsin, an eminently desirable transfer from many points of view. With only Chandler and Ballou in Tientsin, and Chandler due for furlough next year, Tientsin has not sufficient strength to take over the Peking Southern Field, as was suggested. Miss Payne, however, goes to Tientsin to do evangelistic and school work in that Southern Field from Tientsin as a center. In general I may say the Peking Station was heartily in favor of the transfer (provided the amalgamation with Tungchou might take place) and the sub-stations involved, in spite of their historical connection with Peking, saw the advantages of being related to the nearer place and raised no objection. Total result, nil. Peking, Paotingfu, and a minority group of us in Tungchou were heartily in favor of the amalgamation of Tungchou with the Peking Northern Field. But a large majority of the Chinese could see in the proposal nothing but a threat to the prestige of Tungchou; it will take, apparently, a year or two for them to see the real value of closer relations with the larger station; it would have been fatal to force Tungchou into such an amalgamation against her wishes, and, in spite of the conviction on the part of a majority of the province that the plan was a good one, we didn't venture to propose it in District Meeting. Total result, once more, nil.

2. Location of missionaries. If you will refer to the chart in the paper presented to Dr. Smith and to the minutes of the District Meeting, you will see that the distribution of missionaries is quite in line with the proposal there made. Tientsin gets Chandler and Ballou; Paotingfu E.Galt, Hubbard and Robinson; Peking-Tungchou Martin, Cross, Stelle and Frame, Mr. Stelle being invited to reside in Tungchou and look after the country work of both stations. So far so good. On the other hand the request to the Prudential Committee to appoint a missionary to give his whole time to Tungchou does not in the least commend itself to me personally as a wise use of a missionary's time considering the limits to the personnel available for the province as a whole. In my estimation, Paotingfu ought to have another man and Tientsin two more (if Stanley doesn't go) before Tungchou gets more than half time of one missionary. And I still hope that, in another year, Tungchou will be ready for amalgamation. Dr. Galt's view, however, does not coincide with mine.

3. Funds. The most ludicrous portion of all the business transacted by the District Association is Estimates. Our Chinese are fairly intelligent now about everything else we do as a Mission. But estimates are quite beyond them. Under those circumstances I do not see how we are ever to present a petition to the Board to change the phraseology employed in the interests of perspicuity! May I merely reiterate that, when appropriations do

not vary from year to year, and when 'legitimate expansion' would swallow up five times the appropriation we receive, it would clarify our financial deliberations in the joint body immensely if the Board would announce in advance what the appropriation is to be and request us to present, not estimates (which have long ceased to have any relation to any conceivable reality), but a budget. That would be simple and intelligible. The preparing of estimates is a farce (I am speaking only of general work estimates.)

As to redistributing the general work appropriation so as to treat more fairly the work as a whole, the total net result was a transfer of $112.00 from the Tungchou estimates to the Paotingfu estimates. I wish the Board would send out a commission really to study this North China Field. (not finances only) Haggling over a hundred dollars or two each year betw een stations is not edifying. Personally I wish the Board would separate medical appropriations from the rest of the general work appropriations, increase the appropriation for evangelistic and school work to a figure at which the total sum could be divided evenly between Paotingfu, Tientsin, and Peking-Tungchou without diminishing the sum any station is now receiving, and put an end to annual inter-station debate on that topic. ***** But this is not one of my chief desires.

Indeed, district affairs are too high for me. I am, therefore, retiring to my lair in Peking. The enclosed copy of a letter to Mr. Bates will suggest several topics about which I shall be writing in detail to Mr. Sperry soon.

Some day I am going to send you an unofficial report on the evangelistic situation in the province, chiefly for my own satisfaction.

Cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame

Tungchou, Apr. 23, 1917

Tungchou, Peking, China,
April 23, 1917.

Dear Mr. Bates,

I write in acknowledgment of your letter of March 8 to Mrs. Frame and of March 14 to me.

In response to your enquiry about our furlough, I may say that we are spending an extra year in China before going home on furlough early in the summer of 1918. You have been so kind in expressing sympathy with us in the loss of our little boy last year and of our wee Frances at Christmas time, that I know you will rejoice with us in the birth, on April 13, of a baby girl, Rosamond, who seems perfectly strong and healthy in every way. Her mother is also well, and we begin to be comforted.

I. Province-wide Evangelism.

I hope I may have opportunity to see you while on furlough and take counsel with you about the evangelistic work of the whole province, to all four stations of which you are now contributing. For the first time in years we have, thanks to your liberality, an opportunity to expand our evangelistic work, and we want to plan for the province as a whole. (1) With this in view we have just established a Provincial Evangelistic Committee, on which are representatives of all four stations, to study the situation. I am looking for funds to enable at least one member of this committee from each station (four altogether) to conduct an evangelistic tour throughout the entire wide fields of Tungchou, Tientsin, Paotingfu, and Peking. The tour itself would be of great value to the fields, and a report to you from such a committee as to where your money could be used to greatest advantage would enable you to give even more intelligently than hitherto. A sum of $150.00 would enable the committee to hold such meetings and to conduct such an investigation as I have indicated. (2) The Chinese and American leaders of the Province, recently assembled in annual meeting in Tungchou, desire that I express officially the thanks of us all for the new life you are giving to our evangelistic work, and to beg of you, in case you are able to add to your gifts, to increase first the gifts to the Paotingfu field, which is as large as the other three fields combined in territory and population, has an exceptionally large number of evangelists at once available, and is showing results for the money already spent second to no results anywhere in the province. The general feeling is that, till the gift to Paotingfu has been doubled, the gifts to other stations might best not be increased, in the interests of a fair and useful division of funds. (3) The feeling just described is not applicable to gifts for <u>Provincial</u> as opposed to <u>Station</u> work. The pastor of one of the greatest churches in North China, our First Congregational Church in Peking, an entirely self-supporting church, is willing to give up his eminent position in the capital and to abandon the comforts of life in the beautiful new parsonage his people have recently built for him, in exchange for all the hardships of a travelling evangelist throughout the towns and villages of our American Board territory in the Province of Chihli. He is our most effective man at that kind of evangelistic work, and a gift of $400.00 a year to meet his salary and travelling expenses would, in my judgment, be the most remunerative investment in evangelistic activity for the entire province that could possibly be made. I wish it might be possible for the Provincial Evangelistic Committee to secure funds to invite him for twelve months, beginning from Oct.1, 1917.

II. Tungchou.

(1) You will be glad to know that we have at last found a man to send to Canalmouth. He is one of our own men who has been at work for some years in the Presbyterian Mission. We have told him distinctly that he is on trial and that we expect him, by the end of the year, to establish regular weekly meeting-places in at least six villages near Canalmouth, and to secure at least twenty new members of the church on probation.

(2) You have asked what equipment Mr. Yang still needs for his new chapel in Westmarket. The most essential things are:-

Additional benches	$50.00
Two book-cases	25.00
Additional lamps	10.00
A baby organ	45.00

(3) We have secured a new man, trained by the American Board Mission, who has been at work for years in the London Mission, to go to Precious Island. Mr. Hu goes to Yenfield to take Mr. Chang's place. Mr. Chang was ordained as pastor of the big Tungchou church a week ago yesterday. Thus the list of your men at presentis

Mr. Liu Yueh Wen	Precious Island
Mr. Chang Chen Ch'ing	Canalmouth
Mr. Yang Kuo Hsiang	Westmarket
Mr. Hu Yung Chen	Yenfield
Mr. Chang Hua T'ien	Cowmarket

(4) I have noted, gratefully, your permission to meet from your gift this year the deficit of $43.56 on your men's salaries last year.

III. Peking.

(1) Your cable of $500.00 for additional evangelists for the Peking field this year brought us immense relief. On the day after the cable arrived we secured the services of four men, all of whom are just finishing their training in the Bible Training School, and all of whom have been appointed to their respective places on condition that they secure, by the end of the year, certain clearly specified results.

Mr. Shih goes to a street chapel outside the East Gate of Peking where, in the past two or three years, a hundred converts have been won.

Mr. Liu Kia Cheng goes to the busy manufacturing center Ch'ang Hsin Tien, an important railway junction where the new Christians are helping royally to build up a self-supporting church.

Mr. Wu Lan Ti goes to the North Church in Peking as evangelist.

Mr. T'ien Yu Ch'ing goes to the county-seat of Fang Shan Hsien. About these men and the places to which they go I shall tell you in detail later.

(2) You yourself have been helping us royally in securing evangelists. Will you pray for us that we may secure funds for sorely needed street-chapels in the city of Peking, a large section of which has been assigned to our Mission for evangelization? Mrs. Frame and I have just been transferred from Tungchou to Peking to devote our lives to evangelistic work in the capital. My eye has long been on the place and its needs; I know the exact places where there should be equipped (1) two street chapels at a cost of $3000.00 each, (2) an institutional church in a dense residence section near the university, where we could get limitless evangelistic assistance from the students gratis, to cost $10,000, and (3)

a residence and hostel for a new evangelistic missionary to students who is to come out in the autumn, over in the Imperial City, where no Mission is at work and which lies in our territory, to cost $6000.00 I had hoped to find these sums while on furlough. I suppose the war will make that difficult. But will you pray for us that these tools for evangelistic work in the city may be provided? And will you pray that, even without this equipment, there may be won in Peking, before the end of 1917, at least three hundred new Christians in that part of the city assigned to our Mission?

Very cordially yours,

Murray S. T. Frame.

FIRE CY.

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Very cordially yours,

Transcribed

Apr. 23, 1917

REC'D MAY 28 1917

Tungchou, Peking, China,
April 26, 1917.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

Lest the first copy I sent you of the minutes of the annual meeting of the Chihli District (Foreign Organization) should have gone astray, I mail you a second copy.

When you read the enclosed monograph, you will think I am a monomaniac! I promised in my last letter to drop the subject and stick to my job in Peking. But some of my fellow general work missionaries, to whom I expressed my intentions of letting the district alone, gave me to understand that they regard me as a 'quitter'. Hence this further exposition of our hopes and desires and plans. You may chuck it into the waste basket if you like! We'll muddle along somehow, in any case.

Little Rosamond is flourishing, and her mother is permitted to sit up.

Very cordially, and somewhat apologetically, yours,

Murray S. Frame.

We are comfortably settled in Peking. Mrs. Frame is busily helping in college and academy and church. Rosamond is thriving. For myself, I'm rather lost till I get my street-chapels. It is demoralizing to a self-supporting church to have a foreign missionary doing too much in it. And the street-chapel openings are such that only the poorest of the crowded district in which it stands will frequent it. It is more like a rescue mission than an agency for evangelizing the city. However, I'll try to keep out of mischief.

With warm regards from Mrs. Frame and myself,
Very cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame

Transcribed from Apr. 26, 1917
Apr. 23, 1917

of no value save as a precursor to prepare your mind for an essay a little later. M.S.F.

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RECD NOV 23 1917

American Board Mission, Peking, China,
Oct. 19, 1917.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I am sending you a copy of a letter written to Dr. Patton and you jointly.

With reference to plans for slight reorganization of the evangelistic and lower educational work of Chihli Province, and for considerable increase in the investment of funds in those two parts of our undertaking, about which plans we have had some correspondence, I may report as follows. The District Committee, feeling that during this unsettled period the Board would probably be unable to grant so large a request for funds as the general scheme demanded, has requested Pastor Li and me to translate the plans into Chinese, to present them to the four station associations for criticism well in advance of next year's annual meeting, and to convey to the Board the final official request after that meeting.

You will therefore know that we are busily at work on these province-wide plans, the while I put in a strong plea to be given a chance to build up the evangelistic work in this most influential of the cities of China. I would not rob the other stations of a dollar of regular appropriations for the work here. But it seems to me there must be people, as in Honolulu, or in some other place which you could suggest, who could be interested in a great world-famed capital like Peking, who would not give to the smaller places.

We are comfortably settledin Peking. Mrs. Frame is busily helpingin college and academy and church. Rosamond is thriving. For myself, I'm rather lost till I get my street-chapels. It is demoralizing to a self-supporting church to have a foreign missionary doing too much in it. And the street-chapel premises are such that only the poorest of the crowded district in which it stands will frequent it. It is more like a rescue mission than an agency for evangelizing the city. However, I'll try to keep out of mischief.

With warm regards from Mrs. Frame and myself,
Very cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame

American Board Mission, Peking, China,
Oct. 19, 1917.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong,

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Very cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame

Of no value save as a forerunner to prepare your mind for an essay a little later! M.S.M.

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Peking, December 8, 1917.

Rev. Harry S. Martin,
Care of the American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

M ydear Harry:-

I have been making the past week a very interesting tour of the missions in Peking, with a view to comparing the evangelistic work they are doing with the evangelistic work of our own mission. What I have seen ~~is~~ has impressed me so with the backwardness of our own mission in equipment for evangelistic work, in personnel and in expenditure that I feel very strongly the need of rebalancing once more the scale. I am going to draw up a careful statement of the exact situation, illustrating with photographs, to send to the Board, but such a statement may be delayed for some days and I wish you to have at your fingers' ends the facts in general, so that if you have any opportunities in churches which might be legitimately interested in Peking or in speaking with individuals who might be ready to give to work in the capital of China, you may make use of the facts.

The most instructive comparison is, of course, with that mission which is doing evangelistic work in the most notable fashion in the city, namely, the Methodist Mission. In addition to its two main churches, the Methodist Mission is maintaining within the city walls five preaching centres. You know how very favorably the Asbury Memorial Church compares with our Teng Shih K'ou Church in equipment. You know, also, that their additions during the past year have been at an immensely greater rate and that they had success in getting in touch with so many wealthy men that a considerable share of the expense of their evangelistic work and of their schools in the city is met by Chinese donors. You know how exceptionally successful in work of this sort Mr. Liu Fang is and how weak we are this year without a pastor in Teng Shih K'ou. The second of the two organized churches of the Methodist Mission within the city walls is already immensely superior to our North Church in its equipment, in its membership, in the quality of its preacher and in the temper of its congregation. They have already constructed the basement of a new church building, in which they hold services. This basement is capable of ~~holding~~ seating 600 people and the church, when completed will be a notable addition to the churches of the city. As I have said, they have, in addition to these two churches, which compare ~~themselves~~ favorably with our Teng Shih K'ou Church and the North Church, five preaching centres, well located in the Southern City, the least of which is superior in its equipment to the only preaching chapel which our mission has, namely, a street chapel of the North Church. Mr. Davis has a permament staff of eleven preachers, a majority of whom are college graduates, are masters of English, and, under the Methodist Conference system have demonstrated their effectiveness both as gatherers of men and as solicitors of gifts. In addition to these regular men, Mr. Davis has an evangelistic band of three men, holding special meetings in continuous rotation from one chapel to another. Through this carefully organized and persistently conducted work about 250 men are coming into the church annually. They are already in sight of the goal which they set for themselves of doubling their membership by 1919, and they have a membership within the walls of the city of 1900 men. The appropriation of the Methodist Board for this work is not large - they receive $1200 Mex. a year, as against the $600 Mex.

which represents our total expenditure for evangelistic work in the city. In addition to this Mr. Davis must raise from friends in the United States $3600 Mex. per annum, besides gifts which they receive from the Chinese. He tells me that he has to write no fewer than 20 letters to individuals in the United States each month, but he maintains that income I have just described. On the sites of the other five preaching chapels they are planning to tear down the present buildings and to erect new quarters at a cost carefully estimated at $70,000 to $100,000 Gold, plans for raising which sum are well in hand. Davis himself is the strongest evangelistic worker in the Methodist Mission in North China, with an incomparable command of colloquial Chinese, with rare gifts as an organizer and with a capacity for untiring work. I need hardly point out to you as compared with this showing that our staff of two evangelists at work within the city walls, our equipment of one totally inadequate street chapel and our expenditure of $600 Mex. per year, is not a gratifying exhibit for the mission which for years held the proud and useful position of leadership in building up a Christian community in the capital city of China.

It may seem unfair to compare the work of our mission in this way with the strongest mission in North China. It is perhaps worth while to look at the work of a mission which hitherto has been so far behind our own in its work and in the results which have been obtained that it has hardly been reckoned in our thought of the aggressive evangelistic work in the city. I mean the Presbyterian Mission. In addition to the two churches of the Presbyterian Mission, one of which is at present in a great deal better condition than our own Tehg Shih K'ou Church and the other of which is certainly not behind our North Church, the Presbyterian Mission has three strategically located well-equipped and actively employed street chapels; two of them were built for the purpose and have, accordingly, beautiful accomodations in the way of preaching hall, reading room, reception rooms for personal work and class rooms. The third, the most happily located of the three chapels, is not adequate to the work that is being done there, altho it is already immensely superior to our one chapel and the Presbyterian Mission has in hand funds for the tearing down of the present quarters and the building of an institution better than anything which they now have in the city and comparable with the equipment which the Methodist Mission is introducing in its five preaching centres. The mission is not as yet nearly so fortunate in the staff as the Methodist Mission though one of their men has rapidly been coming to the front in Christian work in Peking. Their annual expenditure is about $2300 of foreign money, in addition to local contributions.

The field of evangelistic endeavor for our own mission is being considerably affected by the establishment of an independent church under London Mission auspices, opposite the present site of the old church. They hold in their possession the deed to a splendid piece of property on the opposite side of Hatamen Street and have in hand a sum nearly large enough for the erection of a great church building. In the somewhat stagnant condition of the evangelistic work in our own mission, many of our strongest American Board Christians are being drawn into that growing concern and the city south of that point will henceforth not be open to our effort. But you know as well as anyone what a splendid residential section of the city lies within our reach here. You know that our mission is capable of producing preachers second to none. You know what notable locations demand the erection of street chapels and you know that no mission in the city is capable of making ~~good~~ use of evangelistic equipment and an evangelistic staff

than our own. I hope very much that from time to time as you have opportunity to present these facts to men and churches at home you will do so. We are making earnest effort to use to the limit of its capacity the opportunities for evangelistic work which offer themselves in connection with the churches alerady here. The Teng Shih K'ou church, tho without a pastor, is maintaining itself as well as could be expected this year. I hope that the evangelistic campaign in the new year may be conducted in useful fashion, tho we lack ~~in these points~~ the contact with the non-Christian population which is so abundantly supplied to other missions through their preaching chapels. Have you any suggestions of ways in which the opportunity in Peking can be vividly brought home to people and to sources of gifts which the Board may be willing to let us develop without infringing upon its regular income or its general rules?

I had a very interesting talk with Porter this morning about conditions in T'ungchou and plans for the future Academy and University. The night school here in Peking is flourishing better than it did and Mr. Mo is much happier in the undertaking. Fan Feng Lin has resigned from the Ch'u Teng and we have not yet secured his successor. We had a pleasant gathering at our house at dinner on Thursday of Deacon Shen, a younger brother of Deacon Tseng, a nephew of Admiral Li, a returned student from Harvard, Mrs. Fei Hsing Jen, Mrs. Shen and Miss Crane. In your absence plans for a Christmas entertainment for the government school students were so long delayed that no such entertainment as was given last year will be possible. We are busily at work upon plans for the Christmas celebration in the church. There is to be this evening at the Y.M.C.A. a reception for all returned students, at which Sir John Jordan and Minister Reinsch are to be guests of honor. The little street chapel at the North Church is packed to the limit of its capacity nightly. The deacons are slowly getting into shape a constitution for the church at Teng Shih K'ou.

It is a little late to be wishing you and your family a Merry Christmas.

Very cordially yours,

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Very cordially yours,

Peking

Dec. 8, 1917.

REC'D JAN 9 1918

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Peking, December 8, 1917.

Rev. W.E.Strong,D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

May I send in a wail to the Board from the Peking Station?

The estimates presented to the Board for the general work of the four stations of Chihli Province in 1918 in gold dollars are

Tientsin,$1,674;Peking,$2,575;Tungchou,$2,045;Paotingfu,$2,481.T$8,775.

(These estimates have not changed notably since my arrival in China.) In 1911 they were, in gold dollars

T'sin,$1,525;P'k'g,$2,575;Kalgan,$1,220;T-chou,$1,985;P-fu,$1,750.T$9,055.

We have received hitherto about 80% of our requests for general work, being in gold dollars approximately

Tientsin,$1,339.20;Peking,$2,060;Tungchou,$1,636;Paotingfu,$1,984.80.

But the Central Church, Boston, as a special gift, made up the Peking amount to $2400. So that our ~~average income-in-Mexican-dollars-was~~ actual receipts stood roughly as follows, in gold

Tientsin,$1,339;20;Peking $2400;Tungchou,$1,636;Paotingfu,$1,984.80.

For some years the average rate of exchange was not less than $2.15 Mexican for $1 Gold. So that our average income in Mexican dollars was

T8sin,$2,879.28;Peking, $5,160;Tungchou,$3,517.40;Paotingfu,$4,267.32.

And work was opened and maintained in the four stations on the basis of such receipts.

With the disastrous falling of the rate of exchange, the Board afforded relief to all the stations except Peking by maintaining a rate of $2 Mexican for each $1 Gold appropriated. For Peking the rate was (in 1917) $1.65 Mex. for $1 Gold. So the income for 1917 was approximately in Mexican dollars

T'sin,$2,678.40;Peking,$3,960;Tungchou,$3,272;Paotingfu,$3,969.60.

Loss as compared with recent average years.

T'sin,M$200.88;Peking,$1200;Tungchou,$245.40;Paotingfu,$286.

With the increase of appropriation for general work in 1918, each station will receive about 90 % of its estimates, exception being made of Peking.

Approximate receipts for 1918, in gold

T'sin, $1,506.60; Peking, $2,400; T'ungchou, $1,840.50; Paotingfu, $2,232.90.

The present rate of exchange is 1.40 and the Board reiterates its rule of last year, excluding Peking from the operation of its relief measure. The income of the four stations will, therefore, be approximately, in Mexican dollars.

T'sin, $3,013.20; Peking, $3,360; Tungchou, $3,681; Paotingfu, $4,465.80.

This means that, as compared with an average year before the war,

Tientsin gains Mex. $ 151.92
Tungchou gains " $ 163.60.
Paotingfu gains " $ 210.20.
Peking loses " $1800.00

The diminishing of our regular income by Mexican $1200 this year has resulted in the curtailing of work and in a serious deficit. If the Board abides by its ruling for next year, a considerable share of the general work of the Peking Station will have to be closed.

I have never been willing to believe that the Board intended to deal such a desperate blow to the Peking work as compared with the work of the other stations. The Board must have intended to exclude from the operation of the relief measure only that share of the appropriation for Peking which might legitimately be regarded as a special from the Central Church, say Gold $340.00, according to the above reckoning. To exclude from the operation of the relief measure the entire $2400 is quite fatal.

I am writing to ask the Board to grant us relief in one of the two following ways:-

(1) Grant us the 2-1 rate on $2,000 of the appropriation of $2,400 for Peking, leaving us to take the market rate on the remaining $400. This would seem a fair arrangement on the basis of the appropriation for Peking during the past seven years. But the Board is very generously making an increase in the appropriations for general work for the next year. If the appropriation for Peking were increased in the same proportion to the estimates as the appropriations for the other stations are being increased, the basal appropriation for Peking would be about $2,300, and that share of the $2,400 appropriated for Peking which might legitimately be regarded as a special would not be more than $100 Gold. If the Board can possibly let us share in the slight advance which has so happily been granted for the general work in Chihli Province, we should like to ask of the Board, in preference to the above ~~share~~ measure of relief that

(2) the Board grant the relief measure for the entire $2400 so that the Board would be granting the current rate of exchange of $2 Mexican for $1 Gold for the entire appropriation for general work with the exception of the grant of $230 for Theological Seminary.

I suppose it will be the first impulse of the Board to bid the Peking Station seek redress of the Chihli District. May I point out that it would require almost the entire increase in appropriations for work in Chihli Province, simply to make up the deficiency of Peking as compared with previous years and that it is quite unfair to place Peking in the position of a suitor of the other three stations of the province to this extent. It will destroy all the moral value of the increase of the Board's appropriations if it must be done in this way. It would be far better in its effect upon the work if the Board had not made suchincrease, but had granted relief to Peking Station on a parx with the other stations.

Probably the second impulse of the Board would be to seek relief for Peking Station from the Central Church. We have been unable to get in touch with the Central Church, but understand that its finances are in doubtful condition and that even the present gift of $2400. is on somewhat insecure foundations. We are sure of the interest of Mr. Sperry in the work of the Peking station, but do not know how much he may be able to accomplish in the church. If the Board can secure relief thru the Central Church, we should be very happy, but it does not seem that the granting of relief should be made dependent upon the readiness of the Central Church to meet the need. We are sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Sperry. We shall soon be sending to the Board a careful comparative statement of the evangelistic work being done in Peking by the other missions at work here, indicating how the other missions have outstripped us in equipment for evangelistic work, in evangelistic personnel, in annual expenditure and in results obtained. For the first time since I came to China, the Board has one missionary definitely allocated to evangelistic work in the city of Peking During the whole of the year, 1917-18, because of the situation which has been outlined above, it has been necessary for him to work without any financial resources. The Board is in considerable measure wasting the entire sum spent upon his salary because of failure to supply even ordinary facilities for his work. The offer of relief to Peking, as suggested above, would at least make it possible to make a beginning in the restoration of the evangelistic work of the American Board in Peking to its former preeminence in the city.

Very respectfully yours,

Murray S. Frame

RECD FEB 26 1917

Tungchou, Peking, China,
Jan. 18, 1917.

Rev. William E. Strong,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I am writing, in reply to your letter of Nov. 4, to set forth with some exactness just what we want to do in our Peking field in the prosecution of our plans for establishing model evangelistic work. For your own guidance, (a) You may care to look again at my letter of Sep. 26 to Mr. Sperry; (b) Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter I wrote to the foreign members of the Station Committee, Peking, which will give you an idea of the ruts into which we have fallen; (c) If you will trouble to turn to the Tungchou General Work Report, 1913-1914, and read Section IV, "The Country", (pp.9,10,11) you will find as good a description of the growth of the system of evangelism at present in vogue as I could write today; (d) If you will read a letter of date Dec. 18, to Mr. Bates, (of which I mailed a copy to Dr. Patton) you will see, as well as from the General Work Report to which I have just referred, why we want evangelists of better training.

Desirous of proposing only such actions as would commend themselves to the joint committee, Chinese and foreign, in responsible charge of the evangelistic work of the Peking Station, I have postponed answering your letter till I could present to that body a series of motions, embodying ideas most of which were thoroughly discussed at a conference of Chinese evangelists which met in Peking early in September. These motions were carefully discussed, amended adopted and entered upon the minutes of that body in a form of which a free translation follows. (These motions will give you an accurate idea of what we propose to do, according to the best of our ability, without waiting for the additional funds which we so eagerly desire, and are an authoritative expression of policy.)

Vote 1. Until the twelve places named below (in ten of which we already do evangelistic work) have been properly equipped and manned in the fashion indicated below, no expenditure of evangelistic funds shall be made elsewhere save for the two items of evangelist's salary and repairs upon property belonging to the American Board Mission in other centers which it does not seem wise to abandon at once.

(1a. Though the committee heartily approved of the following motion, it was thought best for obvious reasons not to record it upon the public Chinese minutes. 'Moved, that property belonging to the Mission, not in the twelve places named above, be sold as opportunity presents itself, unless there is hope that, within a few years, the local church in a given place can purchase said property, in which case it may be temporarily retained and sold as soon as possible to the local church at a reduced price.)

Vote 2. It shall be our purpose to appoint to each of the twelve places two evangelistic superintendents, one assistant evangelist and one Bible Woman, and a regulation shall be prepared to govern their activities.

Vote 3. The present staff of men evangelists shall be divided by the committee into three groups, the first composed (a) of evangelists particularly fitted for city work and (b) of evangelists fitted for permanent service as superintendents of village work; the second composed of evangelists fitted for permanent service as assistant evangelists ('chapel-keepers'); and the third composed of those members of the present staff for whom there is not a permanent place of service.

Vote 4. Men of Class Ia shall be appointed to the places in which city work is most promising, and asked to lay emphasis upon that work. Men of class Ib shall be appointed to those of the ten places named above (i.e. those ten, out of the total twelve, places in which we already have work) to which no man of Class Ia shall have been appointed, and shall be requested to emphasize village work; if there be more than enough for such places, the remaining evangelists of this class shall be appointed to places in which there is already a man of Class Ia; if there still be men of Class Ib unassigned, they may be temporarily appointed to other than the twelve places originally named. Evangelists of Class II shall gradually be transferred to the ten places named above.

Vote 5. Evangelists of Class III shall be encouraged to accept other employment, as opportunity offers.

Vote 6. Apart from all other evangelists to be added to the force, we shall make every effort to secure at least ten suitable men of college grade. The men selected shall be consulted not later than during their junior year in college as to their willingness to serve; every effort shall be made to give them full and appropriate experience of the work they are to do, under the guidance of older men, before they are put in charge of work, and the Committee on Theological Education shall be asked to cooperate to this end.

Vote 7. In the budget for 1917 a definite sume shall be set aside for evangelistic work, and a careful budget of expenditures prepared; in this budget $150.00 shall be set aside for a summer school for evangelists at Wo Fo Ssu, and every effort shall be made to save money enough to equip one or two of the walled cities in our field for city work.

Vote 8. Each superintendent of village work shall be urged to do his utmost to establish at least twenty places of regular weekly village meetings in 1917.

Vote 9. No villager shall be baptized in 1917, but preparation shall be made to establish, if possible, twenty village churches in connection with each little station in 1918.

Vote 10. Constitutions of two sorts shall be prepared, for city and village churches respectively.

Vote 11. No change shall be made in 1917 in the method of contributing funds. (All contributions being through the single church in the town) In 1918 every village in which there are at least five people ready for baptism, who together will contribute at least $1.00 (Mex.) per month to the support of the evangelistic superintendent, in addition to meeting all local expenses, may establish a church.

Vote 12. A certificate shall be prepared for voluntary leaders of meetings.

Vote 13. If any church outside the twelve places named desires the services of an evangelist, the committee shall make every effort to provide an evangelist for as many months as said church can pay his salary for.

Vote 14. In each place that has two resident evangelists, one shall be in charge of city work and one of village work, but the former shall spend two or three months of each year in touring, and the latter shall help in the city work whenever he is at home.

Vote 15. Members of village churches shall be corresponding members of the appropriate city church, and shall have full right to use all the equipment of the preaching center in the town (pro-

vided by the committee), such as library facilities, reading - rooms etc.

Vote 16. The Committee shall appoint a representative to visit all the little churches and to take counsel with them about any of the above regulations which affects them.

In conclusion let me give a brief outline of the way in which we want to work, and tell what funds are necessary to enable us to do so in twelve centers. If fuller explanation is desired of any of the points involved, such explanation may be found in the letters or reports to which I referred you in the opening paragraph of this letter.

We want to work intensively from twelve centers well distributed over our field(a large majority of them being walled cities.)

We are setting ourselves the double purpose of drawing the ~~twone~~ townsfolk into a church in the town, and of gathering the villagers into churches established in their villages.

Village Method.

We want twelve superintendents of village churches, one to be located in each of our twelve evangelistic centers. For men of the necessary calibre it will be necessary to pay an average salary of $200.00 gold per ~~month.~~ year.

The home of each such superintendent will be in the central town because (a) he will there be within most convenient reach of all places in his field; (b) he can render assistance among the towns folk when he is not touring; (c) in the town he will have a street chapel in which he may preach on market days (this being the easiest and most effective way of formingnew contacts with the villagers, all of whom go to market); (d) he will have access to a larger library than he can himself afford; (e) he will have there premises for holding station classes, both for the voluntary leaders of meetings in the villages and for the more intelligent church members; and (f) he can more easily keep the village churches in close sympathy with the town church, to which end also the city evangelist will spend part of the year in touring among the village churches.

Each superintendent will make it his prime object to establish as many village centers of regular weekly Christian services as possible.(Twenty has been set as the goal for each little station this first year). All the expenses connected with these services will be met by the villagers. Whenever as many as five villagers in the same village or in adjacent villages , being ready for baptism, are able, in addition to providing a place for meeting, to contribute $1.00(Mex.) a month toward the salary of the itinerant superintendent, they may establish their own church, all the expenses of which they will themselves bear.

At the outset it will be necessary to secure from among the present church members voluntary leaders for the regular weekly meetings. But local leaders will be trained as soon as possible. Whenever the local church is strong enough and is well pleased with one of the voluntary leaders, they may pay him to give all his time

to their church as pastor and as evangelistic leader, and may, as they are able, send himto Peking for further Christian training.

These village churches will never make headway in the village homes without the constant service of a Bible Woman. We want twelve Bible Women, at an average salary of $75.00 per year

Lastly, China is an unbelievably conservative country, and the whole village community's thinking takes its cue from the town. Unless a town church can be established as a model and as a rallying point, we shall not get very far.

Town Method.

Winning a church in the town is a costly business both in the expenditure of money and in the expenditure of brains and of spiritual energy. It costs so much that in some places the Missions are practically abandoning it. We don't want to abandon the towns in the Peking field. We want to win the towns (a) for their own sakes, because it is so well worth while winning those hard-headed, self-reliant, generous-hearted business men; (b) for the sake of the unbelievably great influence of the example of the townsfolk upon the farmers; and (c) for the sake of the financial aid the shop-keepers are so well able to give to the development of the entire evangelistic enterprise. Failure in the town seems to us to mean failure everywhere.

We want twelve men who shall give all their strength to the towns, save for a few months of touring each year. Their salaries will average $200.00 a year. It may not prove necessary that they all receive a full theological training. If they are earnest and intelligent young fellows, graduates of our arts college, perhaps a year's study in the Y.M.C.A. Training School, Tientsin, or a special theological course of one year will sufficiently equip them, particularly if there be a fully trained evangelistic superintendent making his headquarters in the town. As men in the town join the church, they will bear an increasing share of the cost of his salary.

We want our chapel premises to be equipped with proper reading-rooms and libraries, attractive reception rooms for the young men of the town, and those other things which help tremendously to make of a chapel a real community center. To do this adequately we need, for repairs and equipment in the ten places in which we already own property, $200.00 a piece.

Peking.

In that great section of Peking entrusted to the American Board Mission for evangelization, we must have at least four additional street chapels, equipped in much the same way as has been indicated for the towns, and four strong evangelists to man them. To purchase and equip each of these places will cost $3000.00.

General.

The most essential factor of the whole undertaking is the evangelists. Every possible thing that can be done to keep them

effective in their work ought to be done without fail. We want to open a summer school for all the evangelists of the Tungchou and Peking fields this year from May 22 to June 15. It will cost $150.00 gold. And we want to publish a monthly paper which will keep them in touch with each other. This will cost $120.00 a year.

To sum up the financial requirements of the undertaking:-

Equipment.

Purchase and equipment of four chapels in Peking	$12,000.00
Purchase and equipment of premises for evangelistic work in two important cities in the Peking field, as yet unoccupied	6000.00
Repair and equipment of ten places already occupied	2000.00
Total	$20000.00

Annual Expenditure.

28 Evangelists' Salaries	$5600.00
16 Assistant Evangelists' Salaries	1200.00
16 Bible Women's Salaries	1200.00
Running Expenses of 16 chapels	800.00
Summer School	150.00
Monthly Paper	120.00
Total	$9070.00

The Peking work receives annually from the Central Church, Boston $2400.00, of which about three fifths are devoted to evangelistic work. If Mr. Bates decides to give us $1000.00 a year for additional evangelists, and if a further annual gift of $2400.00 could be found, I think the entire scheme could be put into successful operation, save for the four city chapels and the two centers in which we do not possess any property.

If only people would see clearly that a little heavier investment at the start brings results out of all proportion to the difference in cost between half doing a thing and doing it well. Take, as an example, the Tungchou city chapel. Three or four years ago we began giving a little time and thought to it. This year the neighbors are bearing half the expense of the undertaking -- but that's a story I want to tell at leisure one of these days!

Very cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame

effective in their work ought to be done without fail. We want to open a summer school for all the evangelists of the Tungchow and Peking fields this year from May 22 to June 15. It will cost $150.00 gold. And we want to publish a monthly paper which will keep them in touch with each other. This will cost $120.00 a year.

To sum up the financial requirements of the undertaking:-

Equipment.	
Purchase and equipment of four chapels in Peking	$12,000.00
Purchase and equipment of premises for evangelistic work in two important cities in the Peking field,	6000.00
Repair and equipment of ten places already occupied as yet unoccupied	2000.00
Total	$20000.00

Annual Expenditure.	
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If only people would see clearly that a little heavier investment at the start brings results out of all proportion to the difference in cost between half doing a thing and doing it well. There or four years ago we began giving a little time and thought to it. This year the neighbors are bearing half the expenses of the undertaking -- but that's a story I want to tell at leisure one of these days!

Very cordially yours,

Tungchow, Jan. 18 1917

Mary S. Travis

Members of the Station Committee,
Peking.

Dear Friends:-

I want to try to explain clearly what I have in mind with referenceto our Pekingevangelistic work. I think it will be obvious that K I am proposing no radical changes, but am merely describing what, it seems to me, must have been the method in the mind of those who started our preaching chapels, a method from which there has been too wide a departure, resulting in the comparative barrenness, in recent years, of our evangelistic work. IM understand that annual additions to our church membership, in the entire field within and without the capital, amount ~~m~~ to not more than 15%.

I.

The failure of our evangelistic work(comparatively speaking) outside Peking may be analysed as follows:-

1. Failure to win the townsfolk in the cities in which our chapels are situated.

2. Failure to inspire voluntary evangelistic service on the part of all church members.

3. Failure to make Christian homes in the villages vital centers, in any thorough fashion, of Christian influence.

4. Failure to win women in villages more than a few li distant from the chapel towns.

Reasons for Failure No.1. (i.e. failure to win the townsfolk in the cities).

1. The gradual concentration of evangelistic effort upon market-day preaching in the town (a concentration never intended by those who founded our chapels), which brands Christianity in the eyes of the townsfolk as a religion exclusively for farmers, since no shop-keeper can attend a meeting on a market day. (At our conference in September, two very significant facts were brought out in this connection, viz. (1) No preacher in the T'ungchou-Peking field ever holds a preaching service for townsfolk on a non-market day when townsfolk can attend, and (2) we do not average more than one shop-keeper Christian to each of the thirty little churches of the two fields.

2. The employment of preachers who are neither intellectually nor socially capable of appealing to the townsfolk.

3. The failure to use what are commonly called "Y.M.C.A." methods (methods to which, however, the Y.M.C.A. has no copyright), i.e., failure to provide in connection with the chapel cheerful reception rooms, libraries, reading-rooms, etc., and failure to provide the preacher who is capable of associating with the townsfolk with a salary which admits of his doing so (e.g., in the matter of clothes; it seems impossible to think of enabling him to give and accept hospitality in Chinese fashion, but something could be done for the right men.)

Reasons for Failure No.2 (i.e., failure to inspire voluntary evangelistic service.)

1. There is commonly so little difference between the ordinary church-member and the evangelist, except the few months or years of training the latter has received, at the cost of the Mission, that it is unavoidable that everyone should feel that proclaiming the gospel is to be done by those who are paid for it. "If you want me to preach why not send me to Peking to study and then pay me a salary, as you do in the case of all your other evangelists?"

2. Our evangelists, however, good they may have been at preaching, have not had the capacity to inspire other people to work, nor to organize the effort of voluntary workers and direct it. They have been purely "evangelistic preachers" and not #"evangelistic superintendents".

Reasons for Failure No. 3 (i.e. failure to make Christian homes vital centers of Christian influence).

1. The church-member has gone away from his neighbors to worship in town, largely to the exclusion of regular meetings in the villages (which meetings formed an important part of the original plan, as I understand it). As a consequence, the neighbors have not felt the impulse of the example of Christian worship at regular seasons in their midst.

2. As indicated above, the church-member has not felt that preaching the gospel was his "job".

Reasons for Failure No.4 (i.e. failure to win, in large numbers, women remote from chapel towns.)

1. The difficulties of attending church in town.
2. The absence of local church services.
3. The insufficiency of local women evangelists (Bible women).

N.B. The failure to secure financial support is a failure of secondary importance, as compared with the above, yet demanding in itself careful consideration. Of secondary importance, because it is obvious that, though we double our expenditure - from whatever source - if we merely spend our added income upon additional little churches of the same sort as those we have now, we shall arrive nowhere.

The mistakes of the method into which we have drifted may be summed up in several ways:-

1. Those mistakes may be expressed by saying -

a. We have devoted ~~more~~ time to the towns, to the neglect of ~~the~~ intelligent and faithful work in the villages.

b. The work we have done in the towns has not been adapted to reaching the townsfolk, and has constituted only a preliminary step toward reaching the villagers.

2. To put the matter in slightly different phrases:- We have had two objects in view, viz. (a) the winning of the townsfolk, an object which we may represent by the letter F, an object toward which a series of means A B C is essential, and (b) the winning of the villagers, an object which we may represent by the letter Z, toward which a series of means L M N is necessary. We have used a method (viz. market-day preaching *well-adapted to afford us introduction to the villagers (for reasons into which I need not enter here, market-day preaching, when used by itself, is a very inadequate means of leading men into the church), thus forming the first step, L, toward our second object, Z, namely winning the villagers. We have increasingly failed to take the following steps, M, N, etc., and so have not won the villagers. At the same time, we have relied almost exclusively upon this same method of chapel preaching, which belongs to the second series to accomplish for us our first object, F, namely, the establishment of a church in town. Means and end here are quite without connection. Not one of the means A B C, adapted to winning the townsfolk, have we used with any conviction or thoroness. Here are two series -

A B C, leading up to F, the establishment of a town church.
L M N, leading up to Z, the establishment of village churches.

We have been relying upon L, which is merely the first step in series No. 2 to secure for us F, the end of series No. 1. We have done so involuntarily, but none the less truly have we ~~depended~~ departed from the intention of those who founded the chapels in our towns as evangelistic agencies for reaching both townsfolk and villagers.

Other Missions have become involved in the same difficulty with the resultant stagnation of evangelism. Two general solutions are being proposed.

1. According to the first, we should (a) abolish the chapel in the town as a means of reaching the villages, going directly to the villages, and (b) either give up the evangelization of the town as impossibly difficult, or use the same means of direct preaching without all the evangelistic paraphernalia of a well-equipped evangelistic chapel, which suffices for the villages, the townsfolk rejecting the message offered to them in this form at their own peril. Financially, two difficulties are thus avoided, viz., (1) there is no expense of equipment, but only the cost of the evangelists' salaries and travel allowance, to be borne by the Mission, and (2) the incontestably bad effect of an evangelistic chapel, efficiently equipped by the Mission, upon the development of a self-supporting church in the town where such a chapel is located, is enterely avoided. There is no one of us who does not feel at times the appeal of this first solution. It is only after the most careful study of Roland Allen's proposals and of the method being used so enthusiastically in the Tsungchou field that I have personally swung to a solution which retains and develops our chapels as a part of our evangelistic method.

2. I am proposing, that, in accordance with what seems to me clearly to have been the intention of our pioneer missionaries, we do but clarify and use more vitally our present method, as follows:-

(a) Let us set before us clearly the double aim of establishing a church of townsfolk in each great city of our field, and of estab-

lishing a village church for each tiny group of conveniently adjacent villages.

(b) Let us secure contacts with the villagers by maintaining, with increasing skill, market-day preaching in the central towns, but recognize frankly that such preaching is purely to gain "contacts" and is of large value only as it is followed up by the establishment of regular weekly meetings in twenty or thirty villagex centers round about the town, nuclei of village churches to be, wholly self-supporting ~~and~~ from the start, save for the salary of the "evangelistic superintenden resident in the town. Let us train voluntary leaders for these meetings, granting a certificate to those who attain a certain proficiency but let each group be visited by the evangelistic superintendent once a month or once in two months, according to the numberof groups under his charge and the pressureof his duties in the town. The times of meeting need not be on Sunday but may be so arranged that the superintendent may visit the places consecutively throughout the month. The time of the Sunday service in town might be kept quite free from village meetings so that all villagers could, if they chose, gain the inspiration of the larger service in town, which would be their center of station classes, ~~and~~ annual meetings, etc.

(c) Let us equip our evangelistic centers in the towns not merely as simple preaching halls for reaching the villagers but as suitable agencies for drawing the townsfolk to them as to community centers, using the means that would be employed in any wide-awake city chapel.

(d) Let us henceforth pay Mission funds for evangelists to secure only such evangelists as are capable of using such equipment to win the townsfolk, or of superintending the village work with its voluntary leaders and local churches, or both. And let us secure as fast as possible a Bible Woman to reside in each of our cities, working there and therefrom into the surrounding villages.

(e) In the matter of self-support, instead of emphasizing, as I did the other day, the distinction between the pastoral and the evangelistic funtion ~~of~~ of a preacher, and insisting, as is done at Tsungchou, that pastoral functions be paid for by the local churches, let us emphasize the fact that the church's reason for existence is as an evangelistic agency, and that pastoral nurture of members is to increase their fitness to disseminate the gospel. Each village church could be asked to contribute, in addition to meeting its local expenses, a dollar a month toward the salary of the "superintendent", so that twenty or thirty such churches would pay his entire salary, as well as gradually train up from among the voluntary leaders their own pastors. The town church would help as heretofore with the salary of the town evangelist, not on the ground that he is their pastor, but on the ground that he is their evangelistic leader, guiding them to fulfilment of their function as a church.

(f) Since our funds are limited, let us concentrate on a dozen places in our field, aiming at equipping them more completely, and at supplying each place ~~with~~ ultimately with two evangelists who shall divide, preferably, the city and country work between them in some fashion, one, however, accepting the responsibility for the city work, the other for the country work.

I fail to see anything at all revolutionary in ~~x~~ these suggestions of an ideal toward which to work. To put us in line ~~w~~ toward their fulfilment, irrespective of our securing additional funds, I should like the committee to go on record as approving a few such resolutions as the following:-

Station Committee

Peking

J.B.

lishing a village church for each tiny group or conveniently adjacent villages.

(b) Let us secure contacts with the villagers by maintaining, with increasing skill, market-day preaching in the central towns, but remember that such preaching is purely to gain "contacts" and is of large value only as it is followed up by the establishment of regular weekly meetings in twenty or thirty villages centers round about the town, model or village churches to be, wholly self-supporting from the start, save for the salary of the "evangelistic superintendent" resident in the town. Let us train voluntary leaders for these meetings, granting a certificate to those who attain a certain proficiency. Let each group be visited by the evangelistic superintendent once month or oftener two months, according to the number of groups under his charge and the proximity of cities in the town. The times of meeting need not be on Sunday but may be so arranged that the superintendent may visit the places consecutively throughout the month. The time of the Sunday service in town might be kept quite free from village so that all villagers could, if they chose, gain the inspiration of the larger service in town, which would be their center of station classes, annual meetings, etc.

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I fail to see anything at all revolutionary in these suggestions or an ideal toward which to work. To put us in line toward their fulfilment, irrespective of our securing additional funds, I should like the committee to go on record as approving a few such resolutions as the following:-

MCC MAR 19 1918

Peking, February 1, 1918.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I am mailing you, as I promised to do some time ago, a set of photographs of the equipment of the five leading missions in the city of Peking for evangelistic work. These missions are the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the American Board, the London Mission and the Anglican Mission. Numbers 1 to 9 belong to the Methodist Mission; numbers 11 to 18 to the Presbyterian Mission; numbers 21 to 26 to the American Board Mission; numbers 31 and 35 to the Anglican Mission and number 46 to the London Mission.

By far the most flourishing work in the city is being done by the Methodist Mission. They have only one missionary for city evangelism, but they have a superb permanent staff of eleven Chinese evangelists, one of whom is second to no man in China as a personal worker. The Asbury Memorial Church (Nos. 1 and 2) is the most commodious church in the city, and the best equipped. Their Flower Market Street church in the southern city is perhaps the best organized working church in the city at present, though not so large as the Asbury Memorial Church. They are erecting a new church building, (Nos. 3 & 4) of which only the basement has as yet been constructed. The basement alone, however, seats 700 people. The first of their street chapels, the Pearl Market Street chapel (nos. 5 and 6) is the best located and the busiest street chapel in the city; and they have, in addition, three other street chapels (nos. 7, 8 and 9). They propose to tear down the property on the sites of these four street chapels and to erent new working evangelistic plants at a cost of Gold $100,000. They have a comparatively small grant of funds from their board in the United States, no more, I think, than $1500, but Mr. Davis, who is perhaps the strongest evangelistic missionary in the Province of Chihli, is permitted to secure additional gifts from the United States to the amount of about $ 3500. Not only so, but their

permanent staff of eleven evangelists and an itinerant band of three, who visit, in rotation, each of their preaching centers for two or three weeks at a time, have succeeded in winning so many Chinese Christians and in stirring up their enthusiasm for the church in so notable a fashion that they secure many hundreds of dollars in regular gifts, from their Chinese members. They meet a budget of not less than $5000 Gold a year, but they have a live church of 3500 members and are adding 250 members a year. There are already 400 members of their church who have definitely promised to do personal work with at least one individual of the educated class, preparing him to make a decision for Christianity at the time of Mr. Eddy's meetings. They have profited, as has no other church in the city, by recent strong meetings held in Peking under the leadership of Mr. Buchman. The whole aspect of their church work has changed in the space of seven years, under skilled management, liberal support and the outpouring of God's spirit.

B. The Presbyterian Mission. For evangelistic work the equipment of the Presbyterian Mission is superior even to that of the Methodist Mission. Their church in Second Street (Nos. 11 and 12) is not so imposing as the Asbury Memorial Church, nor does ~~its~~ the Mission's other church at Drum Tower West (Nos. 13 and 14) compare with the great new Methodist church that is being erected in Flower Market Street, but their chapel (Nos. 15 + 16) is the most commodious chapel in the city and is splendidly located at the intersection of two great streets, while their chapel (No. 17) erected not long ago, is well supplied with equipment for street chapel work in the way of class rooms, reading room and reception rooms, in addition to the preaching hall. It is a neat, two story building, by no means extravagant, and very effective. They have another unsurpassed site at the junction of two great streets in the West City, a picture of the street chapel at which is shown in No. 18. The grounds there are commodious, but the

building, though far superior to any street chapel we possess, is to be scrapped in favor of a new institutional church building, more thoroughly equipped than any street chapel that now exists in the city. Unfortunately, the Presbyterians are as sadly lacking in a strong evangelistic staff as they are rich in material equipment for evangelistic work. They have one very keen man at their Drum Tower church. It will take years before they can train a staff in any wise comparable with the staff of the Methodist Mission, but they are setting themselves with a will to the undertaking and, ten years from now, will be doing as strong a work in the northern part of the city as the Methodists are already doing in the southern.

May I pause long enough to say that you will find no doubt in the mind of anyone that, so long as Peking remains the capital of China, there is no other place in the entire country, the influence of which is so powerfully felt to the farthest borders of the land. And may I say, also, that, in spite of enthusiastic reports which have been sent of the response of students to Mr. Eddy's former visit, the day seems to be almost going against the church in that exceedingly influential and large part of the community - the returned students from abroad. The Young Men's Christian Association could tell you a sad tale of the uphill struggle, with but slight results, to hold the men, who have been abroad, to the ideals with which they have come in touch while there. If there is any place in the whole world where just at this time the churches of Christ ought to be using their best efforts, wisest plans and strongest men and most effective equipment, it is certainly in this great city of Peking. Ten years ago, in the time of Dr. Ament, the American Board Mission, with its central location in the city, was a leader in the religious life of Peking; but that was a day before the opportunities that came with the Revolution had begun to present themselves. In ten years the entire aspect of evangelistic

work in Peking has changed. With rare insight, the Methodist and Presbyterian Missions have been making good their earlier lack, while the American Board Mission has been standing still or going backward.

A few years ago we were the largest church body in the city; now we have not one thousand Christians, as against 3500 of the Methodists alone, and a large share of the membership on our church rolls is dead timber. In the Teng Shih K'ou church, which claims a membership of 500, there were only 25 additions to the church in the entire year, 1917. In our North Church, whose church roll shows a membership of 255, there were only four additions in the whole year, 1917. We spent for city evangelism last year a budget of about $500 Gold, which has been raised this year, by sacrificing the work elsewhere, to $850. This includes gifts from all sources. We have a staff of two men, to compare with the Methodist staff of 14. Neither of these men is at all equal to the upper half dozen of the Methodist Mission staff, who are, of course, drawing larger salaries. In material equipment we have but one small tumble-down chapel, pictures of which are shown in Nos. 25 and 26. In a street of brilliant electric lights it has been illuminated by smoky oil lamps. It has a great wooden post in the middle, which effectively prevents a large part of the audience from seeing the speaker. Its floor was so rough that it was impossible to keep it clean and the walls were disreputable. Even so, we can fill it night after night. But we could be getting acquainted with an immensely more stable part of the population, if we had such equipment as is shown in the Presbyterian chapel (No. 27)

Our church (nos. 1 and 2) is the best located in the entire city and is a noble church building. (In passing may I make two requests for it, which might touch someone whom you know, who would not care to give to ~~what may seem to be~~ more fundamental needs.

1) The church is bitterly cold in winter. The furnace is wholly

inadequate. The fine interior is marred, almost in vain, by ugly stoves and stove pipe, in spite of which the room remains cold. The gift of an adequate heating plant for the church would immensely add to its ~~attraveness~~ attractiveness as a place of worship in the winter. (May I say that in spite of cold, a week ago Sunday, it was necessary to fill the aisles with chairs to seat the people who flocked there to worship.)

2) The church has an immensely more church-like interior than that of the Asbury Memorial Church, but the gray of the fine stone and brick work is monotonous and the whole place would be beautified incomparably by the addition of simple stained glass windows such as the Asbury Church has, in warm colors. If you meet anyone who has a special love for beauty of architecture, or one who could present us with a furnace, I wish you would say a word in his ear.)

Of the two things which we lack, namely, an evangelistic force and material equipment in the way of street chapels for evangelistic work I do not know which is the more important. I have said that it will take the Presbyterian Mission ten years, even with the money which is at their disposal, to get an adequate evangelistic staff for their work. We could have, inside of five years, a staff superior even to the present Methodist staff, if we had the funds. The American Board Mission, with its splendid record of faithful work in fitting men for the Christian ministry, deserves, in the greatest city of China, a staff second to none. In the way of buildings we want to rebuild the street chapel at the North Church (25 and 26) and to purchase property and erect street chapels,- one on the great road that leads to the eastern gate of the Imperial City, a site hardly second to that of the Methodist Pearl Street chapel; one on the great street that runs the length of the city north and south, just east of us ~~hea~~ here.

In addition to these three street chapels, it is necessary to secure quarters in which Mr. Cross may live in close proximity to the University of 2000 students, at present growing by leaps and bounds. I enclose a photograph of one of their new buildings (# 51) to let you see how they are adding to their equipment.

Photographs of street scenes (52 to 54) near the three sites respectively of the chapels, which I have said we want,- # 52 nearthe present chapel (25 and 26), # 53 on the East Flower Street leading to the Imperial City, the gate of which you see in the distance, and # 54, on the Hatamen Street east of us here, are also enclosed. 53a is just around the corner from 53.

The station has carefully considered the present cost of property in Peking and the cost of building and has taken official action, requesting a grant of $35,000 toward these needs. They have also officially taken counsel and make a strong appeal for a total income from the Board, including a share of the appropriation and special gifts, of $4000 a year. These figures will be presented to the Mission meeting in April and will be sent to you officially by the Mission Secretary. You know as well as we what plans are being made by the various missions for a forward campaign in evangelism in China. You probably are well acquainted with the fact that all the German missions, formerly at work in India, excluded from operating in that country by the British government, are planning to concentrate upon work in China. You know that the smaller denominations and weird Christian bodies, that have worked hitherto in other parts of China alone, are flocking to Peking. Our church is, however, still responsible for the evangelism of the most central and one of the largest and most important sections of the city. If there is any place in all the world where the high traditions of the American Board, where strategic location and unrivalled opportunity call for concentration

of effort, certainly it is here.

I hope you will hang up these rather dull pictures of buildings in Peking where you can see them occasionally and will have in mind the situation here, which will be presented to you in a formal request from the Mission for funds in the near future.

You will be able to surmise from the pictures which represent the equipment of the Anglican and London Missions that they are doing no very adequate evangelistic work at present. The London Mission is losing the opportunities of a life time, while they wait for the release from Great Britain of $20,000 Gold for a single E evangelistic plant in their great section of the West City. The Anglican Mission has not the slightest skill in the use of street chapels or the methods of evangelism connected with them, though they have won an earnest community of 200 Christians by quiet, persistent, personal work.

(Nos 31+35) (No. 45)

Very cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame

Upon re-reading this letter, I am annoyed by a slight flavor of pessimism concerning our churches, quite uncalled for, since they are swiftly recovering from the disastrous experiences of last year; and by a kind of implication that, if we don't have added equipment and funds, we can't do anything. I hope within the next months to have a great story of the rejuvenation of the Têng Shih K'ou church to tell; we aren't lying down on the job, till we get more money and men, but — oh how we could use them!

of effort, certainly it is here.

I hope you will hang up these rather dull pictures of buildings in Peking where you can see them occasionally and will have in mind the situation here, which will be presented to you in a formal request from the Mission for funds in the near future.

You will be able to surmise from the pictures which represent the equipment of the American and London Missions that they are doing no work resembling evangelistic work at present. The London Mission is losing the opportunities of a life time, while they wait for the release from Great Britain of $20,000 Gold for a similar evangelistic plant in their great section of the West City. The American Mission has not the slightest skill in the use of street chapels or the methods of evangelism connected with them, though they have won an earnest community of 200 Christians by quiet, persistent, personal work.

Very cordially Yours,

Murray S. Frame

Feb. 1, 1918.

Peking

When re-reading this letter, I am amused by a slight flavor of pessimism concerning our chances, quite unusual for me; but for a third of a million that, if we don't have what equipment and funds, we can't do anything. I hope within the next month to have a great deal of the requirements of the Tsing Hua in China to tell us we can't import them in the year till we get money and men, but — if how we would use them!

Extracts From Letter From Murray Frame, Peking February 1, 1918

"May I pause long enough to say that you will find no doubt in the mind of anyone that, so long as Peking remains the capital of China there is no other place in the entire country, the influence of which is so powerfully felt to the farthest borders of the land. And may I say, also, that, in spite of enthusiastic reports which have been sent of the response of students to Mr. Eddy's former visit, the day seems to be almost going against the church in that exceedingly influential and large part of the community - the returned students from abroad. The Young Men's Christian Association could tell you a sad tale of the uphill struggle, with but slight results, to hold the men, who have been abroad, to the ideals with which they have come in touch while there. If there is any place in the whole world where just at this time the churches of Christ ought to be using their best efforts, - wisest plans and strongest men and most effective equipment, - it is certainly in this great city of Peking. Ten years ago, in the time of Dr. Ament, the American Board Mission, with its central location in the city, was a leader in the religious life of Peking; but that was a day before the opportunities that came with the Revolution had begun to present themselves. In ten years the entire aspect of evangelistic work in Peking has changed With rare insight, the Methodist and Presbyterian Missions have been making good their earlier lack, while the American Board Mission has been standing still or going backward."

* * * * *

"We have a staff of two men, to compare with the Methodist staff of 14. Neither of these men is at all equal to the upper half dozen of the Methodist Mission staff, who are, of course, drawing larger salaries. In material equipment we have but one small tumble-down chapel, pictures of which are shown in Nos. 25 and 26. In a street of brilliant electric lights it has been illuminated by smoky oil lamps. It has a great wooden post in the middle, which effectively prevents a large part of the audience from seeing the speaker. Its floor was so rough that it was impossible to keep clean and the walls were disreputable. Even so, we can fill it night after night, But we could be getting acquainted with an immensely more stable part of the population, if we had such equipment as is shown in the Presbyterian chapel (No 17.)"

* * * * *

"Of the two things which we lack, namely, an evangelistic force and material equipment in the way of street chapels for evangelistic work I do not know which is the more important. I have said that it will take the Presbyterian Mission ten years, even with the money which is at their disposal, to get an adequate evangelistic staff for their work. We could have inside of five years, a staff superior even to the present Methodist staff, if we had the funds. The American Board Mission, with its splendid record of faithful work in fitting men for the Christian ministry, deserves, in the greatest city of China, a staff second to none. In the way of buildings we want to rebuild the street chapel at the North Church (25 and 26) and to purchase property and erect street chapels, - one on the great road that leads to the eastern gate of the Imperial City, a site hardly second to that of the Methodist Pearl Street chapel; one on the great street that tuns the length of the city north and south, just east of us here."

* * * * *

Extracts from letter from Murray Frame, Peking February 1, 1918

"May I pause long enough to say that you will find no doubt in the mind of anyone that, so long as Peking remains the capital of China there is no other place in the entire country, the influence of which is so powerfully felt to the farthest borders of the land. And may I say also, that, in spite of enthusiastic reports which have been sent of the responses of students to Mr. Eddy's former visit, the day seems to be almost going against the church in that exceedingly influential and large part of the community - the returned students from abroad. The Young Men's Christian Association could tell you a sad tale of the uphill struggle, with but slight results, to hold the men, who have been abroad, to the ideals with which they have come in touch while there. If there is any place in the whole world where just at this time the purposes of Christ ought to be making their best efforts, - wisest plans and strongest men and most effective equipment, - it is certainly x in this great city of Peking. Ten years ago, in the time of Dr. Ament, the American Board Mission, with its central location in the city, was a leader in the religious life of Peking; but that was a day before the opportunities that came with the Revolution had begun to present themselves. In ten years the entire aspect of evangelistic work in Peking has changed. With rare insight, the Methodist and Presbyterian Missions have been making good their earlier lack, while the American Board Mission has been standing still or going backward."

* * * * *

"We have a staff of two men, to compare with the Methodist staff of 14. Neither of these men is at all equal to the upper half dozen of the Methodist Mission staff, who are, of course, drawing larger salaries. In material equipment we have but one small tumble-down chapel, pictures of which are shown in Nos. 25 and 26. In a street of brilliant electric lights it has been illuminated by smoky oil lamps. It has a great wooden post in the middle, which effectively prevents a large part of the audience from seeing the speaker. Its floor was so rough that it was impossible to keep clean and the walls were dispeptable. Even so, we can fill it night after night. But we could be getting saturated with an immensely more stable part of the population, if we had such equipment as is shown in the Presbyterian chapel (No. 17.)"

* * * * *

"Of the two things which we lack, namely, an evangelistic force and material equipment in the way of street chapels for evangelistic work I do not know which is the more important. I have said that it will take the Presbyterian Mission ten years, even with the money which is at their disposal, to get an adequate evangelistic staff for their work. We could have inside of five years, a staff superior even to the present Methodist staff, if we had the funds. The American Board Mission, with its splendid record of faithful work in fitting men for the Christian ministry, deserves, in the greatest city of China, a staff second to none. In the way of buildings we want to rebuild the street chapel at the North Church (25 and 26) and to purchase property and erect street chapels, - one on the great road that leads to the eastern gate of the Imperial City, a site hardly second to that of the Methodist East Street chapel; one on the great street that runs the length of the city north and south, just east of us here."

* * * * *

"The station has carefully considered the present cost of property in Peking and the cost of building and has taken official action requesting a grant of $35,000 toward these needs. They have also officially taken counsel and make a strong appeal for a total income from the Board, including a share of the appropriation and special gifts, of $4000 a year. These figures will be presented to the Mission meeting in April and will be sent to you officially by the Mission Secretary. You know as well as we what plans are being made by the various missions for a forward campaign in evangelism in China."

* * * *

"Upon re-reading this letter, I am annoyed by a slight flavor of pessimism, concerning our churches, quite uncalled for, since they are swiftly recovering from the disastrous experiences of last year; and by a kind of implication that if we don't have added equipment and funds we can't do anything. I hope within the next months to have a great story of the rejuvenation of the Teng Shih K'on church to tell; we aren't lying down on the job 'till we get more money and men, but - oh how we could use them!"

Extracts from letter
from Murray Frame

Peking Feb. 1, 1918

"The station has certainly consideredly
portly in Peking and the coast of building
regrettably taken a great deal of time.
Unless the Board, in April, will be so
kind as to send us an appropriation
meeting, of $4000 a year. These figures will
mean, of course, increased income and
vations mission for a forward campaign in
we know as well as we what
the Board, in April, by the Mission
gifts, of $4000 a year. These figures will
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portly in Peking and the coast of building
regrettably taken a great deal of time.
Unless

ED JUN 25 1918

Peking, China,
April 25, 1918.

Dr. W. E. Strong,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

§ 1. At the fourth Chinese-foreign annual meeting of the Chihli District of the North China Mission, assembled in Tientsin, April 4-8, 1918, I was appointed to write to the Board concerning the needs of the District.

§ 2. I proceed first to quote from the Minutes, a copy of which, in full, will soon be in the hands of the Board, those votes which it is my province to explain in this letter.

"Vote 11. Voted, to adopt the report (of the Estimates Committee), as given in the following tables:-

Table I.
Requests for Recruits

	A.B.C.F.M.	W.B.M.	W.B.M.I.
Tientsin	1 physician	1 evangelistic worker 1 nurse	
Peking	1 evangelistic worker		2 evangelistic workers 1 educational worker
Paotingfu	~~1 evangelistic worker~~ 1 physician		
Tunghsien		1 nurse	
Chihli District	1 evangelistic worker		
Union College for Women			1 physician 1 science teacher 1 normal teacher
Bridgman Academy			2 teachers (English and general)
Lu Ho Middle School	1 science teacher 1 normal " 1 manual training teacher		

Table II.

Table II.
Appropriations for General Work, A.B.C.F.M.

	Evangelistic	Educational	Medical	Office	Total
Tientsin	$3000	$1500	$200	$	$4700
Tunghsien	1100	600	800		2500
Peking	2000	1000	300		3300
Paotingfu	3000	1500	200		4700
District	1200			145	1345
Lu Ho Middle School		2600			2600
Theological Seminary		230			230
	$10300	$7430	$1500	$145	$19375

Table III.
Requests for Equipment

		A.B.C.F.M.	W.B.M.	W.B.M.I.
Tunghsien	Medical		$400	
	Evangelistic	$ 5,000		
	Educational	8,000		
Tientsin	Evangelistic	30,000		
	Educational	30,000		
Peking	Evangelistic	25,000		
	Educational	25,000		
Paotingfu	Evangelistic	30,000		
	Educational	30,000		
Lu Ho Middle School		50,000		
Union College for Women				$35,000
Bridgman Academy				5,500

Table IV.
Appropriations for General Work, W.B.M. and W.B.M.I.

	W.B.M.			W.B.M.I.
	Tunghsien	Tientsin	Paotingfu	Peking
Evangelistic	$290	$300	$500	$845
Educational	725	535	940	810
Medical	410	15	25	50
College				750
Bridgman Academy				1090
Bible School				300
Delegates	10	10	10	10
	$1435	$860	$1475	$3855

****

"The report of the Committee on District Policy was adopted as given in the following thirteen votes:-

12.- Voted, that the annual appropriation of the A.B.C.F.M. for general work in the Province of Chihli, after the sums designated by the Board or by the District Association for special objects (such as the sum appropriated by the Board to the Theological Seminary and the sum designated by the District for the office

expenses of Secretary and Treasurer) have been deducted, shall be divided among the four stations and the district evangelistic committee in proportion to the estimates, save that, provided the total sum to be thus divided be not less than in the preceding year, no station shall receive less than in the preceding year.

13.- Voted, that the basal division of the appropriation for general work, indicating the minimum sums referred to in Motion 12, shall be, not the division made by the District Committee in January for 1918, but the division indicated in the following table:-

(This does not affect the division for 1918, which shall be according to the action of the District Committee.)

Table I.

	Tunghsien	Peking	Tientsin	Paotingfu	Chihli Dist.	Total
Evangelistic	$800	$1500	$1085	$1500		$4885
Educational	400	700	500	850		2450
Medical	800	200	15	150		1165
(Academy)	1763	(Sem.) 230			(Office) 145	2138
	$3763	$2630	$1600	$2500	$145	$10638

14.- Voted, that, in those stations in which remittances for evangelistic, educational and medical work are not made by the Mission Treasurer to a single person, the Treasurer be requested to divide the appropriation for each station between those three forms of activity in proportion to the estimates, save that, unless the total sum to be thus divided in any station is less than in the preceding year, no one of the three forms of activity shall receive less than indicated in the minimum table contained in Motion 13. (Thus the Treasurer need not wait to receive each year fresh instructions from each station about the division within the station before remitting at the beginning of the year.)

15.- Voted, that estimates for the general work of the four stations and the District as a whole be presented as follows:-

Table II.

	Tunghsien	Peking	Tientsin	Paotingfu	Chihli Dist.	Total
Evangelistic	$1100	$2000	$3000	$3000	$1200	$10300
Educational	600	1000	1500	1500		4600
Medical	800	300	200	200		1500
(Academy)	2600	(Sem.)230		(Office)145		2975
	$5100	$3530	$4700	$4700	$1345	$19375

16.- Voted, that any increase in that part of the general work appropriation which is to be divided between the four stations and the district evangelistic committee, in excess of $8500, shall be divided approximately in proportion to the differences between the sums in the minimum table (Table I) and the sums in the Table of Estimates (Table II), according to the following table:-

Table III.

	Tunghsien	Peking	Tientsin	Paotingfu	Chihli Dist.	Total
Evangelistic	4%	12%	19%	19%	15%	69%
Educational	3%	6%	10%	8%		27%
Medical		1%	2%	1%		4%
	7%	19%	31%	28%	15%	100%

17.- Voted, that the Peking Southern Field, including the stations at Su Chia Ch'iao, Wen An Hsien, Fan Chia Chuang, Hsin Chen Hsien, Nan Meng and Ma Chuang, be transferred to Tientsin on January 1, 1919, provided there be in the Tientsin Station at that time at least one missionary of the American Board for general work, in addition to Mr. Ballou; and that the Peking Station Association shall pay Tientsin $600 a year toward the expenses of work in that field, till such time as Peking's share of the general work appropriation reaches $3000, from which time the Mission Treasurer shall pay the sum of $600 out of this appropriation to Tientsin directly; but the provisions of this vote shall be carried out only after the committee appointed by the Peking Station Association shall have visited the churches to be transferred, and only in case the Peking Station Committee, after hearing their report, shall approve of the transfer.

18.- Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate sums for the equipment of general evangelistic and educational work in the four stations, according to the following table:-

Table IV.

	Tunghsien	Peking	Tientsin	Paotingfu	Total
Preaching centers	$5,000	$25,000	$30,000	$30,000	$90,000
Schools	8.000	25,000	30,000	30,000	93,000
	$13,000	$50,000	$60,000	$60,000	$183,000

19.- Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to maintain in Chihli Province, a staff of foreign missionaries for general work (exclusive of A.B.C.F.M. representatives in inter-mission undertakings, such as the University, or in other inter-mission undertakings such as Bible Translation, or in Literary Work) as set forth in Table V.

Table V.

	Tunghsien	Peking	Tientsin	Paotingfu	Chihli Dist.	Total
Evangelistic	1	3	3	3	1	11
Educational	5	1	1	1		8
Medical	1	1	1	1		4
	7	5	5	5	1	23

20.- Voted, that the Prudential Committee be urgently requested to appoint new workers according to the report of the Estimates Committee.

21.- Voted, that the Woman's Boards be requested to maintain ~~in~~ the following staff of missionaries in Chihli Province, exclusive of representatives of those Boards in inter-mission Union Institutions:-

Table VI.

	Tunghsien	Peking	Tientsin	Paotingfu	Total
Evangelistic	1	2	2	2	7
Educational	1	7	1	1	10
Nurses	1		1		2
	3	9	4	3	19

22.- Voted, that the W.B.M.I. be requested to appoint new workers according to the report of the Estimates Committee.

23.- Voted, that the W.B.M. be requested to appoint new workers according to the report of the Estimates Committee.

24.- Voted, that the above twelve votes on District Policy, with the exception of votes 20, 22 and 23, may be amended or rescinded only at a regular meeting of the District Association and only in case the proposed change shall have been presented in writing to the four Station Associations at least three months in advance of said meeting.

26.- Voted, that Mr. and Mrs. E.W.Galt be located at Paotingfu.

27.- Voted that Miss Isabella Phelps be located at Paotingfu.

28.- Voted, that we record the request of Paotingfu that Mr. and Mrs. E.T.Shaw be located at Paotingfu.

29.- Voted, that we record the request of Tientsin that Mr. and Mrs. Leiper be located ~~ther~~ at Tientsin.

30.- Voted, that Mr. Cross be located in Peking.

31.- Voted, that Miss Miske be located in Peking for work in Bridgman Academy.

32.- Voted, that, in case Miss Miske cannot return this year, the W.B.M.I. be requested to appoint another worker to Bridgman Academy.

33.- Voted, to request the return of Mrs. M.P.Ament to Peking.

34.- Voted, to request the return of Dr. and Mrs. Love to Tunghsien.

35.- Voted, to request the return of Mrs. Wilder to Peking.

36.- Voted, to request the return of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler to Chihli Province.

37.- Voted, to request the return of Mr. and Mrs. Frame to Chihli Province.

38.- Voted, that Rev. G.D.Wilder be invited to continue his residence at Tengshihk'ou and to aid in the Peking evangelistic work.

39.- Voted, that Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich be asked to give as much of their time as possible to the work of the Peking Station.

40.- Voted, that Mr. and Mrs. Porter be invited to reside at Tengshihk'ou and, in addition to his College work, aid in Peking Station educational work.

41.- Voted, that upon the return of Mr. E.W.Galt to Paotingfu Mr. Hubbard be re-allocated to student work in Paotingfu in cooperation with the Y.M.C.A.

42.- Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to maintain on the staff of the Lu Ho Middle School ~~four~~ five instructors (one as principal, one as head of the science department, one as head of the English department, one as head of the vocational department, and one as head of the normal department. (See votes 43 & 44)

43.- Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to provide for the development of a Normal department in connection with Lu Ho ~~Academy~~. Middle School.

44.- Voted, to request the Prudential Committee to appoint a man to have charge of a Normal Department of Lu Ho Middle School.

45.- Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant to Lu Ho Middle School for the Chinese staff and running expenses the sum at present appropriated for Tunghsien Academy and Tunghsien Arts College, together with the present equipment of the Union College at Tunghsien.

46.- Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to aid in securing financial aid to the amount of $50,000 Gold for new buildings and future development of Lu Ho Middle School." (End of quotation from minutes)

Section I. Requests for Recruits.

§3. Note on the meaning of the words "District Policy" as set forth in Votes 12 to 24 of the Minutes.

A true Policy for Chihli District falls naturally into two sections, one section being concerned chiefly with requests for money and recruits from the Board, and with the distribution of recruits and the division of appropriations; the other section being concerned with Mission Method. Of course these two sections of a policy are closely interrelated, because all our work depends largely upon foreign funds and foreign missionaries. But the distinction is a real one, and I am sure the Board will agree with us that a sound policy concerning Mission Method is far more important than the careful arranging of formal requests to the Board for men and money. Now, the report of the Committee on Policy, as adopted this year, is almost wholly concerned with requests to the Board and with regulations ~~con~~ governing the distribution of money and recruits sent by the Board. There is no collection of "findings" concerning Mission Method such as could be said to form a policy. We have devoted our energy to the less important part of the task; the more important we have left untouched. But it is just because, in the absence of any well-understood policy in making requests to the Board for money and men, most of our energy at our annual meeting each year goes into shaping those requests, leaving little time for the weightier questions of sound method, that we have tried this year to draw up with some completeness a "policy" in the former sense, hoping thereby to win freedom next year for a more careful coordination of our activities here on the field, for the development of a more fruitful method (to details of which much careful individual thought and experimentation have been devoted in recent years), for the forming of a more constructive"policy" in the second sense.

We all realize that the very formality of the "policy" as contained in this year's Minutes will cause the Board to view it with suspicion. Let me assure you that no one imagines that the mere making of large requests for funds or for men will convince the Board of the necessity of them or of our ability to use them wisely. The latter half of this letter is devoted to the weightier topics of our hopes, aspirations and activities in the field, not yet formulated into a policy. Meanwhile we crave your patience while explaining the requests of the District for men and money and the form in which those requests appear in the "policy" contained in this year's minutes.

Explanation of Table V in Vote 19.

§4. Basal staff for general work, evangelistic and educational.

It has hitherto been our custom to ask the Board each year to fill posts, the necessity of filling which had become obvious in one way or another, without ever raising the questions, (1) What is the ultimate number of missionaries which the Board might reasonably be expected to maintain in Chihli District, and (2) Are we as a Mission keeping a fair balance between our requests for men for general work and our requests for men for institutions?

The whole mission is persuaded of the fundamental necessity of developing our general work, of actually making and training Christians through evangelistic work and the work of our lower schools. We would rather be successful as an evangelistic mission than be successful in any other capacity. But the annual figures of additions to the church in the past years, while they are an occasion for hope, are certainly no occasion for self-gratulation. We propose to do as much of this general work as possible thru Chinese evangelists and Chinese educators, but it is the well-considered conviction of Chinese and foreigners alike that, for many

years, thorough supervision by missionaries is absolutely essential, supervision of such a sort as we have been unable to give in any of the four stations of the District since I came out to China eight years ago.

Request No. 1. We should, therefore, like the Board, preferably by a formal action recorded in the Minutes, to recognize the following table of missionaries as the fundamental staff to be maintained in Chihli Province. Such action will make our own planning at this end much simpler, and it seems to us not impossible that such action, taken by the Board at this time, may add clearness and wisdom to the making of future appointments by the Board.

Basal Table of Missionary Staff which the American Board is Requested to maintain for General Work in the Four Stations of Chihli Province and in the Province as a Whole, Exclusive of American Board Representatives in all Inter-mission Undertakings, of American Board Representatives in Inter-station Mission Undertakings and of all Medical Workers.

Table VII.

	Tungchou	Peking	Tientsin	Paotingfu	District	
Evangelistic	1 evangelist for city and country	1 evangelist for city	1 evangelist for city	1 evangelist for city	1 evangelist	
		1 evangelist for country	1 evangelist for country	1 evangelist for country		
		1 evangelist among students	1 evangelist among students	1 evangelist among students		11
Educational		1 educator	1 educator	1 educator		3
	1	4	4	4	1	14

The great weakness of our Chihli Mission has not been in its institutional work, whether educational or medical, nor has it been in its contribution to union undertakings. The great weakness of the Chihli Mission has been the absence of a permanent, trained, adequate staff of missionaries for doing the general evangelistic

and educational work of each station, for developing sound method, and for handing down a tradition of good methods to new recruits.

We wish, as has been indicated to the Board in informal letters, definitely to introduce a certain degree of specialization into the work of the general missionaries of any given station. For the three great cities of the province, Peking, Tientsin and Paotingfu, we wish to request one man each for city evangelistic work, one man for country evangelistic work, one man for evangelistic work among students, especially those in non-mission schools, and one man for the superintendence of school work both in the city and in the contibutory country districts. It is not intended that the line of cleavage between the work of the country and the city evangelists should be sharply drawn. It is the hope that the city evangelist will make tours thru the country field; it is confidently expected that the superintendent of country evangelistic work will devote his energies to evangelistic undertakings in the city in which he is resident when he is not touring. But it is intended that one of these two evangelistic workers shall be responsible for the oversight of the country work and one shall be responsible for the direction of city evangelistic work. The openings for work among students are so well known to the Board that I need not emphasize the necessity of maintaining a worker in each of the three great cities for that specified task. Fifty-seven strong young men joined our Teng Shih K'ou church on probation last Sunday.

In addition to the four workers each for Peking, Tientsin and Paotingfu we are asking for one evangelistic worker for T'unghsien to direct evangelistic work both in the city and in the country. You may remember that in private letters the suggestion has been made that the stations of Peking and T'unghsien be combined for gen-

eral work, giving the work in both stations the advantage of a stronger committee than is possible in each station alone and not leaving a T'unghsien missionary to work in isolation without close consultation with his evangelistic confreres concerning evangelistic plans. This plan was acceptable to Peking but was decidedly unacceptable to T'unghsien and it could be realized only in case there were cordial desire for it on the part of both stations. For a time it seemed possible that even without amalgamation one man could oversee the evangelistic work of T'unghsien and the country evangelistic work of the Peking northern field, retaining membership in both station associations and working thru committees in both stations. That plan seems to the majority of the District to be impracticable. The district is therefore requesting one evangelistic worker for the T'unghsien field, tho the city field is much smaller (but not less promising) than in the other centers, and the country field is also smaller. In making this request for an evangelistic missionary to devote his whole time to the T'unghsien field, it may be worth while to call the attention of the Board to the fact that the population of the T'unghsien field, altho it is the smallest of the four stations in Chihli, is hardly less than the entire population served by the members of the Marathi Mission in West India.

There is a slight foreboding on the part of some people in T'unghsien concerning the future of a station in which there shall be but one missionary engaged in general work, assuming that the new staff of the Lu Ho Middle School in T'unghsien will never become as intelligently interested in the evangelistic work of the city and country as was the former staff of the College. There is also fear that the T'unghsien schools will not be well administered

by a committee in T'unghsien on which members of the middle school staff will doubtless serve, in the absence of a foreigner in T'unghsien as superintendent of the educational work of the station. To me personally it seems that both of these difficulties would be obviated by a union of the Peking and T'unghsien stations, but I wish to repeat definitely and distinctly that such a union is, for the present, at least, and probably forever, out of the question. It would be out of proportion to the Board's provision for the other stations of the District to appoint more than one man for general work to T'unghsien without further increasing the staff of each of the other stations, and to add a second man to the T'unghsien staff and increase the staffs of the other stations in proportion would add to the number of missionaries requested for general work beyond any reasonable hope of the Board's acquiescence. Also, I hope the foreign staff of the Lu Ho Middle School will interest themselves vigorously in the evangelistic and educational work of the station.

Concerning the man requested for provincial evangelistic work I wish to say a word. The stations of Chihli Province have suffered in the past by living in water-tight compartments separated from each other. Even the interchange of ideas between the stations secured by the reading of reports at the annual meeting has not served in any vital way to transmit good methods from one station to another. An improvement is needed in the preparing of an annual report for the District in advance of District meeting, which shall view the province as a whole, calling attention to the excellencies and to the weaknesses of the work in each station, as is by no means done in the present system of reporting. To accomplish this end it is exceedingly desirable that there w should be a group of men, at

least one of whom should be a foreign missionary, who would tour thru the four fields of the District, acquainting themselves with the problems of the work of each station and of its country field. This is the first function to be fulfilled by the District Evangelistic missionary for whom request is being made. In the second place, experience all over China has shown the great value of a touring evangelistic ~~a~~ band made up of men of deepening experience in the conduct of evangelistic meetings, with their ideas broadened by operating thru a considerable territory. Such a band proves far superior, in the holding of evangelistic meetings in the field of each station, to a band made up exclusively of preachers from the station itself; but the training of such a band to do effective work and the securing of adequate preparation in the various centers to which it goes are by no means easy. Such a band has been operating thru Chihli District during the past months. Its usefulness has been closely circumscribed by the fact that there was no foreign missionary who could accompany the Chinese evangelists, training them in methods of work, doing his share in the making of public addresses, and helping the local people to learn how to prepare for such meetings without antagonizing them by undue criticism or dictatorialness. Such a band should be supported by funds at the command of a District evangelistic committee, rather than by contributions from station funds, and you will see later that a request is made in the estimates for a sum which would enable us to invite preachers for service on such a band, placing them under the direct and undivided authority of the District evangelistic committee. The District Evangelistic missionary would always be a member of that committee. It hardly seems worth while to continue such a District evangelistic band as we had this year until a foreign missionary is

ready to devote his best energies to the evolving of plans for it and is prepared to accompany it in its travels, at least during the earlier years of its employment. This is the second function, which it is hoped the District evangelistic missionary will fulfil.

In the third place, the stations of Chihli Province have suffered very greatly in the past years, as compared with stations in neighboring provinces, by the fact that station work has been so engrossing that nobody has had time to carry on adequate correspondence concerning the work with the Board, with periodicals at home, and with churches and individuals that are supporting the work in one way or another. A district evangelistic missionary would be seeing the churches, little and big, in intimate, first-hand contact, and woul d be in a rarely advantageous position for the carrying on of publicity work at home for Chihli Province. Travelling as he would be a good deal of the time, he could not carry on the official correspondence of the Mission, which would still be the task of someone else serving as Mission Secretary, but for publicity work he would be in a measure responsible. This is the third function, which such a missionary would fulfil.

A fourth service which he might render, but which does not rank with the three just mentioned on terms of equality, would be in taking the place in rotation in the various stations, in some fashion, of men going on furlough. With as large a staff of general workers as we are asking for there would be someone on vacation year after year. In addition to his field work it might be possible for the District evangelistic missionary to reside for some months in a station from which one or more families had gone on furlough, emphasizing during those months the work of the District band in that station, and familiarizing himself with station problems, per-

haps thru temporary service on station committees. It is not intended to secure thereby what the Board has ~~av~~ never been able to undertake to provide, viz., provision for filling places of men on furlough, but it would be useful for the District evangelistic missionary to make his headquarters in rotation from one station to the other, and there is no reason why the place of his residence at a given time might not be determined, in part at least, by the exigencies of furloughs. The chief criticism here on the field of this new post which it is proposed to create is that no man would be willing to lead a life of that sort or to subject his family to it. This is a serious consideration, but I do not believe it is an insuperable difficulty. If it were possible for somebody, after some years of training in the work of the Board at home, but not at so late an age that he could not learn Chinese, to fill this position, making a closer link between the Board and its Chihli Mission, it would mean a great deal to the development of the Mission's work in the District. The idea would not be to create an office with any special authority. Indeed the District evangelist would naturally hold a less important place on the committees that have power to determine policies than any permanent resident of a station, but his judgment and his recommendations ought to be of peculiar value to those committees, to the District and to the Board. If it is not feasible for the Board to appoint such a man from its staff in the United States, or if the life were too hard, the post might be filled in rotation by various evangelistic missionaries a on the field, each being elected for, say, a period of three years.

The reason why no request is made for a District superintendent of schools, as has been done at former annual meetings, is that the members of our District Educational Committee feel that the new

Educational Association of North China, an inter-mission institution, will be able to supply a supervisor of schools who can serve the needs of various missions, obviating the necessity of the American Board's appointing such an officer for its own schools.

§5. Basal Positions (as described in 4) already Filled and Recruits Requested.

The Board will at once want to know how heavy a demand for new recruits the filling of the above table involves. (Table VII) I hasten, therefore, to supply a table showing how many of these 14 missionaries requested as the fundamental permanent staff of Chihli District are already in the Mission.

Table VIII.

	T'unghsien	Peking	Tientsin	Paotingfu	District
Evangelistic	Mr. Stelle	Mr. Frame	Mr. Ballou	Mr. Robinson	( )
		( )	Mr. Stanley	Mr. Shaw	
		Mr. Cross)	Mr. Leiper	Mr. Hubbard	
		(granted)	Mr. Chandler	Mr. E: Galt	

Notes on Table VIII.

(1) Mr. Stelle continues next year to do the evangelistic work of T'unghsien and of the Peking country field; he is counted, in this table, as belonging to T'unghsien and the vacancy to be filled is indicated as being a vacancy in Peking. But the Board understands that, in accordance with our ancient practice, if the Board appoints a man with the purpose of filling that vacancy, the vacancy may be filled by the Mission either with the new recruit, or with a missionary transferred from another station - in this case probably Mr. Stelle.

(2) According to Votes 28 and 29 requests of Paotingfu and Tientsin for Messrs. Shaw and Leiper have been, respectively, recorded in the minutes. Action will not be taken concerning their location till next annual meeting. Meanwhile counter-requests may be pre-

sented by other stations. Peking opinion acquiesces in the going of the Leipers to Tientsin for evangelistic work among students as was suggested informally in several letters from the United States. We were a little startled to observe, in the letter announcing his appointment, that he is appointed as an "educational missionary". We are filled with a suspicion that perhaps the Board regards itself as having found the educational missionary already granted to Chihli, with the suggestion that such a man when found might take the place of Mr. Martin in Peking! I hope this is not the case. All we know of him seems to point to Mr. Leiper's peculiar fitness for evangelistic work among students. And it is only on the understanding that, exclusive of Mr. Leiper, an educational missionary for Peking has been "granted but not yet found", that no request for such a man appears in Table I of the Minutes.

Request No. 2. That the Board shall not regard Mr. Leiper as filling the place of the educational missionary already granted to Chihli, but shall endeavor to find, as soon as possible, some one else to serve in that capacity.

Request No. 3. That the Board appoint an evangelistic missionary, through whose accession to our District staff the vacancy of a country evangelistic worker for Peking may be filled.

Request No. 4. That the Board appoint an evangelistic missionary, through whose accession to our District staff it may be possible to appoint someone ~~el~~ as District Evangelist.

We hope it may appear to the Board that these requests involving the appointment of three additional men to fill up our "basal" staff (~~for~~ one educational missionary and ~~o~~ two evangelistic missionaries) for general work in Chihli District are not unreasonable. May we request the Board to make every effort to secure men whose

previous academic record gives promise of their ability to master the Chinese language. As a Mission we are exceedingly weak in our command of Chinese, as compared with the Mission of fifteen years ago. Particularly in the case of evangelists we want men who will bear their share of the burden of evangelistic preaching on all tours, and who can do effective speaking in the street chapels of our cities.

§ 6. Permanence of this "Policy".

The Board will want to know at this point, and frequently before you have finished reading this letter, how permanent an expression of policy these requests represent. You will observe that, according to Vote 24, no sudden change can be made; notice must be given in writing at least three months before an annual meeting, and action can be taken only at a regular meeting. So far as I know, we all have it in mind that, unless conditions should change very materially, this is our ultimate request to the Board for missionaries for general station work, evangelistic and educational. Vacancies in these 14 posts, caused by death, by transfer, with the consent of the Board, to other activities, or by resignation, the Board would fill. But the Mission would not create new posts within this sphere.

§ 7. The staff of the Lu Ho Middle School.

I can safely entrust the presentation of the claims of the Lu Ho Middle School to Mr. Porter, chairman of the District Educational Committee, and to Mr. Martin, Principal-elect of the School. The Board has doubtless followed closely the years of discussion which resulted in a determination to build one first-class middle school for the entire province of Chihli, rather than to attempt middle schools in the four stations; and doubtless the Board is sufficiently familiar with the enormous Christian influence that has been

exerted thru St. John's College, and chiefly thru the middle school of that institution, to understand what we mean when we say that we want to establish a St. John's in North China. With the passing of the College into the new university, and with the limiting of the Board's responsibility, as a Board, for the financing of higher education, the Middle School remains our one great educational institution and we are passionately eager to develop it strongly and well. I had the honor of serving on the committee which drew up plans for its expansion and formulated requests on that subject to the Board and my heart is as set upon it as anyone's. Yet I think Mr. Porter, Mr. Martin and myself would rival each other in insisting that the claims of the general station work, evangelistic and educational, come first, and are fundamental. The three requests for men already presented should be granted before the following requests, unless the men for the Middle School can be secured with funds that are not available for the evangelistic and educational work of the stations, or unless recruits are available for the Middle School, who are not available for the other work.

These requests express the considered judgment of the entire District, as well as that of those who are particularly responsible for advocating the Middle School, to the effect that an eminent Middle School cannot at present be built without a considerable staff of foreign teachers. Votes 43 and 44 emphasize one of the crying needs of all our work in Chihli, the need of training men for teachers, in a thorough normal course in the evangelistic atmosphere of a great Christian school.

Request No. 5. Assuming that, if the college moves this autumn to Peking, Mr. Beers will become head of the English Department of the Middle School, the Prudential Committee is requested to plan

for a successor to him to begin work in the autumn of 1919 to serve in that capacity, either permanently, or until Mr. Beers may return to his post.

Request No. 6. The Prudential Committee is requested to appoint three men to serve respectively as heads of the Science, Vocational (Manual Training), and Normal Departments of the Lu Ho Middle School.

§8. Doctors.

The policy of the District concerning medical work has been by no means worked out as yet. The questions connected therewith are highly specialized, and some of us medical laymen wish the Board would organize at home a sub-committee of Christian physicians who would study the work of medical missions in the world-wide field and would advise us.

The District wants to contribute $8000 toward a Union Mission Hospital in Tientsin (see Vote 56) and to open a dispensary there (see Vote 57) Sharing in the Union Hospital will doubtless involve the appointment of at least one physician by our Board; and the conduct of a dispensary and proper medical supervision of the growing schools obviously demand a dcotor in any case. The request is repeated from last year and has doubtless been thoroughly explained to the Board, as it will be again in Mr. Chandler's full account of new plans for the Tientsin station, to the larger features of which a later section (see paragraph 15) in this letter is devoted.

The desirability of a doctor for the service of our Mission in Paotingfu was equally set forth in letters to the Board a year ago, and the District repeats its request for that station also.

I am sending a supplementary letter, containing personal observations upon the medical situation.

Request No. 7. The Prudential Committee is requested to appoint a physician to Tientsin and a physician to Paotingfu.

For the convenience of the Board, the following tables are appended.

§9. Table of Complete Missionary Staff which the American Board is requested to maintain for General Work, Evangelistic, Educational and Medical, in Chihli Province, exclusive of American Board Representatives in all Inter-mission Union Undertakings.

Table IX.

	T'unghsien	Peking	Tientsin	Paotingfu	District	T.
Evangelistic	1 evangelist for city and country	1 evangelist for city 1 evangelist for country 1 evangelist for students	1 evangelist for city 1 evangelist for country 1 evangelist for students	1 evangelist for city 1 evangelist for country 1 evangelist for students	1 evangelist	11
Educational	1 principal 1 teacher -for English 1 for science 1 for vocational 1 for normal	1 educator	1 educator	1 educator		8
Medical	1 doctor	1 doctor	1 doctor	1 doctor		4
	7	5	5	5	1	23

§10. Table showing vacancies which now exist in staff as described in Table IX.

Table X.

	T'unghsien	Peking	Tientsin	Paotingfu	District
Evangelistic	Mr. Stelle	Mr. Frame ( ) Mr. Cross	Mr. Ballou Mr. Stanley Mr. Leiper	Mr. Robinson Mr. Shaw Mr. Hubbard	( )
Educational	Mr. Martin Mr. Beers ( ) ( ) ( )	(granted)	Mr. Chandler	Mr. Galt	
Medical	Dr. Love	Dr. Ingram	( )	( )	

§11. Table of Missionaries Engaged in Literary Work or in Inter-mission Union Undertakings.

Table XI.

Table XI.

T'unghsien	Missionary at large	Dr. A.H.Smith,
"	Teaching and Secretarial	Mr. Woodall
Peking	Literary Work	Dr. Goodrich
"	Union Theological Seminary	Dr. Wilder
"	Union Bible Training School for Women	Mrs. Sheffield
"	University	Dr. Galt
		Dr. Wickes
		Mr. Porter
"	Union Medical College	Dr. Young
	Secretarial	Miss Mickey

Dr. Goodrich, having finished his work of Bible Translation, will be engaged in various literary undertakings, according to his strength, but has been requested by the District, to render the Peking Station such services as he may be able; he cannot, however, be counted as one of the four men asked for Peking general work.

The urgency of the request for recruits for the general work of the Province will appear more plainly in later sections, in which the present situation of the work of each station is described in some detail. (Paragraphs 14, 15, 16, 17)

Section II.

The General Work Estimates for 1919.

§12. The Increase of 67% in the Total Estimates for General Work for 1919 over the Corresponding Estimates for 1918.

The total appropriation of the Board for General Work in Chihli in 1918 was $10638.00. Should the Board grant the request for a total appropriation of $19375.00 in 1919, this would be an increase of 82%, immediately following a generous increase over previous years, at a time, also, when the maintenance of exchange even at the rate of 2:1 requires a costly additional expenditure on the part of the Board, and in the midst of the hard economies of a world war. The request may be viewed from either of two points of view. You may view it (1) from the point of view of the Board's ability to grant the request. From that viewpoint the request may seem quite preposterous. Of that we are in no position to judge. We shall acquiesce in the decision of the Board with courage and good cheer, if the decision

goes against it. We are proud of the Board in any case and grateful for the wonderful way in which it has been standing by us. But the request may also be considered (2) from the point of view of the need here in Chihli. Here it would be possible for the Board rashly to decide that we could not make good use of so large an addition to the appropriation - that our estimates have been made out frivolously! On this second point the District would like to make its voice distinctly heard.

1. An increase of $8737.00 in the appropriation, assuming that income from other sources remained the same in 1919 as in 1917, would mean an increase in our income, measured in terms of money, of only about 40%. In view of the fact that Mr. McCann is at present much over-worked and has an inadequate office force, I do not venture to trouble him for the figures of our total income last year. I happen to have in hand a fairly accurate table of the total receipts from America through the Board (Appropriations and Special Grants) for 1917, which I introduce at this point.

Table XII.

Total Receipts from America thru the Board
(Appropriations and Specials)
1917

Tientsin general (Evangelistic and educational)		$2,120.00
Peking general	$3,400.00	
medical	154.00	
		3,554.00
T'unghsien evangelistic	2,598.00	
educational	403.00	
medical	717.00	
college and academy	3,689.00	
		7,407.00
Paotingfu general		3.641.00
		$16,722.00

In addition to these receipts there was a by no means negligible

income on the field in the shape of funds that go into the hands of the station committees for administration, not including sums which are paid for their own support by the churches, nor sums which are paid as tuitions in the Board's schools, nor hospital fees.

2. The actual increase in work that could be done if the appropriation were raised to the sum requested in the estimates, as compared with the work done in the past eight years, is, unfortunately, not so great as it appears to be, for two reasons:-

(1) The income from special grants has fallen enormously on account of the rate of exchange, and the income from appropriations is, in spite of the Board's generous provision for relief, ~~1w~~ less per dollar than at the average rate of pre-war years.

(2) The cost of living for Chinese evangelists and teachers has risen greatly till it has been necessary to raise salaries considerably in the past eight years, in some cases more than doubling them.

Even the generous increase made by the Board in the appropriation for 1918 has, for these reasons, not made possible any real expansion of our general work, as compared with an average year before the war, tho it brought us welcome relief in our immediate extremity. The one real expansion that has been made, since I came to China, in General Mission Work (as distinguished from growth in self-support) has been due to Mr. Bates, to whom goes the thanks of Chihli Province beyond all our power to express it in words.

It is tragic that, due to circumstances over which neither the Board nor we have control, the splendid efforts of the Board have done little more, apart from the gifts of Mr. Bates, than to

enable us to hold our own at a very trying time. The Board and the Mission should understand each other, as I am sure they do. The Mission is profoundly grateful to the Board, proud of the Board's strength, moved by the Board's sympathetic granting of the large requests we have been making for financial relief,- and even more by the Board's ~~ev~~ obviously successful effort to send us strong men,- and eager to prove worthy of the Board's trust and lavish care. On the other hand, we are sure the Board is at least ready to be convinced that our request for a general work appropriation of $19,375.00 is a carefully considered request for a comparatively modest expansion of our work, a total expansion of perhaps 25% to 30% in actual work, as compared with the average of the past eight years.

3. While the request for $19,375.00 is a request for a sum which we could employ to great advantage at once, in 1919, I may say that here, as in preparing a table of the ultimate staff we want for general work, the District has in mind the making of a request which might, in some sense, be regarded as expressing the final annual sum which the Board would be asked by the District to invest in general work in Chihli, all future expansion aside from this to be in the self-developing Chinese church and not in the Mission's activities. Of course, the District could not bind the future by a formal vote, but I am sure that for a period of, say, ten years, the District would be glad to let this sum stand as its total request. It would be to our advantage, in releasing our thot for the weightier problems of method, if the Board should e relieve us from the responsibility of presenting other estimates for general work for the next ten years.

4. When I entered the Mission, eight years ago, just as Mr.

Aiken and Mr. Perkins dropped out, there were two missionaries in the District engaged in general work, Mr. Ewing and Mr. Stelle.

To that number were added, in 1910 and 1911, Martin, E.Galt, Chandler, Frame (half time for a while) and later, Hubbard. We all had to learn the language and learn our job. At the present time we have gone or are going soon on our first furlough. The next twenty years will see our best work. And to us have been added for general station work (while Ewing and Martin dropped out) Stanley, Ballou, Robinson, Cross, Leiper and Shaw, while we look confidently for three more general work missionaries.

The increase requested in the appropriation for general work does not seem out of proportion to the notable increase in the staff of general work missionaries already granted.

5. Mission work in many parts of the world is greatly upset. The resources of the Board are bound to increase through (1) the new habit of self-sacrifice and of giving now being formed,(2) the ter-centenary campaign, and (3) the added sense of the importance of missions as a world force, which is going to grip men's minds when the struggle in Europe ends and a broken world strives to achieve peace.

The Board is sure to study afresh its ~~f~~ world field, to make readjustments and to lay new emphases. May I quote from an editorial introduction to an article on Dr. Peter's work in China in the March number of the World's Work. "Our international relations,as a result of our entry into the World War, have taken first rank in interest in American minds. And though our instant problem is our relations with Europe, forehanded men see that, the moment war stops, the Orient will become the gravest problem of our foreign policy, for Asia is the last stronghold of autoc-

racy." It must be with an increasing sense of the importance of winning China that the Board has been already strengthening our staff. It is a sense of the importance of China that keeps us younger missionaries out of the war, and leads Norman Hall and others of our friends in France to urge us to stick to our job. Our fight for world peace and the Kingdom of God is here - at least till the demand for American men in France grows more insistent. When the struggle in France ends, ours must be waged with redoubled vigor. The hopefulness of the whole situation will appears in sections below on the various stations.

We want fourteen men for the general evangelistic and educational work in Chihli and an annual appropriation of $14900 (Subtracting from the total of $19375, the medical items, office, Lu Ho Middle School and Theological Seminary). And we ask the Board to consider carefully these requests in shaping its policy for the future. As exchange improves, yielding us a greater income from special grants, and as the new men get into shape, the granting of these requests will mean, in a real sense, a new and an adequate Mission.

§ 13. <u>The form of the General Work Estimates and an Explanation of the Regulations Contained in Votes 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.</u>

(This section is of more interest to the District, perhaps, than to the Board, and may be omitted by the Board in reading.)

<u>Note on Votes 12 and 15.</u>

In the general policy concerning finances and recruits adopted at the recent District meeting, the first three motions have to do with the preparation of estimates and the division of the general work appropriation on the field. To enable the Board to understand clearly what we were striving to achieve by these motions, I append the following explanations.

a) It has been almost impossible in the past three years to train our Chinese co-workers to understand the force of the estimates at all. We were between two horns of a ~~dl~~ dilemma. Should the estimates have any force in determining the division of the appropriation, or should they not? Suppose that the estimates do determine the proportional division of the appropriation. Then it is quite obvious that, unless the appropriation for the following years shows an increase over the appropriation for the current year, no station may increase its estimates by even the smallest amount, provided the other stations do not increase their estimates by proportional amounts, without robbing the other three stations, since the appropriation is divided according to the estimates. In each station, therefore, when the estimates were being prepared, the formal question was always asked, "Are the other stations planning to put in the same estimates they have done every year for the past ten years, or are the other stations planning to increase them in accordance with their rapidly expanding work? If the other three stations, in view of the fact that the Board has not been able to grant in full estimates already presented for this year, do not plan to increase their estimates, we do not want to increase ours. If the other stations are planning to increase their estimates, in accordance with their expanding work, then we must increase ours proportionally or our income will be diminished next year, unless, as is unusual, the appropriation is increased. " There was no possible way of receiving an answer to this question concerning the probable procedure of other stations at the time when the station in question was making out its estimates, and the result was a somewhat hopeless perfunctory reduplication of the estimates each year. Such a

treatment of the estimates in no way enabled us to present to the Board the actual need of the work as it is at present conducted, and, what was even more serious, made it quite impossible for us to present to the Board a greater opportunity which might arise in any one station. It was impossible, for example, to indicate to the Board in the estimates the astounding opportunities for evangelistic work which have presented themselves within the past few years in the enormous Paotingfu field, because, assuming that the appropriation was to be divided in accordance with the estimates, if Paotingfu estimates were increased and the appropriation was not increased, every one of the three other stations would be robbed of money needed for work which it is already conducting, in order to supply Paotingfu with the increased share of the appropriation which she must receive if that appropriation were divided in accordance with the estimates. The estimates, upon such an understanding, were a pure farce which meant nothing to our stations and which certainly have not signified anything to the Board concerning the relative requirements of the expanding needs of the various stations.

The other horn of the dilemma was equally difficult to grasp, namely, that appropriations should be divided without any reference to the estimates. According to this plan, estimates could be presented by each station according to its own wishes and the District had no central organization which could in advance of the annual meeting easily check up the estimates of each station and say that they were too low or too high. Even the considerably enlarged estimates which might be presented by a given station were so ridiculously within the limits of the sums which that station could expend at once to good advantage that there was no criterion for judgment. If Paotingfu put in

a large request, while other stations prepared their estimates perfunctorily as in years gone by, nobody cared. New estimates had no power to control the division of appropriations, and therefore had no conceivable effect upon the determination of mission business. The estimates were even more of a shadow than under the first regulation. When the appropriation was reported by the Board, it was divided by the Mission without regard to the estimates. Paotingfu might write as large sums as she chose, but she never received any more than she had received before. If there were an increase in the appropriation, its use was determined independently of the estimates. For the past few years, there have been many discussions upon this topic in the Mission, delaying the discussion of far more fruitful subjects. We tried both plans and liked neither. We have, therefore, this year made a serious effort to face the problem and prepare a regulation concerning the relation between estimates and the division of the general work appropriations which shall be permanent and which shall free us from annual debate concerning the transfer of small sums, desperately needed in every station, from one station to another, and from mere abstract debate about the proportion of estimates which never affected anything.

(1) The first principle which we wish to recognize quite clearly is this,- that no matter how disproportionate the present incomes from appropriation in the four stations may be to the sizes of the fields to be occupied, the sum available in each station is so enormously below the needs of that station that an annual debate about the transfer of small sums of $50 to $200, out of a total appropriation that shows no increase, from one station to another, is quite preposterous. The regulation has, therefore, been adopted that unless the appropriation in a given year be smaller than in

the preceding year no station shall receive less than in the preceding year. This means that the large opportunity of the vast Paotingfu field or the increased opportunity of the reorganized Tientsin station cannot, in the absence of an increase of the total appropriation made for general work by the Board, receive any recognition in inreased sums from the general work appropriation, by the transfer of sums from T'ungchou and Peking. Theoretically, the Board will be slow to grant the justice of this principle. It sounds very plausible to say that the needs of the stations vary from year to year, and that the District ought to be able to determine that this year the T'unghsien work shall receive $100 less than the previous year and that the Paotingfu work shall receive $100 more, but let me assure the Board that there never arises a case in which the justice of transferring a sum of that size from one station to another becomes apparent. The ~~T~~ T'unghsien resources rattle about within the shell of their task, as do also the Paotingfu resources. To diminish useful work in T'unghsien by $100 for the sake of increasing the work in Paotingfu by an equal amount, is pure nonsense. Unpleasant debate between the stations is precluded by the simple assurance that, unless, of course, a catastrophic change should occur in the conditions of its work, no station shall receive less than in the preceding year. It is one step toward the freeing of our annual deliberations from insignificant discussions.

(2) Having once made this first regulation, it is simple to rule that the appropriation shall be divided in proportion to the estimates, thus ensuring that the estimates shall be a genuine expression to the Board of the relative needs of the various stations. It works no wrong to T'unghsien to let the Paotingfu estimates be proportionately increased, since it simply means that, if the ap-

propriation be increased, Paotingfu may undertake new work, while in the absence of such an increase she cannot rob T'unghsien. With such a rule it becomes incumbent upon the Mission to endeavor to give expression in its estimates to the relative needs of its four stations. This relative need of the four stations can, however, be determined only in the large. It is impossible to work out an exact proportion and the Board will be quick to point out that the proportion will change from time to time. But the District wishes to divide the appropriation roughly according to the present situation and to await some large expansion in one station, changing the relative value of the work in the various stations, before making a radical change in these present estimates. On the whole, then, it has seemed to the District wise that funds should be divided roughly into three equal parts,- funds, I mean, for station evangelistic and educational work,- that one part should go to Paotingfu with the vast opportunities which I am soon to describe, one part to Tientsin, with the Southern Peking field, and one part to the combined Northern Pekingand T'unghsien fields. The superior importance of city work in Peking and Tientsin, to that in Paotingfu is regarded as balancing, in some degree, the enormous country field of the latter station. The slight excess of Peking and T'unghsien together over Tientsin and Paotingfu was due to a misunderstanding, rather than to any significant cause. No one believes that this tripartite division is absolutely and permanently the justest division, but no one has any division to propose which seems more wise and just and a division of this sort, which is, in the main, fair, relieves us, once more, of the necessity of continual annual discussion. You will observe that by the provision of Vote 24 no station may increase its estimates without serving notice upon the

other stations at least three months before the annual meeting. We anticipate that this will mean that, until the Board's resources are considerably increased and the general work appropriation meets our present request, there will be no annual changes in the estimates sent to the Board. But, of course, any station may determine to raise again the questions that we have been trying to settle with some degree of permanence this year.

Note on Vote 13.

When the welcome news came of the increase in the general work appropriation this year, no rule being then in operation for dividing the increase, the District Committee met and made a division. According to the rule passed in Vote 12, should the Board make no further increase in its general work appropriation for Chihli for a period of years, the annual division of the present ap total of $10638.00 would be according to the District Committee's division for the current year. It was felt that one or two slight improvements could be made, and Table I (in vote 13) embodies those improvements. If the appropriation for next year should be the same as this year, and should be accompanied by the same instructions from the Board, Table I shows in advance how it will be divided.

Notes on Votes 14 and 15.

Ever since our joint organization of the stations it has proved far more effective, and we have secured far more responsible administration of funds, when, within the station, it has been possible to divide the responsibility for station activities between several committees, rather than to entrust all these activities to a single committee. Thus in T'unghsien there are three main committees, namely, evangelistic, educational and medical, each of which

draws up a budget for its work, and each of which has a treasurer who draws from Mr. McCann the appropriation for its own activities.

There has been no definite rule governing Mr. McCann in his division of the total general work appropriation for such a station between the various committees. He must always, therefore, write at the beginning of the year to the station, asking how its funds are to be divided. Vote 14 gives an automatic rule for his guidance in such cases.

In a station which does its bussiness thru evangelistic, educational and medical committees, it proves most advantageous for each of those committees itself to pay rents and make repairs upon the buildings under its charge. And each committee has, of course, a "miscellaneous"item in its budget. For us, ~~to~~ therefore, to maintain the old headings, "Buildings and Repairs" and "Miscellaneous" in our estimates would necessitate assembling the sums requested for these objects in all three committees, and distributing once more the share of the appropriation for these objects between the committees. It is far simpler, therefore, for us to divide the total general work appropriation for such a station between the evangelistic, educational and medical committees and leave each committee to make provision in its budget for rents, repairs and miscellaneous expenditures. All these budgets have to be passed by the station as a whole at the beginning of the year, so that there is no chance for a committee to expend a disproportionately large sum under these headings. We recognize, however, that the Board wishes to know what share of its appropriation goes into these two uses. The attention of the Board is, therefore, called to the fact that each of the stations has more than a sufficient general income on the field to ~~[illegible]~~ cover expenses for rent, repairs and miscellane- Not Tenta. R.E.C.

ous items and that it is, accordingly, possible for the entire appropriation of the Board to be used directly in the furthering of evangelistic, educational and medical work.

Note on Vote 16.

As has already been said, if the general work appropriation for next year is the same as that for 1918, viz., $10638, and if the same instructions concerning its division are given by the Board, it will be divided according to Table I. In that table, after deducting the sums designated by the Board and by the District Association for special objects (Academy, Theological Seminary and office), there is a balance of $8500 for division among the stations. If the balance of the general work appropriation in 1919, after making the corresponding deductions, exceeds $8500, the excess will be divided by the Treasurer according to Table III.

Note on Vote 17.

The reasons which make it advantageous to transfer the Peking Southern field to Tientsin have been sufficiently explained to the Board in previous letters. At the date of writing it is not certain whether the transfer will be made or not. Estimates for General Work (Table II) and Special Requests for Buildings (Table IV) are made on the assumption that this vote will be ratified by the Peking Station. If it fails to be ratified, some readjustment will need to be made, but this readjustment will not affect the totals.

Section III.

The Stations.

§ 14. Paotingfu.

South of Paotingfu lies the biggest single piece of unevangelized terriotry in the Province of Chihli, measured by population, and, if you do not count mountain districts, the biggest piece, also,

measured by extent of territory. In this piece of territory lie some 20 Chinese counties, with their county seats. North of Paotingfu is a stretch of country which is being worked by the Presbyterian Mission, lying between our American Board Paotingfu field on the south and the Peking field of the American Board on the north. South of the Paotingfu field lies the Shuntefu field of the Presbyterian Mission. West of us are the mountains, and east of us the London Mission. Save for a little spot in the center of the field occupied by the Anglican Mission the whole territory has no other mission at work in it. This forms its first distinctive feature; it is a wide stretch of land over which it is possible to establish churches of one variety. No such other opportunity exists in Chihli Province of preaching the gospel without the bewildering effect of diverse churches, working in close proximity to one another.

A second characteristic of this territory is the peculiar accessibility of the people. They are a friendly, hospitable, outgoing, kindly folk. The field is as open to the gospel and as alive in many of its parts as the Presbyterian field to the north of the city of Paotingfu is resistant and dead. I have found no real explanation of this marked difference in the character of the two fields. One suggested explanation is that the field north of Paotingfu is nearer to the capital and that proximity to Peking makes it less easy for the gospel to win its way. (As a Peking missionary, I resent this explanation!) Perhaps it is because the people, for the most part, own their own tiny bits of land; there is no landlord system. Be that as it may, the fact remains that in the territory north of Paotingfu the Presbyterian Mission, with a strong staff of evangelists and with a large evangelistic budget, uses every means open to the skilled and devoted missionary and attains little result,

while south of Paotingfu, where we have no evangelistic staff of any size, comparatively speaking, and no funds for evangelistic work, there seems to be the best chance in all China of a real movement by villages into the Christian church, as I am going to relate. That this responsive character of the people is not pure imagination on my part is indicated by the testimony of Dr. Hopkins, one of the medical missionaries of the Methodist Mission, who last autumn traversed a section of our Paotingfu field with me, on a committee investigating conditions of suffering due to flood. He said to me again and again as we travelled slowly, by horse, or cart, or on foot, "I never saw such people in all the years of my life in China. I never met such cheerful smiles, such friendly greetings, such a responsive readiness to sit down and talk. What a joy it must be to work among people of that sort!" And he has passed on his observation to many people since his return to Peking. The fact that our American Board has, in the Province of Chihli, one field that is really open seems to me a sufficient argument against the proposal made sometimes that we should exchange fields with the Presbyterian Mission so that the American Board fields of Peking and Paotingfu stations should be contiguous, while the Presbyterian fields of Paotingfu and Shuntefu should likewise be contiguous. I would not exchange the Paotingfu field, as a place for missionary endeavor, for any other stretch of territory in all China. Some of us have an ambition to make of the American Board Mission in the Province of Chihli a great evangelistic mission, noted, first of all, not for the superior excellence of its educational institutions or its medical work, but for the soundness of its evangelistic policy and for the greatness of its evangelistic effort. Unless we misjudge entirely the ~~greatness-of-it~~ situation,

all that is necessary in order to win that vast population to the gospel is the furnishing of a sufficient band of preachers to give itinerant supervision and inspiration to the countless villages that are turning to the gospel, and the establishing in their midst of lower schools for the raising up of an educated Christian constituency. The Paotingfu field alone should be able to supply more young men than the Y.M.C.A. can possibly use in all its secretaryships in North China, more young men than our Mission could desire for preachers and teachers, more young men than the church needs to solve within its borders the problem of self-support. But opportunities like the present pass quickly away. It seems impossible to wait, perhaps for some generations, until the territory can supply its own preachers. By that time the hopeful moment may have gone by, never to return. To some of us it seems tragic that it should be necessary to split up this field into sections and parcel it out among other missions. It falls naturally to the American Board. We surrendered to the Presbyterians practically all our work in the city of Paotingfu. The great opportunity of the American Board to enter into the heritage bequeathed to us by the missionaries who have laid down their lives in Paotingfu is in this country field. To surrender it to other missions, to split it up between them, means the loss of the finest single opportunity in Chihli Province for establishing, as I have said, churches of one variety and of one breadth of outlook, of one evangelistic fervor, over one single stretch of territory, in the metropolitan province of China. It is, however, unfair that the Mission should hold this territory much longer, if it is unable to do work in it. I myself do not advocate that we should do so for more than a further period of five years. I want to see whether something cannot be done in five years to en-

able us to evangelize the place. For preachers alone in that district of Paotingfu there is needed at once an income of $10,000 a year, a sum equal to the entire evangelistic appropriation we have dared to ask for all four of our stations in the Province of Chihli. I cannot but hope that somewhere someone will be found who will give an endowment of $250,000 for the sole purpose of supporting evangelism in that country side. The men could be found with reasonable promptness. This figure will seem to you large, but it does not seem large in comparison with sums which are sunk in institutional undertakings the world over. I have faith that it may be accomplished. The sums which we are asking for Paotingfu for its evangelistic work and for the little schools that should be established are pitifully small, if measured, not by the resources of the Board, but by the need of the field.

Let me refer the Board to the section concerning Paotingfu in a report which was prepared for Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith more than a year ago. Concerning the situation as described in that report I should like to add only a few remarks concerning things I personally learned on a recent evangelistic tour thru that district. In the village of Sung Kang, the story of which I told last year, there were over 500 applicants for membership in the church during the twelve months that have just passed, and the attractive room in which they ~~s~~ held services a year ago proved so inadequate for their use that they built, entirely at their own cost, a great church building. There are wide stretches of territory in that neighborhood, throughout which, in nearly every village, there are many families that are eager to accept the Christian religion. There is no place which we visited where it is not possible to preach to friendly, eager groups ~~e~~ in premises which they themselves will sup-

ply. Preachers from the other stations of the province travelling thru that district as members of the District Evangelistic Band opened their eyes in astonishment and proposed that the whole American Board Mission of Chihli should move down into the Paotingfu field. Pastor Li, after travelling this year thru the country fields of the four stations of the district, has proposed next year to take his wife down in the early spring (the finest touring season) to live a week at a time in these villages. And he has proposed, also, that in place of the week of evangelism next year, maintained in all the churches of China, we should observe a month of evangelism and ask all the preachers of all the other country fields to go down and spend a month in these villages, ripe to the harvest. On my last day in that region, before returning to Peking, I heard of a little village of only 200 families. Two young men, eager for something better than they village knew, but ignorant of Christianity, had gathered together half of the families of the village into a reform society. Then one of them went as a teacher to Peking and the other to Paotingfu. In those cities they heard the gospel. Now they are writing back letters to their home, saying that these 100 families must form a church, gathering in all the rest of the village, and that, if the village will be getting ready, when the summer vacation comes, they will come home and see to it that a church is established. Details like this you will get from Mr. Hubbard. It is impossible to set any limit to the possibilities of that wide territory. It cries out for Christian nurture.

An investment of $10,000 a year, for the next fifteen years, in the salaries of itinerant preachers who would live from village to village, winning entire villages while the time is ripe, would be the best single investment of Christian funds that I know of any-

where. Here is a mass village movement ready to hand, but a village movement of men and women of immensely superior grade to the villages that have engaged in such a movement in India. It may be that, out of such a sturdy, self-reliant, eager, friendly community as this, one sound Christian spot can be established, which will be the beginning of the regeneration of China.

§ 15. Tientsin.

It takes no faith to see the possibilities of the situation in the Paotingfu field. It does take faith to see the possibilities of Tientsin. Proximity to Tientsin has seemed to choke the springing life of the Christian gospel. I suppose that more than once in the years that have gone by a proposal to abandon the American Board station of Tientsin would have found a response in the hearts of some members of the Mission. But this is not the time to be abandoning Tientsin. There is no other mission in North China, except our own, which has work in the four great cities of Chihli. It gives our American Board Mission an opportunity such as no other mission possesses for holding the province of Chihli in a strategic way, for binding closely the ties between city church and country churches, for establishing a Christian constiuency of one mind and one zeal.

The Tientsin station has not, within my stay in China, had a fair chance. For almost eight years it has been held by a single missionary, Mr. Chandler. He came to China after I did, was set down to work in Tientsin without any clear tradition of how to work in such a city and in its difficult country field, and was left to solve many difficult problems with the cooperation neither of fellow missionaries nor of strong Christian Chinese leaders. The best piece of work the Mission ever did in the city of Tientsin was to

aid in the establishment of an independent Chinese church. But this church was absorbed in its own life and could render the Mission but limited aid. In these difficult circumstances, Mr. Chandler, in spite of the lack of men in his station, felt it incumbent upon him to maintain the splendid traditions of the American Board for public spirit and for contributing more than its share to union undertakings. He has done more than any other missionary in Tientsin to create a unity of spirit among the missions at work there and to develop sound thinking concerning missionary methods. It was he that revived the Tientsin Missionary Association, which is certainly no less fruitful of fine, constructive ideas than the much larger association in Peking. It was he that was the soul of the establishing of a "Christian Union" of all the Christian churches of Tientsin for brotherly counsel concerning the parcelling out of the whole field, and the conduct of work in it. It was he that did, more than anyone else, the executive work of planning a union hospital. As a result of his years in Tientsin, continuing the earlier record of the American Board Mission, there is no mission in Tientsin which stands higher in the estimation of the Chinese Christians in all the churches of Tientsin than ours, and no missionary concerning whom the missionaries of Tientsin speak with greater devotion and love than the lone American Board missionary who had tried to do so much more than any one man could do in all these years. Tientsin is the greatest and the richest city of all North China. It is growing by leaps and bounds. The opportunities for city mission work are limitless. Its country field has been consolidated by exchange with other missions and is to be increased, probably, by the addition of the Peking Southern field, which is so much more conveniently located for Tientsin than for Peking. Unfortunately, the Hsiku

site, chosen as the best possible location for city work available at the time, turned out a bitter disappointment. I quote from letters from Dr. Wilder and Mr. McCann: "The reasons for moving to Hsiku were throughly well considered at the time by Dr. Stanley, Mr. McCann and Dr. Ament and at that time in was (seemed to be) a strategic center. It was a center of several villages of permanent residents. It was near an exceedingly busy bussiness street. This was also the great highway to Peking. The growth of Tientsin was at that time tending along this road to the North. The only railroad station at Tientsin was then the East Station (on the Peking-Mukden line). The indications were that the spur just built to Hsiku would be continued across the river and that the second Tientsin station (also on the Peking-Mukden line) was to be near the great highway to Peking at that point. A railroad line was already surveyed ~~to~~ from Paotingfu to terminate at a point between Hsiku and the Pei Yang University nearby. (This Paotingfu-Tientsin lines was never built). At that time it was supposed that the main Pukow station (terminus of the Tientsin-Pukow line) would either be in the region of Hsiku or at the south of the city. The Methodists simultaneously secured property in the South suburb and, if I am not mistaken, they reckoned on the development of that section with the erection of the Pukow station near to them. Their purchase was somewhat later than ours. It has been almost as great a disappointment to them as ours has been to us. The whole situation was fully canvassed. Dr. Ament was invited down to look over the situation before the purchase was made and also Dr. Sheffield. What is now Hopei (the great district in which the Independent Church, the Methodists and we should like to work side by side) was a wilderness of graves with no road thru it leading anywhere. The indications were that the development which

has now taken place along the highway to the station (the second station on the Peking-Mukden line which was actually built not at Hsiku but at the eastern end of the Hopei district) would take place ~~but~~ toward the station to be made near Hsiku.

"The new Central Station was located where it now is (in Hopei) and Yüan Shih K'ai laid out the great avenue now leading to it, forbidding any land to be sold to foreigners. That was, however, immaterial to us, as we were already located at Hsiku. This Hopei development, due to the station and the great street, has left Hsiku at one side, difficult of access from the railroad stations; the Paotingfu-Tientsin line was never built and the Pukow railroad station was located at a considerable distance away from Hsiku, disappointing both the Methodists and ourselves. If the macadamized road from Peking to T'ungchou is extended to Tientsin, it will not follow the former great road thru Hsiku but will go nearer to the railway on the other side of the river and Pei Yang University. This still further isolates Hsiku from modern movements."(End of quotation.)

At present there is the new and populous district of Hopei unoccupied by any mission but of an extent sufficient to warrant the occupying of the field by at least three missions, without any infringement upon each other's activities. The population is an educated, well-to-do, capable population. It will be easy to maintain churches and schools if once they are won to the church. The Christian Union in Tientsin has extended to our Mission cordial permission to begin work in that district. They have been a little more reluctant to extend similar permission to the Methodist Mission to work east of us. The urge toward an independent Chinese church, with no mission connections, is stronger in Tientsin than anywhere else in North China. I think this is partly due to the fostering care of Mr.

Ewing of our Mission. In a day before cooperation of Chinese and foreigners w in mission matters was the rule, he encouraged independence as the best method of fostering the development of the Chinese church. Perhaps I ascribe too much responsibility to him in that connection. At any rate the Tientsin Independent Church (the most vital church in Tientsin) now occupies the ~~pres~~ premises which were the center of American Board work within the wall of the original city of Tientsin, and the fact that our Mission did so much to assist in the founding of that strong independent church has bound it to us by close ties, strengthened by the happy relations which we have maintained with it since. They are eager that we should use the money which they have just paid us for our old chapel premises within the city wall for the establishment of a new preaching center somewhere in Tientsin. They themselves wish to establish a church in the Hopei district but would be very glad to have us for neighbors, perhaps, as someone has said, because they feel that we are likely to do anything they want us to do! Tientsin as a mission field has been immensely more responsive to effort in the past few years than formerly and there seems to be every reason to believe that, if we could move into that splendid section of the growing city known as Hopei, and if we could have the staff which we are asking of the Board and which seems almost within our grasp, and if we could have the increased income for general work which is requested of the Board in this year's estimates, city evangelistic work in Tientsin could be done with no less notable success than in the neighboring city of Peking. I was a member of two committees appointed to canvass the situation in Tientsin, and may here report that the judgment expressed above and the votes passed by this year's district meeting are based upon careful investigation of actual conditions

in Tientsin in other missions and churches, and upon many interviews with both missionaries and Chinese. The situation is a challenge which appeals to us very strongly, because it is an opportunity for a group of young men, after having received, most of them (Stanley, Chandler, and, in less degree, Ballou), sufficient training to have sound opinion about the methods whereby a station should be established, to begin almost de novo a splendid piece of work, under exceptionally happy auspices. This is not the place in which to give a detailed description of the things that the members of the Tientsin station plan, with the hearty approval of the District, to do. But it is the place to indicate the need of an addition to our income to enable us to maintain a preaching center, with schools, in the district which the Christian Union of Tientsin has allotted to us. Details of the financial transactions involved in the transfer of some of our activities, the sale of part of the old property (leaving enough for church and schools at Hsiku), and the purchase of new premises will be presented carefully to the Board by the Tientsin station and members of the Mission Property Committee, while Mr. Chandler and I have been requested to convey to the Board detailed information concerning the plans by word of mouth. The opportunity in Tientsin city, tho of a wholly different sort from the appeal of that great Paotingfu country field, equally stirs one's blood. Of late, also, there have been in the unresponsive, dormant Tientsin country field stirrings of life of which Mr. Chandler will have written you. And to Tientsin station go, also, in all probability, inthe near future, half of the most promising churches of the Peking country field, ill-equipped and needy but with real vitality. ~~and life~~. With their accession, Tientsin has a large and promising country field, as well as a notable city opportunity.

§ 16. Peking.

I am placed in a somewhat difficult position when it comes to writing of the Peking field, because Peking city evangelistic work is my own work, and it seems to me in some ways the most strategic piece of work in all China. When one understands how the influence of Peking communicates itself thru the country one can understand how the winning of the city of Peking to Christianity would aid in the winning of China. And only those who have followed the development of evangelistic work in the city of Peking in the last seven years know how that work is, at the same time, exceedingly difficult and exceedingly fruitful. I have sent to Dr. Strong a little description of the equipment of the five great missions of Peking for evangelistic work, in men and in money. Mr. Eddy and his party have left Peking after the most carefully conducted evangelistic campaign that I have ever known, in which more than 900 young men, many of whom had studied in Bible classes for years, a majority of them being students, determined not merely to investigate the Christian religion but actually to enter the Christian church; one-third of these decisions were made in our own great church in the center of the city. The difficulties of a year ago in that church may have been healed, tho we still lack a pastor around whom the church may rally. No church in Peking has a more splendid body of laymen, as deacons. Strong young men from the Y.M.C.A. have throwing themselves into the work of the church. Students from the Peking University are attending in ever increasing number. Men of family and of real worth are being won. A week ago today a 50 men of the Army and Navy Boards gathered together in the little North Church, to a meeting all their own. They had proposed four fundamental topics concerning the Christian religion for discussion and they and 50 other men spent two hours ina most eager and earnest

inquiry into the truth of the Christian faith. This is but a sample of the spirit of unrest and of seeking which is abroad. With one-half the staff of evangelistic workers which the Methodist Mission is able to ~~ea~~ command in Peking and with one-half of the material equipment of the Presbyterian Mission, we could turn this whole section of the city upside down. The added request for general work appropriation for Peking is a very small portion of what we could use fruitfully at once without the slightest check to the impulse of giving which is increasing in the churches of our Mission.

Just at this point I have heard the glorious news of the action of the Board ~~in-giving~~ undertaking to maintain the 2:1 rate of exchange on the Peking general work appropriation of $2,400, both for 1917 and for 1918. I do not need to await a formal vote by the station before conveying to you its thanks. Your action enables me to go on a holiday with a light heart, takes a heavy burden from Mr. Stelle's shoulders, and enables the whole station to go forward with boundless hope.

§ 17. T'unghsien.

For T'unghsien we are venturing to ask but little more than we have asked before, in view of the fact that our T'unghsien city work is not comparable in its need with that of Peking and Tientsin nor even with that of Paotingfu, and in view of the fact that the T'unghsien country field is smaller ~~if compared with~~ than that of either Paotingfu or Tientsin. We ask less for T'unghsien not because there is no need to expand the work in T'unghsien and not because ~~in the work there is~~ rich encouragement is lacking, but because the field is smaller, the resources in specials are greater and it seems that other stations should first be developed until the work of all four stations forms part of a well-balanced whole.

Section IV.

Requests for Equipment in Land and Buildings for Evangelistic and Educational Work.

As I proceed to discuss the table of requests for added equipment for the District (Table IV), I realize that the Board will feel even more strongly tempted than after viewing the general work estimates to feel that these figures are an exercise of our capacity for arithmetic, rather than a statement of the exact needs of the Mission. Round numbers such as occur in the table are of themselves suspicious. The regularity of the division between Paotingfu, Tientsin and Peking-T'unghsien must seem far fetched. It will look as if these large figures had been first determined upon and the details that are being sent in from each station worked out later. But in reality this table is a table of real and of modest needs, and regularity has been achieved by cutting down very rigidly requests which have been carefully worked out in the various stations of late years, not by expanding them. The sum requested for Peking, for example, is far less than called for by votes carefully discussed and passed in the Peking station. It is preposterous to ask Paotingfu to equip the county-seats of their country field, in even the most meagre fashion, with any such sum as has been indicated inthis table. If, in addition to the complete resources of the Tientsin Property Fund, the sale of a portion of the property at Hsiku, and a possible grant of a new residence for one of the new missionary families, the Tientsin station is able to equip modestly, for aggressive work, the centers of their country field and to make a reasonable beginning in Hopei by the expenditure of the sum here requested, it will be an achievement of unusually careful planning and rigorous self-denial. The

sums requested for T'unghsien would be little more than enough to equip the city work and purchase property in stations where we have long been paying rent.

Since, then, it was necessary to ask so much less than the situation in each station seemed to call for, some principle of division between the various stations had to be found, and, in the main, the principle which commended itself to us was, as I have said, that just as in the distribution of the missionary force, and in the division of the general work funds for station evangelistic, and educational work, so also in equipment the Paotingfu, Tientsin and Peking-T'unghsien field should rank as equal, the third, remember, receiving one more missionary than the others and slightly greater funds. Rigorous pruning of the figures has enabled us to reduce them to those of this table. It is certain that the figures will seem large to the Board. It is equally certain that they are inadequate for equipping the Mission in Chihli Province for the serious task of evangelizing the section of the province which has been committed to our charge.

About the large request which is made of the Board in this table, the following remarks may be made:-

1) Though these sums, as I have explained, are far from representing any but the most essential equipment for our work, yet they are intended to be to the Board an expression of total requests which we propose to make. Instead of presenting to the Board a list increasing each year quite irrespective of the items which the Board writes off through appropriations or special grants, we have presented a total. Each appropriation or special grant will diminish by that much the items on the annual table of requests for equipment till it disappears.

2) Each station will present to the Board a full description of its own carefully itemized list, indicating the relative importance of its requests. In making appropriations we are sure the Board will maintain a just proportion between the stations, as it has always done.

3) The table is not intended as a far-off dream for the distant future; it is equipment which we want now. Yet we trust the Board will not regard the careful preparation of the table at this moment as being out of harmony with the spirit of the expressed wish of the Board that, under present conditions of exchange, purchase of property and building operations should be reduced to a minimum. Our request is before the Board. From our point of view it is urgent. And certainly equipment cannot entirely wait for an improving exchange. But the Board knows these facts as well as we do and we shall await patiently the Board's own time for the granting of the items, contained in the lists to be presented to the Board by the stations.

4) The Board is asked to be patient with inaccuracies in making estimates for some of theitems. It is practically impossible in China to know the value of real-estate until you are prepared to buy. The only way in which a property deal can be carried ~~eu~~ on in China is as follows:- A man offers you a piece of property. You inquire his price. He tells you a price which everybody knows is larger than the price at which he will sell, but there is absolutely no rule of thumb by which you can know by how great a percentage the price he asks exceeds the price at which he will sell. The only way in which you can discover the actual selling-price is by offering a price in return. The difficulty in the situation lies in this, that, if you name a figure which the owner accepts, it is

incumbent upon you, in accordance with all laws of honorable business practice in China, to buy. You cannot say, "I will simply inquire about this and make a purely speculative offer", if you have no money and are unprepared to carrey the deal through. It is, therefore, impossible to tell the Board in advance precisely what any piece of property will cost. Unless the money is in hand, you cannot determine the price. The sums presented by the stations are the best guesses they can make.

5) One great service which the itemized tables, approved by the District, renders us is in the soliciting of special grants which the Board sometimes permits, but never without such authorization by the Mission.

Very respectfully submitted,

Murray S. Frame

Peking

April 23, 1918.

JUN 7 1918

American Board Mission, Peking, China,
May 4, 1918.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I'm sorry for any trouble occasioned you by my cable to the Missionary Education Movement! Their cable message to me, asking a reply by the same means, was sighed by Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith. I asked Mr. Porter, as Mission Secretary, to convey my answer to Dr. Smith. He attempted to cable directly to the Board's New York office, but the message was returned undelivered. He thereupon cabled the Boston office, asking that the message be retransmitted to the New York Office -- at least that was the idea he wanted to convey!

Let me thank you heartily for your very kind offices in recommending me for one of the missionary fellowships at Union. I'll tell you some day exactly what I plan to do there, if you care to know.

Will you be so kind as to hand over to the proper person the following information concerning our movements as we go on furlough. In the hope of being able to arrange a week's visit in Honolulu before the church breaks up for the summer in the middle of June, we secured the permission of the station to leave by the middle of May. The taking off of two of the Empress liners has destroyed the last vestige of our already fast fading hope that it would be possible to stop off and secure passage by another boat within any reasonable length of time. Or perhaps I should say there remains only one chance in a thousand. It was impossible, after this fact became apparent, to change our sailing to a later date. We therefore leave Tientsin on May 20, by the Santo Maru, for Kobe, and sail from Yokohama by the Korea Maru on June 3, arriving in San Francisco about June 19. Mail sent in care of Dr. J.K.Browne would reach us there up to July 4. After that our address will be c/o Mrs. Charles E. Carey, Sequanota, Charlevoix, Michigan, till the end of August, at which time we shall proceed to Holden, Mass., where we shall spend September.

I should be very glad, at some time during the year, if the Board so desires, to visit, preferably with Mrs. Frame, Dr. Gladden's church in Columbus, the Pilgrim church in Cleveland, and the First Church of Peoria. The Columbus church has recently delighted us with a brisk and friendly correspondence, and with a gift of $550.00 for work in Peking. The Pilgrim church pays the Wilders' salary, but has taken little interest in Peking for a long time. Before Brownlee, the new associate pastor, left Columbus, he became very enthusiastic about the Peking work, and I have continued to correspond with him since he went to Cleveland, where he is eager to revive the interest of the church in the work here. Peoria has contributed to the Tungchou work. They haven't answered my letters recently, and perhaps a visit would be unwise. But should an

invitation be forthcoming I think we could revivify their interest.

If you have in mind certain proposals about which I have written to the Board, ad nauseam I fear, you will be interested to know that the little churches of the Southern Peking Field are favorably disposed toward the proposed transfer to Tientsin. And this morning you could have knocked me down with a feather when I saw a courteous letter, prepared by the Tungchou Station Association, proposing of its own free will amalgamation with the Peking Station Association!

Very cordially yours,

Murray S. Frame

Dunlop Smith

Dunlop Smith Room

EC'D JUN 18 1918

American Board Mission, Peking, China,

April 27, 1918.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I'm sending you, under another cover, the annual screed on the needs of the mission -- Chihli District.

Mrs. Frame tells me it is so long no one will ever read it! Therefore, lest you fail to extract from the middle thereof the glowing thanks of the Peking Station for the un-dreamt-of liberality of the Board in granting us the relief of the 2:1 rate on the Peking appropriation of $2400. not only for 1918 but also for 1917, I convey it to you in this form, which I trust is brief enough to secure perusal. We cannot tell the Board adequately what we think of it without dropping into slang phrases -- which the Board would not understand.

Sincerely yours,

Murray S. Frame

Answ.

April 27, 1915

Woman's Board of Missions
704 Congregational House, Boston.

Stuck in the mud,
"Fragrant River", China,
March 13, 1914.

Dear Girls,-

It isn't a joke,——it's a boggy fact ! A black, miry, sticky fact ! Only don't picture your "little lady in the black bunnit" perched on one foot in a swamp, madly waving her black shawl for help, with one hand, and describing her sensations to you with the other ! "Black bunnit", indeed ! I'm wearing some fetching pink and lavender flowers in my hair, and a perfectly good blue Chinese garment. As for being stuck in the mud, I am that, but so is the whole city of us being kept from our desired journeyings by miles of roadless black mud and water reaching across the plain, and all because it snowed heavily yesterday, and cruelly proceeded to melt. So instead of starting for home today, as I had planned, I am sitting disconsolately crosslegged on a cold brick kang, wishing that missionary boards provided airships for touring. Think of the bumps they would save ! And never again would we be ignominiously reduced to being mere "sticks-in-the-mud".

Why, tonight some of our Chinese college boys were coming in for a good time and getting acquainted, and to-morrow guests from Peking were to come, not to mention the second in our series of lectures for the city women. I was going to write you a letter all about the crowds of gorgeous ladies, with the quaintly-capped children and the officious waiting-women, and how fascinated they were with Mrs. Stelle's description of the ideals and methods of the "child-gardens" we are hoping to start in Tungchou soon; and how pleased they were with the three motion songs we had trained some cunning kiddies to go through. You would like to have heard, wouldn't you ? And instead of that, the others will have to arrange the details, and offer tea and polite remarks to our honorable guests, while I remain meekly stuck in a soft deep mud which denies a road to man, beast or cart. I only hope that Tungchou has been sufficiently generously treated to mud, so that they will understand why I drop my little duties so casually upon their shoulders, with never a word. As to what Mr. Frame's feelings may be ——— !

I've never written you a letter on a kang, or surrounded by miles of mud before, have I ? Always afterwards. I trust the letter will not be sticky or hard by reason of this ! It's much more likely to acquire what Mr. Frame and I call a "village smell", a curious and indescribable mixture of cornstalk fuel smoke, our Chinese friends' wadded clothes, and food-smells galore, chiefly unnameable, but with a strong flavor of onions, garlic, and sesame oil. I am living in the village schoolroom, you see, and the after-fumes of our odorous supper still haunt the air. It is not a smell you would meet on Beacon Street. (Come to think of it, I'm not sure you would be willing to recognize <u>me</u> on Beacon Street, either. I'd better save my black "bunnit")

Well, I might not suit Beacon Street, but my Fragrant River friends seemed to have no misgivings about being glad to see me when I arrived three days ago. The next day Miss Li, the school-teacher, who happens to be one of my old

pupils, and I, went to three villages, to be enthusiastically dragged out of the cart by our friends in each place, and bowed (not to say politely but firmly pushed) to the honorable seats on the inner side of the kang, and be presented with bowls of tea and many beaming questions. Besides our old acquaintances we met hosts of strangers,—how well I've come to know that quizzical look on the faces of those who are daringly seeing a foreigner for the first time ! There is a good deal in that look, and not all flattering. But they listened intently enough. Miss Li quite enthralled them by a vivid account of how she came to go to school, though her mother wept and feared she had lost her forever. "Why", she would say, pointing to her trim, unbound foot in its dainty embroidered satin shoe, "my feet used to be as tiny as yours are". Here she would make a dramatic pause, while the awestruck roomful craned their necks. And because her feet had been bound, and she had burned incense before the kitchen god, and smeared his lips with sticky candy so that he would only report nice things to "The Old Man of the Sky", the story she had to tell of how the truth came to her, held them spellbound. Or was it her clean, bright capable self ? I wondered as I watched the picture,—(for it <u>was</u> a picture) if the tremendous contrast between her training and theirs,— between her clear skin, her clean, pretty clothes, and their unkempt, soiled, toilworn appearance,—was visible to their wistful eyes, or only in a vague, blurred sense of difference. Well, back we went to the little chapel at last, to find more tea and more women waiting.

The next day, which I had expected would be my last in Fragrant River, began with a little feast at the home of an old scholar of mine, with a choice selected variety of staring feminine relatives to whom I was expected to preach the doctrine between mouthfuls. That was rather a mercy, too, for I was not keen on taking any more mouthfuls than necessary, for I had seen the food prepared, alas ! Every few moments the old grandmother would whisper heart-sickening details of the last night's quarrel between her son and his wife, when he had wielded a huge chopping-knife, and she had threatened to jump down the well. You can understand why it was a difficult atmosphere in which to try to press the claims of a love that protects and forgives, but when I asked the man to pray, it seemed as if he were truly a little sorry.

I was not unwilling to come home, when it began to rain, to examine the day-school. <u>That</u> was jolly. But by the time we were through, there was such a blizzard raging I could not go to any villages. To-day the snow has so covered the ruts that stand for roads, I could not go home. So we struggled over to Bridge Village in the cart, and there I spent the day, trying to forget the disappointment at not getting home tonight. It makes an astonishing difference, you know, whether you are a "single lady" or a —double one,—as to the importance of going home. Mr. Frame could not get away from his college classes this time, and as it seemed rather necessary for someone to come out here, I heroically came alone,—and am rewarded by getting stuck in the mud !

I had a lovely time at Bridge Village, truly, though again I had to eat some food that —— never mind ! They wanted to do me honor. Such crowds came that my tongue had continuous exercise for hours on end, but among them were some such intelligent, responsive hearts that I didn't mind getting a

headache. There was one ridiculous old lady with mirthful eyes who wriggled up very close and simply gloated over my queernesses. Everything she could not touch, she asked about. Once, right in the middle of my telling of the sad adventures of the prodigal son, when the audience seemed quite rapt in their attention, she suddenly demanded, "And do you have pigs in America ?" I found it hard to persuade her to allow me to go back to the school, so great was her thirst for knowledge on a range of topics that would make you shriek with laughter.

So here I am writing to you. You may hear more tomorrow, for they assure me it will be quite impossible to get away, so I shall make some more calls in the morning.

Tungchou, March 17. I'm not stuck in the mud any more ! I did make some calls that morning, but the carter and I decided to make a start homeward at any rate in spite of the horrorstruck exclamations of our solicitous Fragrant River friends. We only got as far as Western Market, the first day, to be sure, but if you could have seen the roads ! There was a woman's station-class in session there, and they were pleased enough to have me spend the evening and teach them some hymns. Such warblings ! A phonographic record would be worth your hearing.

The next day, bright and early, we started on the last stage. Halfway out I met a messenger sent by Mr. Frame, who for two days had come out to meet me, and when I finally arrived in the compound it was to find my prolonged absence had caused some anxiety. The nice old Bible woman assured me they had prayed for me in their little daily meeting. The lecture I was planning to tell you about was a grand success. Never mind. The people in Fragrant River were glad I was stuck in their mud ! Only Mr. Frame declares that I shall not have a chance again to get stuck in the mud by myself.

What an absurb letter this is ! But it could not be just like a comfortable, dry, stay-at-home letter, could it ? Wait till next time. It was China mud, anyway, and you know what China means to me. So, in spite of the mud, I am

Very happily yours,

Alice Browne Frame.

Mabel Grange Frame

Mar. 13 - 1914

Woman's Board of Missions
704 Congregational House, Boston.

Tungchou, China, Apr.8,1915.

Dear girls,-

Once upon a time there was a college missionary (not that she was much of a missionary, but the college back of her was one to be proud of), who went cheerfully off to China, all by herself, and worked away seven happy years, learning a great deal, and teaching all sorts of things she knew and didn't know to mischievous, black-haired girls, and making bumpy, indigestible trips into a staring, but hospitable country-side,—all the time thinking of the girls in that dearest college, and of all who had sent her out in their place. And then came her furlough, a blissful, breathless year in America, when she visited the old campus again, and the girls. I was not disappointed, for the same college spirit and loyalty made of it the same beloved place, even though the faces were different. Then back she came to China once more,-still a happy college missionary,-but this time she came with a man who thought that college missionaries were all very well, but that they needed taking care of, and he was quite determined to look after this particular one for the rest of her life. And to the home that they made under the gray south wall of a gray old Chinese city came the Littlest Missionary, with big, dark eyes and no hair to speak of. In fact, she was very tiny, indeed, but her influence began to reach even outside her own home into the Chinese homes about it. Her mother used to hear scraps of conversation like this, when Chinese friends came in to see the Littlest Missionary,--and they came very often!

"Do you suppose it is safe to keep the baby as clean as that? And to think of all the time her mother spends bathing her! The foreigners all do. And it's queer but their children don't seem to get sick the way ours do,-- and they smell so nice! I wonder now if I bathed my baby,---" remarked one fascinated spectator of the Littlest Missionary's daily bath. We heard later that she was experimenting with putting her unfinished sentence into operation.

"Well, how does Mr. Frame like having just a girl?" one visitor asked the funny old Chinese nurse while her mother was putting the Littlest Missionary to bed. "Like it? My! said the nurse impressively, "He actually loves that child! Do you know when he comes back from a country trip, one of the first things he does is to run up to her room and look at her in her basket. He pets her as much as if she were a boy!" Stunned and open-mouthed silence on the part of the questioner. Then a minute later, "Yes, I've heard that the Christians try to like their girls as well as their boys. But did you hear of that family over in the village where the baby that came was a girl, pretty and strong little thing, too, and the father is so furious that he won't let the mother give it enough to eat or wear, and it just lies, half-covered, crying, on a cold corner of the kang? One day the mother came in just in time to shriek for the neighbors to come and stop him from choking it to death!" I shuddered, and cuddled little Frances closer. What a cruel world for little girls, except where the Christ Child has come!

"Well, what do you think?" burst out one frequent visitor with a giggle, "The children's father (it is the custom to refer to one's husband as the child's father, or to a wife as so and so's mother), said to me yesterday, 'What under the sun are you loving and petting the baby like that for?' and I said, 'Why that is the way Mrs. Frame loves her baby, and I thought I'd try it on mine, and it likes it!!"

I can't repeat all of it, but you see there is already more love and cleanliness in one corner of the world because the Littlest Missionary came into it. As for the radiance her smiles bring to her own home, not even the Chinese language has characters enough to express it. Every baby is lovable, but in the end none is quite so satisfying as one's very own. Besides one only gets such tantalizing little shares of other people's darlings. Its mother or nurse is always hovering around, waiting to rescue it from your loving if clumsy arms, but you can cuddle your own to your heart's content. (Dear me! I wonder if I hover around grudgingly in the background, too, when other people insist on holding Frances!)

Somehow her little dimpled, fumbling hands mysteriously draw all mothers and children closer. Even our two new kindergartens are more fascinating. I feel better acquainted with the nearer, named by a scholar The Stimulating Elegance Tender Youth Garden. It gathers in a square room still known as the Meeting House, because years ago the little Christian remnant left by the Boxers used to worship there until the church was built. But no sad shadows of any sort are visible at ten o'clock of a morning, when with a skip and two jumps the little boys and girls come racing ahead of their more sedate escorts, up to the quaint, high Chinese threshold. The pretty young teacher herself, one of our Tungchou graduates before she studied at the Bridgman Academy in Peking, and at the Kindergarten Training School, always comes to school the center of a swiftly-moving, brightly-dressed group of chattering children, eager to begin the day's play. The little plump, yellow hands flutter just as airily at their games as do the white ones at home, and how the black eyes sparkle! It is interesting, too, to watch the changing expressions,—sometimes bewildered, but always pleased,—that cross the faces of escorts, whether it be a college professor, or a mumbling old waiting-woman, as they watch the games and occupations. They seem to have the sense that it is a school, but it is so startlingly different from any stiff Confucian ideal on which they have grown up. At Christmas time the kiddies sang two little songs at the church celebration, and simply took everyone by storm, Confucian scholars and all.

Only the other day I noticed a new friendliness in the eyes of the strange women with whom I was exchanging polite remarks over the inevitable cups of tea before the woman's lecture. We talked about our children, of course, and I could see a faint pity that they all felt because mine was only a girl,—while I pitied them because they pitied me! But we spoke very frankly and cordially, for they seemed to feel that I, too, had entered the sisterhood of mothers, and we had much in common.

I never dreamed how interested everyone would be in the coming of the Littlest Missionary. Giggling groups of school-girls will stop her carriage on the walk, or come with shy bows to the door, and ask if they may please see Mrs. Frame's baby? You would smile to see the dear, fat old Bible-women, when

they come each Saturday morning to report their week's work and plan for temple fairs or other touring, as they try to tread lightly when they lumber softly around the Littlest Missionary's basket, to see "how plump she is now." Even the dignified class of college boys who come Sunday afternoons evidently wished to show their interest, and had asked one tall lad to be their spokesman, for they stood solemnly around while he said, in his slow English, "We will congratulate you because you have added a person." Which curious census-flavored remark was only the literal translation of the usual Chinese phrase.

So on the whole it has been a quiet winter, because I cannot get very far away from that blue and white basket where lies the very small "person" whom I have"added". However there have been a good many little odd jobs to do near home, like teaching a small special class of college boys in history, making the business arrangements for the classes of women who have studied, a month at a time, in a muttering, intent crowd on the big kang in the station-class room, supervising the Bible women's work in the city and villages, and working on our joint Chinese-foreign Evangelistic Committee which has charge of all the preaching work in our Tungchou field. One very pleasant little job was opening the delightful Christmas box which you girls sent out to us. Mr. Frame was scandalously proud of his share in it!

You told me you used always to think of me as "Alice Browne" and then you were willing to add a "Frame"; now won't you adopt that Chinese custom at which I used to poke fun, and now seems to have such a happy significance,---of always speaking of the children first, and think of me as "Little Frances' mother",

Alice Browne Frame.

Tsingchau

Nov. 8-1915

C'D JUN 6 1914

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Woman's Board of Missions
704 Congregational House, Boston.

Tungchou, via Peking, China, via Siberia,
April 29, 1914.

Dear girls,-

I promised you a perfectly dry letter this time, didn't I ? Only it is a bit difficult, when it is a glorious spring day, and fragrant wistaria blossoms are trying to climb in at the windows, and the willows are all pale green, and the coolie is watering the garden, and every growing thing is full of sap ! If I will not mention rain or mud, let's call it dry enough !

Speaking of dryness,--- did you ever hear of "dry sisters" ? I am one, this minute, let me tell you, and have been for three weeks, though I must say I feel as juicy as ever I did, really. The Chinese have an age-old custom, when they have decided they like someone very much indeed, and would like to be related, of immediately manufacturing the desired relationship out of hand, and calling it "dry", i. e. not by blood. The new relationship is inaugurated with many a rite and ceremony, and is really considered as almost the same as the genuine article. Two women whom I met at one of our extension meetings, (did I write you about the weekly meetings the Chinese Christian women and we are holding in different parts of the city, in a special effort to reach the unreached ?) fell upon me one day, and with united breath declared they must should and would be my "dry sisters". So "dry sisters" we have been ever since despite my modest protestations. Would you like to know what it involves ? Many calls of Oriental length(I have been shockingly delinquent); presents to me, cakes and fruit, also a pair of truly gorgeous rings, set with huge tourmalines, which were slipped simultaneously upon my astonished hands by a "dry sister" and a "dry mother" (all my new sister's relatives become mine, of course, "thrown in" as it were), at a feast where they welcomed me into the family; and any amount of affectionate talk and ceremonious exchange of courtesies, though they did kindly allow me to omit the kowtows with which I should have greeted my "dry mother" !

One little task that has fallen to my lot lately is not in the least dry, and that is making proposals of matrimony to some of the school-girls ! It is great fun to watch how they take it, while outwardly I try to look as gently sad as etiquette demands I should on being irrevocably obliged to mention such a subject to a girl. So far, I've not met with a single refusal. The big, red betrothel cards for one couple have already been exchanged, since the fair maiden's mother took tea, (by appointment !) at his house, and the college youth in his best, sauntered casually by at a distance, and met the maternal approval. This same favored youth, by the way, was one of several to whom I had the pleasure of distributing prizes at a local athletic meet not so very long ago. All the Girls' School were there,--and you may draw any romantic conclusions you like.

We are planning to celebrate Children's Sunday very soon, and I have been translating songs and recitations for them. I wish you could all come, for the kiddies look so dear,--clean and dimpled and fat.

Woman's Board of Missions
704 Congregational House, Boston.

Hangchow, via Peking, China, via Siberia,
April 29, 1914.

Dear girls,—

I received you a perfectly dry letter this time, didn't I? Only it is a bit difficult, when it is a glorious spring day, and fragrant wisteria blossoms are trying to climb in at the window, and the willows are all pale green, and the coolie is watering the garden, and every growing thing is full of sap! If I will not mention rain or mud, Iota will call it dry enough!

Speaking of dryness,—did you ever hear of "dry airplanes"? I am sure this minute, let me tell you, man does have power over water, though I must say I feel as jolly as ever I did, really. The Chinese have an age-old custom, when they have decided they like someone very much indeed, and would like to be related, or immediately manufacturing the desired relationship out of hand, and calling it "dry", i. e., not by blood. The new relationship is inaugurated with many a rite and ceremony, and is really considered as almost the same as the genuine article. Two women where I met at one of our extension meetings, (did I write you about the weekly meetings the Chinese Christian women and we are holding in different parts of the city, in a special effort to reach the unreached?) fell upon me one day, and with united breath declared they must adopt and would be my "dry sisters". So "dry sisters" we have been ever since despite my modest protestations. Would you like to know what it involves? Many calls at Oriental length! I have been shockingly delinquent; presents to me, cakes and fruit, also a pair of truly gorgeous vases, set with huge tourmalines, which were slipped surreptitiously upon my astonished hands by a "dry sister" and a "dry mother" (all my new sister's relatives become mine, of course, "thrown in" as it were), at a feast where they welcomed me into the family; and any amount of affectionate talk and ceremonious exchange of courtesies, though they did kindly allow me to cast the kowtows with which I should have greeted my "dry mother"!

One little task that was taken to my lot in the feast day, and that is wedding presents or wedding to some of the school-girls I it is great fun to watch how they take it, while outwardly I try to look as gently sad as etiquette demands I should on being forcefully obliged to mention such a subject to a girl. So far, I've not met with a single refusal. The big, red betrothal cards for one couple have already been exchanged, since the fair maiden's mother took ten, (by appointment!) at a distance, and met the maternal youth in his best, accompanied casually by at a distance, and met the maternal approval. This same favored youth, by the way, was one of several to whom I had the pleasure of distributing prizes as a local athletic meet not so very long ago. All the Girls' School were there,—and you may draw any romantic conclusions you like.

We are planning to celebrate Children's Sunday very soon, and I have been translating songs and recitations for them. I wish you could all come, for the kiddies look so dear,—clean and dimpled and fat.

We have had another woman's lecture since the one I missed, (when I was stuck in the — you know !) and it was the greatest success of all. The big audience looked very curious over the tables full of kettles, bowls and pans that stood at one side of the platform, and when, after a little music, Mrs. Ingram told them how to take care of a tiny new baby, and Chinese woman at her side demonstrated with a huge rag doll, their attention was rapt. Then Mrs. Corbett and a Chinese friend had a delightful and most instructive dialogue, during which Mrs. Corbett showed how to bathe the baby, answering, meanwhile, the leading questions which the Chinese lady was asking her, as to why, and how, and how not. We could hardly keep the enthusiastic audience in their seats. Then Mrs. Porter and her Chinese friend took the platform, and in much the same vivid way talked and demonstrated how artificial feeding could be managed in a cleanly fashion, even in a tiny Chinese house. They all made a point of using entirely Chinese materials and utensils, so that not a woman in the audience could feel it was beyond her power to follow their hygienic and antiseptic example. Well I wish you could have seen how fascinated they were ! We heard them talking it over on their way home and ever since as well, and it has furnished material to the Bible women for endless suggestions in the homes they visit. Now what shall we have next ?

I have seen Carolyn Sewall several times lately, and she passes on to me every precious morsel of news from college. I hope you received the letter I wrote you on receiving that splendid Christmas box,—how the chocolates arrived in fine condition, but melted rapidly thereafter. The thermos bottle aside from the tours it has made, went clear to the top of Pan Shan, a sacred mountain where we spent a few Easter holidays, and there became the object of great admiration and wonder on the part of an old Buddhist priest. The lovely table-linen we are much enjoying using. So we are always remembering you, you see, and thanking you,- and I am so glad that I am still

Your very own missionary,

Alice Browne Frame.

Tsing Chow.

April 29, 1914.

REC'D SEP 17 19

Personal

Pitcairn, China
July 25, 1918.

My dear Dr. Shong.-

Your very kind and friendly letter, written upon receiving the two cables, has made me realize afresh how much Dr. Frame meant to many people. And though I know he is serving royally the Kingdom of which the Lord to preach and talk, in some other field, it has brought to me a desolating sense of the unimportance of our work here and both China-wide and world-wide, that Christ should take upon Him to take upon Him, when he was so thoroughly

needed. Our work, of which we talked and prayed and worked together, was so much the biggest thing in our lives, - and to make him feel that it has been slighted, - it takes the zest out. I suppose it is the soreness of one's heart that questions. Under it all I know that he is more interested than ever in the growing and development of every separate line in which he was so enthusiastically and devotedly working. So the part I can do must go on, for I feel I am his representative now, though without his gifts or powers. I hope the Board will approve of

my decision to remain out here one or two more years before going on furlough. I could not bear to go alone on the journey where every stage we had planned so happily together, nor would it have been easy with Rosamund so small. Also I felt the necessity of work, hard work, — and the women in work among the college girls or church members are far too few in our Peking station, so they have very gladly welcomed me. Rosamund comes first, but I should have a good deal of time for teaching in the

Mrs. Murray Frame

July 29/11

Woman's College and in some city work last fall. I am most thankful that I have strength, and the language so I can carry on. It is what makes life livable.

Every one has been most kind and considerate. I honor like mine reveals a new sense and "the communion of saints" which makes one rich for all time. Also one learns how trivial is the brotherhood, the sisterhood, of grief.

Thanking you again, and through you all our friends of the Avenue Baptist for your sympathy,

Sincerely yours,
Alice B. Fras

REC'D JAN 15 1919

Peking, China, Dec. 8, 1918.

Dear Uncle Barton,-

I have been letting Ullman write you for both of us, these past years. Since he went, I've wanted to write you, - because in so many ways you have been so close to us since our lives began to draw close together. You helped us tremendously. I wonder whether you have any idea how very grateful we have always been. I am afraid we have shared very little of our life together with you. There was always so much to be done, - and we were looking forward to the year at home, when I was hoping that the Board and my family and friends would really come to know what manner of man my husband was. We often said that our plans for furlough were quite too good to be true, - with the fellowship at Union, the lectureship there, the warm welcome from Columbus, - the speaking for the Board. Too good to be true! Just as everyone said, when Ullman was so very sick, and it seemed as if all the Christians in North China were meeting together to pray for his recovery, and all were explaining over the wonderful promise of the work he was doing and would do for China, - "Why, - God can't let him die!" And He did. And life, - and the work, - had to go on, - without him.

I don't need to write about it. You and Auntie Barton and all the other dear friends understand, - as well as you can. I am glad, too, that you un-

Rev. Barton

understand why I could not go on with our Fulbright plans, and how it seemed that to carry on the work he had so given himself to, was the only thing in the world to be done. In what ways he might be serving God in the Celestial Country, I could not know: but I was sure that his love and interest in the work here would but grow and deepen, and that he would want me to "carry on". Only a short time before he went, he remarked one day that he hoped that when we returned from Fulbright that I might manage to make more time for the college, as this Ulsan's burdens are very heavy. You know I have been teaching in the college more or less. So I know he is glad. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Lee, of the W. B. M. I., have written very cordially, asking me to take up work in the college, and Miss Miner and most of my mission friends feel, I think, that I ought to give most of my time there. None of the other teachers have been here long enough to be very well acquainted with the people or language, yet. I have always loved to teach. But on the other hand, the claims of the woman's work are pressed here very strongly by Miss Reed, who is very much worn. She is principal of the Bible woman's Training School, whose new building, (such a beautiful one!) is just finished, but has the burden of all the woman's work too. Mrs. Clement is home, and her returning is unsettled, but in any case she is not very strong and her work is limited. No one has come to take Miss Russell's place, all these years, and been in the capital, where we ought to have

a strong corps of women's workers, – all the other missions have several women, just doing this one thing – we have not a single woman to devote her time to it. It is tragic. And because Ellinor was so interested in in the men's side of the work, I felt a strong impulse to give my time to that, instead of the college, and promised Miss Reed that I would help her, part time at least, this year. I have very much enjoyed it. You know I did a good deal of "evangelistic work" in Tsingkiang. But Miss Ellinor is so overwhelmed that she is pathetically glad of my helping, and it looks as if for the present, at least, I ought to give most of my time to the college.

This winter, after Rosamond's severe illness late in the summer, we are living in a big sunny room in the Wilder house, but already two tiny rooms in a Chinese court are ready for us next the Woman's College, and we shall probably move over next spring or fall. The Woman's Board have very generously sent word that they would accept as my work any work I chose, (under the Mission's guidance, of course,) as mine.

My furlough will probably not come till 1920, – seven years since I returned to China. There is a chance of its being later, I suppose, if Miss Ellinor needs an early furlough. She has grown very old, and herself recognizes the fact that her strength is limited. Miss Crane is a woman of great power, but her acquisition of the language has been strangely slow, so that even now she uses it very haltingly. Mrs. Hall who has just come as the Presbyterian representative, is a rare personality, but she must use some time in getting back the Chinese she has forgotten during her years in America.

We enjoyed the glimpses we had of Dr. Lincoln Smith. He naturally spent most of his time in University affairs. Every one was so glad he came out.

I suppose Mr. Porter has written you of the Union Christian Normal School we are hoping to open next semester, using temporarily rooms in the Amer. Board Parish House. The idea is that the girls and boys will live in their own or other Missions, & come here for a half-day's lectures, etc., each day, returning for practice teaching under observation, etc., to their own missions. The Presbyterians have brought up Mr. Bullock, a trained Normal School man, as their representative, and he will give all his time, while the other missions can give only part time of their teachers. They asked me to give the normal course in religious education, and I suppose I must, till some one else can be found, though I am not fitted for it. We plan to take pupils who have completed the first two years of the Academy course, give them two years Technical training, and send them out to teach in primary & grammar schools. The need of such preparation has been keenly felt by all our missions, and we are splendidly supported. — Mr. Porter, incidentally, is very well as Dean of the University (college). He is naturally fitted for just such responsible positions, & is throwing himself into it with much enthusiasm and devotion. I think he will make a fine success of it. Mrs. Porter, too, is such a help in social ways that she

is a valuable asset. I think our Ellison has reason to be proud of him as one of her representatives.

Every one is so pleased over the engagement of Miss Jenney to Mr. Cross, — though I need to urge him to steal one of the nice Y. W. C. A. girls, since the Y. M. C. A. has made so many inroads on our Board. — We need a man to take up Mr. Frame's work, — and the question is — who? Mrs. Sheffield is of course praying for the Stiles to come back, but some one ought to stay in Lungkwan, — and I think most people feel that a man of a little different stamp is needed for the city work here. There has been some mention of transferring Mr. Hubbard, but of course there are many difficulties. Please do not mention this unless you hear it officially.

Miss Ireland is already in a very nervous state. When she & Mrs. Wilder go home next summer, I can't see how we are going to manage our schools. The W. B. M. I. has left us very short-handed.

But I must not ramble on. I just wanted to thank you again for your letter, and the true sympathy.

Very sincerely,

Alice B. Frame

Mrs. Murray Frame

Pahang

Dec. 8, 1918.

V

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REC'D MAY 15 1920

THE BIRCHES
PARADISE HILL
HOLDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

May 14.

Dear Uncle Barton.-

I'm no idea where you are.- But I'm hoping to run into Boston on Monday: and if you are there, I would very much appreciate it if you would save fifteen minutes if you busy

morning. If you are not there, —
advice. I'll give me a little
a too busy, — I'll understand.

Thank you so much for your
letter of welcome. There is both joy
and pain in the home-coming.

With best wishes —

Yours sincerely,

Alice B. Raine

Alice B. Raine

Woman's Board of Missions
503 Congregational House, Boston.

North China Union Women's College,
Peking, China,
October 30, 1919.

Dear Girls,-

I hope you are all having a glorious attack of that October feeling,- a simmered-down essence of the summer's fun and rest, and the elation of being a whole class ahead of last year. Do the Seniors look as regal in cap and gown as I know they really feel, and the Freshmen as proud--and scared! I'd like to see you all,-with the October mood upon you! And perhaps my wish will be coming true next year. Shall I bring Rosamond, too, and introduce her to all the Holyoke "Big Sisters", as she calls the Chinese college girls? Though a three-year-old will look rather infinitesimal beside the nine hundred (is it?) of you. I'm sure you would enjoy her quite perfect Chinese!

"October's bright blue weather" is with us, too. Out in the brilliant sunshine the farmers' families are threshing their millet and Kaffir corn, chattering cheerfully of the imminent Harvest festival and its luscious moon-cakes. The woodbine over the college gates waves crimson banners and makes me think of Mountain Day and the red and gold woods of New England. Next year, perhaps,-!

Speaking of our college gates,--they will soon welcome some very honorable guests. Next month we hope Helen Calder, '98, is going to enter, and in December we are looking forward to a visit from President Pendleton of Wellesley. It really is a very straight path from Boston to Peking, if only one keeps going long enough, and our great carved gateway stands wide open to every one of you.

A solemn little procession wound out of that gate last June, on their way to beg the President to release the arrested students. You must have seen in the newspapers, soon after I wrote you last Spring, that the thousands of students in Peking began to be tremendously agitated over certain traitorous officials who were known to have taken bribes from other nations, and over the cession of Shantung to Japan. They set on foot an ardent and systematic campaign for arousing public opinion to the crucial importance of the crisis. The men and women students each organized a Union Patriotic League of college, normal and high school students. On every street-corner one would see a little group of college boys with flags, taking turns in giving impassioned addresses to the eager, curious crowds that always gathered. Our college girls went by invitation to various courtyards where patriotic hostesses had assembled all the womenfolk in the neighborhood, and there their burning words awoke their astonished sisters to the fact that even women could help make or mar a nation.

Of course there was trouble. Such frank denunciation of disloyalty in high circles made the guilty ones bring heavy pressure to bear on the police to forcibly stop the process of enlightenment that was going on so spiritedly. Young men were arrested, and even said to be maltreated in prison. Naturally that only fanned the flame of patriotic zeal, till the young martyrs fairly courted arrest, hoping in this way to arouse the nation to China's dire peril.

Finally hundreds were in durance, and one day I discovered that an energetic committee of young women had gone a-marketing sending high hampers of fruit and food to the college men they heard were starving for their country. And at last all the girls' schools decided to march in a body to the President's great tiled gates and petition for fair and sympathetic treatment of the young patriots. In silence they marched through the streets, the blue-clad lines converging at the outer gate of the presidential palace, and there they waited for hours, until a committee of five was received in stately fashion by the First Grand Secretary, to whom they put their case. It really took a deal of courage.

You can imagine, too, that chemistry and the history of the Ming dynasty, say, did not seem as absorbing as usual. Like all other girls' schools, they worked day and night on articles to be sold in place of those of a certain nation. The faculty allowed them extra time, and how they worked! Library, recitation rooms, Y. W. C. A. room,-all became workshops, full of machines and girls working and sewing. You would see one group busily embroidering in the wisteria arbor, hemstitchers crowding the broad stone steps, cap-makers distractedly trying on their concoctions. They could hardly stop to eat. No time for Class Day! No heart for a formal Baccalaureate, or a festive Commencement Day in this time of the "Nation's Shame" as they called it. So the capped and gowned Seniors received their satin diplomas before a quiet little gathering of a couple of hundred friends. Even through the hot summer they worked, getting up entertainments to raise funds, or going with delegations of students from other cities and provinces to see the President. One committee worked strenuously to secure a plant for, and to start an industrial school for poor girls in the city, thus to give permanence to their patriotic efforts for the strengthening of their beloved country. And on Confucius' Birthday after the formal exercises that the college always holds in his honor some of us went out to the opening of their little school. The awed group of young women and girls who had enrolled stood patiently in front of a creaking improvised platform on which various honored guests poured floods of good advice and congratulations. Much more interesting to me were the rooms containing the simple machinery for weaving cloth and stockings and other things. Don't you think it is pretty fine for these women students absorbed in their own studies as they are, to try to make concrete the love for China that they have been writing and talking about? It makes those of us who are in educational work thrill with a new sense of the power that lies in these young students.

And so a part of <u>our</u> October feeling is a new gladness that we are teaching girls like these,--girls of initiative and courage and true patriotism.

Our October greetings to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Alice Browne Frame.

Mrs. Murray S. Frame

Peking

Oct. 30, 1919

MAY 14 1919

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Peking, China, April 14th., 1919.

My dear Mr. Case,-

I have been meaning to write you about an error in the records of addresses of missionaries which I think must be in your office. Last spring, when the cables about Mr. Frame went home, no notice whatever went to any of Mr. Frame's family, and most of them learned only by accident, much to their grief. So, although there may be no further need for cables to America from me, yet just for completeness, may I ask you to insert the following addresses of persons to be notified in case of any cable from me:

Mrs. Charles C. Carey, Red Oak, Iowa.

Prof. Selby Frame Vance, Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. Irving Maurer, First Church, Columbus, O.

Thanking you in advance for your trouble, I am
Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. M. P.) Alice B. Frame

Rec'd 4/21/19

Peking Apr. 14, 1919

Rev. Hubert B. Case

C. B. C. F. M.

REC'D AUG 4 1919

Alice M. Frame
Peitaiho
Jul 6, 1919.

North China Union Women's College

Peking

Peitaiho, China
July 6, 1919.

My dear Dr. Shang,—

I wish to thank you for your two letters, one forwarding a copy of Mr. Stille's very beautiful appreciation of my husband, and one a report of the memorial meetings in Columbus. Of the latter meeting I have had various reports from different angles, till I feel almost as if I had been there. I wish I could have. There is hardly any greater pleasure than hearing about the work of one's dear ones, and I know that those of you who were our most loyal and precious. I am glad too, that the meetings were from a broad basis of greater interest in the mission project as a whole.

But I am writing especially to thank you for the time and trouble you took in going down and helping

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in the meeting Sunday in which you, has particularly mentioned your masterly and inspiring sermon, which I am so glad is to be printed. And I thank you, more than I know how to express, for this long service you have rendered to Mr. Farnet, and what he stands for.

Yes, Miss Ulmer's rather abrupt departure for the states added a sore pauline for the details of management. But the rest of the faculty are all helping, so I think we shall pull through. You see, I am a mother first, then a sister. Rosamond has to share her time with the college girls.

We are issuing a college catalogue, of which I am sending a number of copies to Miss Calder. If you can use any, in interests or informing friends of the college please feel free to do so. I hope Miss Minor may.

We are so sorry that the Pattison party are here in the summer heat, when they can see nothing of our schools & institutions. I've not seen them yet.

Sincerely & gratefully,
Alice B. Frau

MAR 20 1911

Tungchou, Peking, China.
Feb. 18, 1911

Sec'y Jas. L. Barton,
Cong'l House, Boston

My Dear Dr. Barton, – It is nearly two months since Mrs. Galt and I reached this place and I am sorry not to have written you sooner that we are here, safe, well, and very happily settled in our temporary home.

We reached Tungchou Dec. 21st, coming most of the way from Kobe, Japan by rail, via Korean and Manchurian Rys., because of the lateness of the season for making the last of the trip by boat. To have come from Kobe by boat would have meant a delay there of nearly three weeks. Our fellow-missionaries the Pettees of Japan and Rev. Beach on his way to Fuhchou, China were very pleasant travelling companions for us across the Pacific.

We have been welcomed most cordially to No. China and are finding more and more reason every day to believe that we have entered in among a goodly company of the Master's servants here. The debt of gratitude that we who enter upon missionary service out here ~~now~~ now owe to the faithful ones who have preceded us is greater, I

suppose, than we can begin to comprehend. Every step that we must take in preparation for the active work, hard and toilsome as ~~they~~ it seems, has been made easier by our predecessors, and on every side are encouragements that the pioneers lacked. The educational institutions of No. China with their annual output of trained men ready to work by our sides is by no means the least of these encouragements. Every encouragement is welcome when one faces the magnitude of the task ahead.

Mrs. Galt and I are living in the annex to my brother's home, the rooms built on for the use of Dr. Williams while he was here. We board with my brother's family and have the freedom of his house. We are able to have our time guarded here for study as well as could be desired, and are in every way pleased with the arrangement. We have made a beginning on the language study and I give about the same amount of time to it that I do to the correspondence study. I am making about such progress in each as I had calculated upon. I am carrying at present three major courses in the Uni. of Chicago.

To have a little more definite understanding with you as regards relationship with the Board, I wish to say that I shall probably terminate my study

on the Chicago fellowship in less than a calendar year from the time of our arrival on the field. In all my correspondence with the Board relative to the present joint relationship to it ~~out~~ and to Chicago Theol. Sem. I uniformly mentioned one year as the time of duration of that arrangement. As a matter of fact the school can only reckon a hold upon me for the equivalent of a school-year's work, or that of about nine months. I think there is little doubt that I can complete by Sept. or Oct. of this year such work as the Seminary expects of me, and will then be ready to give full time to the mission. I doubt not that the Board is willing to begin at that time at once to advance to us full salary. But I mention the fact now lest there come up some technical difficulty in accounts later because of a supposition that our year on half salary is to be a full calendar year.

You have of course been informed that Pneumonic Plague has spread in recent weeks in N. China as well as in Manchuria. The situation has not changed much in the last ten days or two weeks. No cases have come to light at Tungchou yet. Two or three cases per week have been authentically reported in Peking. The situation is much worse in Tientsin and in the region of Paotingfu and elsewhere. Everywhere we foreigners are observing precautionary measures against ~~it~~ the pestilence.

Mrs. Galt joins me in heartiest good wishes to you personally and to your associates.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

Tsing Chow - Feb. 18-1911

APR 8 1912

Tungchou, near Peking, China,
March 9, 1912

Sec'y James L. Barton,
American Board, Boston

Dear Sir,—

I am again at Tungchou with my family for a few days after a stay of about ten days in Paotingfu. During that time I was witness of some scenes a brief description of which some of you may be interested in. My primary purpose in going was to get a house ready for the removal of my family there. This was not my first trip since last Autumn with this same object in mind. Each time some political ~~change~~ or revolutionary crisis has thwarted my purpose.

I went down to Paotingfu Feb. 27th. Between trains in Peking I witnessed the reception at the station of the delegates from the southern provisional government who were just arriving to confer with Yuan Shih Kai regarding his taking oath of office as president and setting up the provisional government of the whole of China. The Republic had been declared about two weeks previous to this an d people were rejoicing in relief from anxiety of war and its distresses.

At Paotingfu a celebration of the new regime was to take place Feb. 29, The comm ittee on program were informed of the celebrations that had already been held at Tientsin and Peking at both of which places thex programs had closed with lantern festivals in the evening. In the camps at Paotingfu were some thousands of northern soldiers among whom, it was known, ~~that~~ there was some discontent partly because they got no glory for the new order of things and partly because their pay was some months in arrears. A part of the 4th division of the army had been removed from there a week before after a some disorderly conduct and threats to loot the city. It was generally believed among the other soldiers that these men were to be disbanded without receiving their back pay. In view of discontent among the soldiers the Com. decided to have no celebration after nightfall but to allow the city gates to be closed at eight o'clock as in the recent past. A radical element not pleased at these arrangements planned and carried out a lantern festival on a small scale the previous evening. We learned afterwards that some soldiers in attendance at this were displeased at the radical sentiment expressed and threatened before the program began next day to interfere with it. Some precautions werw taken at the camps to prevent this.

The program of the 29th was carried out as planned. The parade of soldiers and civilians representing various bodies, led by military bands, threaded the streets in and out. The five-color flag of the new Republic floated and was carried everywhere. In the afternoon a program of speeches and music was given in the courtyard of the Temple of Confucius. During the parade a few radical enthusiasts caused disgust to the saner-minded and the soldiers by occasionally shouting not only for the Republic but for the revolution and even for bomb-throwing. The day closed however with no disturbance of peace.

The next day the city presented its usual busy scenes until about 3:30 P.M. The forenoon train from Peking did not come that day and we learned about noon that the previous night had been one of riot and looting in Peking on the part of soldiers. Reports indicated that soldiers were pretty badly out of hand there. No doubt the soldiers stationed at Paotingfu early learned of this. Whether or not they at once decided to make local trouble I do not know. About 3:30 P.M. some soldiers were watering horses on a busy street in front of one of the yamens. They so obstructed the street that a certain law student attempting to pass in a riksha had to come to a halt. He called out for the way to be cleared. When this was not promptly done he drew a revolver and shot one of the soldiers. It was like a fire in a powder factory. The immediate scene was one of panic. The student was cueless. The cry at once went up "A cueless man has shot a soldier." Within the next few moments a score or more of cueless men in the neighborhood suffered death or wounds as a result of the outrage. Then the authorities got control and kept it for the next two hours.

So imminent did further trouble seem however that the city gates were closed about 5:30 against admittance. In our mission compound in the South Suburb outside the city wall we had early reports of the trouble in the city. We at once closed our gate and warned all within the compound to remain in and keep quiet. Shortly after the city gates were closed rifle shots in quick succession announced that confusion had begun. For two nights and two days there was to be hardly any lull in the sound of firing. Before late evening fires began to illuminate the sky. We strengthened the police guard on duty in the compound that night and all slept with clothes on prepared for any sudden summons. But no summons came for there was no evidence of any effort to molest us.

During the next day we learned something of the story of the previous night. Soldiess within the city when the gates closed were the first to offend. They turned in to loot the city, making first fort the places where booty was most to be counted upon. Soldiers from camps outside at once broke from control, forced entrance into the city and joined in the search for spoils. From first to last the predominant purpose of the soldiers was to obtain booty. Attempts upon human life were compaatively few. Nearly all are to be accounted for as accidental, as resulting from quarrels among the soldiers themselves, or as occurring because someone crossed a soldier in some way. Almost all firing was mere wanton shooting into the air for purpose of intimidation or as an outlet to devilish impulses.

During the war our church and its compound, right near our residence compound, had been loaned for use as a Red Cross station. About forty of the soldiers last treated ~~there~~ in it were still there tho the plan was to let the last go within a few days and close up the work. This sudden local holocaust brot new work. We were out early on Saturday morning to search for wounded. Several were found and brot in. One of the first brot was Dr. Cheng, the physician in charge of that branch of the Red Cross. He was a cueless man and had been one of those caught in the initial outbreak of the previous day. Some soldiers who knew him had come along in time to save his life but not before he was badly wounded. His assistant and nurses took charge of the hospital that day and a physician whom we summoned arrived next day. Nearly all of those wounded while the looting was going on were cared for in our church and in the Presbyterian hospital across the city from us,—some forty or more cases.

The story of that day, the ensuing night and the next day is similar to that of the first night. Plundering continued unchecked. Soldiers were making off with booty in every direction, but especially into the country to the south. They impressed into service to carry it carts, wheelbarrows, rikshas, donkeys and men. After finishing with the business portions they picked out the wealthier residences and then others until when they were thro few families had escaped. All the main business portions were completely burned as well. The

city gates were strictly guarded those days by squads of soldiers and few people were allowed to pass. The Red Cross men and we foreigners were among the privileged few. There was no time when foreigners were not pefectly free to go wherever we pleased. At first we were a bit cautious but urgent errands of various sorts took us into and about the city repeatedly and never did we meet with the slightest indication in any quarter that there was the least thought of molesting us or our property. The one exception to this was the property of the American Tobacco Co. and its agents. The five foreign agents in the city were personally unmolested but they claim a loss of about $50,000 worth of stock. The French Catholic premises in the middle of the city were endangered at times by fires in the vicinity but were not otherwise troubled. Not a little of our time on Sat. and Sun. was given to refugee work. We received into our compound Christians and others whom we knew until we could not well take more. We strictly forbade any conspicuous bringing of belongings so as not to make our premises more tempting to men who would like to plunder. With such an understanding we were not deluged with applications for admittance.

By Sun. evening the worst was over. Some of the police went back on duty. When they had found themselves utterly powerless at the outset not a few of them had discarded their police clothes and joined with a certain local element that followed in the wake of the soldiers gathering up what they did not care for. That night and the next day there were soldiers still leaving with booty but it was much quieter on the streets and people began going about by daylight much as usual. It was not until Tues. that a telegraph line was repaired into the yamen of the Viceroy of the Province. From Fri. until Tues. we had been cut off from all communication to the north. When I learned of the repaired line I lost no time in communicating to the anxious ones at Tungchou our safety. It was not until next day that I got good news that Tungchou had escaped the

experience of being at the mercy of mutinous soldiers. Peking, Tientsin and some lesser cities and villages here in the north had suffered but none of them with nearly so complete a loss as Pao-tingfu.

When the worst was over among the first to call upon us were several high military officers who inquired after our welfare and apologized for anxiety caused us. They had been wholly helpless and had been personally afraid to leave their camps while the worst was on. With only a few hundred soldiers left in camp the officers have been able to lend provisions to the city to help alleviate the distress for a few days. The problem of permanent alleviation is now paramount. Local order is now being maintained by the police, and troops from elsewhere are being sent thro the country to try to bring to punishment the principal offenders in the recent ravages.

Many evidences have come to us that the missions have strengthened their position in the community by their conduct during the trying days. Many new friends have been won. We want to continue to serve in ways that will win men and lead to the development of sorely needed Christian character. It may be said of the nation as a whole that hardly could it present to Christian missions a greater opportunity than it does today with the changing order. It is further true that anyone who hails from America finds a two-fold hospitality, for is he not from that great and on the whole friendly country which stands more than any other as the ideal for China's reconstruction?

Very sincerely yours,

Elmer W Galt

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Very sincerely yours,

Lang Chou

Received Mar. 9, 1912

Rec'd APR 8 1912

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Tungchou,
Mch 11, 1912

My Dear Secy Barton, – The enclosed account of the looting of Paotingfu I have written ~~with~~ primarily for submission to some local newspapers in Iowa. I send you a copy, however, believing that you will be interested in it in this form.

I was glad to be able to join my family for these few days. Expect to return to Paofu tomorrow and share to some extent the responsibility which falls heavily on Mr. McCann. Our house is at present filled with refugees but I hope that these may soon be able to move out and I can go on getting the house ready for occupancy. We would like to move if conditions become reasonably settled.

Very sincerely,
Elmer W Galt

Tung Chow

Mar. 11-1912

Well

Rec'd. JUN 4 1913

Laotingfu, China,
May 10, 1913

Dear Friend, —

I am so hopelessly behind in my correspondence that I trust you will pardon me for using a duplicated letter in an effort to catch up.

With Mr. McCann away from the station this year due general administrative work has fallen pretty heavily on me, hindering my language study and taking time that I would gladly give to answering the ever welcome letters of my friends. I assure you that silence on my part does not mean a forgetting but that you are frequently in my thoughts.

On returning from Peitaiho last Sept. we came at once to our station at Laotingfu and I went to Tsingchou within a few days to pack our goods and move them here. We were very busy for awhile helping the McCanns get away and moving into the house they were vacating. The serious condition of their little Margaret's health caused them to hasten their departure, for it seemed after their return from Peitaiho (place on the seacoast where we go is a usual thing for the hottest part of the summer) doubtful whether her life could be saved till they could reach England. We ever rejoice at the continued good news from the McCanns in the British Isles. Both Margaret and Mr. McCann have recovered health and strength such as they had not known for 3 or 4 years. They write now of the probability of returning to us in the late autumn.

We were glad indeed to get moved into this house and have a feeling of being somewhat settled. It was our first settling with any sense of permanency since our marriage more than three years earlier. We think we have the house furnished quite comfortably and home-like so that it is attractive inside even though it is big and homely in exterior appearance. We do not occupy the whole of the house.

As to the mission work of the recent months the outstanding features all serve to make evident the greatly enlarged opportunities of the present:- opportunities that we long to ~~to~~ take advantage of far more fully than we are able to do.

There has come in with the overthrow of the Manchu regime a far greater open-mindedness to the claims of Christianity than ever before. Even the average man in the street feels that Christianity is something alive and aggressive. He knows little about the difference in theory between a republic and a monarchy. He sees still less of practical differences brought about. But with the change there has been born, even in him, a certain quest of progress. He is also inoculated with a certain vague impression that the Christians, out of proportion ~~to~~ to their numbers have had a share in opening the land to progress, and in all the awakenings from the lethargies of ages.

But especially have the more educated classes become more approachable with the change. They see unmistakable evidence of a large influence wielded by Christianity in behalf of progress and reform. Those of them who have a real patriotism stirring in their breasts are therefore ready to listen to Christian teachings and weigh them in the balance of common sense. To such men the church ought to lose no time in presenting the claims of the Christ.

Within the walls of this city with its inhabitants numbering perhaps 60,000 our mission station has secured but little foothold in the 40 years since its work began. It has succeeded chiefly in the south suburb and in the outlying country. The Presbyterians, with their work in the west suburb and in the country to the north have fared but little better. But our assistance in Red Cross and other work during the revolution brought us into touch with public-spirited men within the city. It became evident that indifference and prejudice regarding the two missions were giving way. We felt with the taking up of the

work last autumn that the time was ripe for something distinctly aggressive within the city. But both missions were using every cent of resources and every man they could afford to employ in work already established — work, too, which held no less of enlarged promise in the changed atmosphere of the times than anything new that might be undertaken. Could we turn somewhere else for help for this new enterprise.

The missions had urged for some years upon the Y. M. C. A. the claims of this city as offering opportunities for its work. But the Y. M. C. A., heedful of the call, had not been able to respond. Immediately after the revolution appeals to that organization were renewed. The secretaries responded that they greatly desired to open work here and that this would be one of the the next places to be occupied but that they saw no hope for funds for this at present. However their sympathies were cordially with us in whatever we might be able to do to meet the need.

~~So~~ In consultation ~~with~~ missions for a YMCA the Peking secretaries in the autumn we evolved the plan of undertaking in a small way some union mission work within the city somewhat along Y. M. C. A. lines. Perhaps if we created conditions that called ~~loud~~ loudly enuf for Y. M. C. A. supervision appeals could be made in our behalf that would meet with response. For the present we would dig a little deeper into private pocket-books and go ahead, awaiting the issue. So we opened in an excellent location a reading-room and social center, furnishing it nicely and providing good literature. We started a bi-weekly lecture course securing good speakers to lecture on themes religious, or otherwise morally and educationally profitable. We opened Bible study classes for men, providing good leaders. These efforts have all met with excellent response. Attendance on lectures has varied from 200 to 2500, the average under men of no particularly marked fame being about 300. Present attendance on weekly Bible classes reaches about 120. Reading-room has been well patronized, and classes in English conducted there have proven a paying investment. Our movement has fathered the organization of a local Reform Society which has started with good promise. This society is a branch of the International Reform Bureau which is effectively at work against opium and other evils in the land. Our parent

society, moreover, has itself evolved during the last three weeks into a fully organized city Y. M. C. A. employing one paid native secretary. Chinese are entering very heartily into the organization and are assuming most, if not all, of the budget. Probably the general Y. M. C. A. will see its way soon to provide a foreign secretary, and will also begin a campaign for funds for a building.

I have spoken at some length of this new line of work. What about our regular work? There is the educational arm. To mention only our highest grade school, the boys' boarding school which carries pupils thro the second academy year; the highest enrollment previous to this year has been 36. This year, with stricter entry requirements and larger fees and with no effort whatever at publicity, it has risen to 54, and a number of applicants were turned away for lack of further accomodations. Already new applications are coming in for next autumn. People of means outside the church, willing to pay full fees, are beginning to send us their boys.

And our out-station work! Every time we see or hear from one of our country evangelists the burden of his remarks is the new opportunities and the enlarged outlook, — and Oh! that we might have an increased staff in the field! What can six men do to lay deep the foundations and build strong the work in 21 distinct centers already opened in our field - a field over ¼ the size of Iowa!! What can they do towards answering the appeals from new centers, some of them seemingly more promising than some of the places where work has long been started!! Mr. Price recently visited a well-to-do inquirer in a new place. The man urged him to come and give them daily instruction for a month. He said there were 100 eager to hear and that he would receive Mr. Price as guest during that time so that he need be at no personal expense, and would provide a place for the preaching. Shall we respond to such a call and draw away time and attention from established centers that have been all too much neglected for years? There is another good-sized city in which, under the influence of a retired official who was converted somewhere in the south, about 16 men of leading families and holding high literary degrees have become inquirers. They urge us to visit and nurture them. We have had no work there before. Shall we neglect other work that we may listen to their appeals?

All these openings of promise give us a joy in the work, yet a sadness too when, with such challenges to go forward and reap where we have sown, the funds for the hire of the laborers fall so short. Laborers of good promise too are scarce yet there are those that we would gladly take on if we could. When a large part of our field has suffered severe famine conditions for two years we can say little about self-support.

This carries greetings and a God bless you. Sincerely, Elmer W. Galt

to Friends

Paotingfu — May 10 - 1913

note

WES

JUN 4 1913

102

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

May 12, 1913

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I have been a poor substitute in the matter of correspondence for Mr. McCann. At last in desperation I have duplicated a letter and sent out forty copies to neglected friends. I enclose a copy to you.

Mr. Price has given us large help here this year, taking the full superintendence of the colporteur work and giving liberally of his time to country touring and station-class work. What he has done would have been for the most part simply neglected had he not been here. Mr. Ewing has helped a great deal in the same lines of work in his visits. He has given us in all since Mr McCann left about 3 months of his time. This we heartily appreciate. The general administrative work of the station has fallen almost wholly to my lot,-i.e. in so far as it is not borne by the Chinese. I wish to bear hearty testimony to the earnest, sympathetic, and efficient way in which my Chinese associates have shared in planning and carrying forward all the details of the work. They could not be kinder and more helpful to one lacking as I have been in language and experience, and groping my way where I had not even become acquainted. Our annual report on which I am now working will speak more in detail of them. We are just now very sad in the loss by death from fever last week of one of the most trusted of our workers, Mr. Wei Yung Chang. He was known and loved over our large country field as no other evangelist, and his extraordinary good judgment made his counsel seem invaluable.

I have been able to conserve at least two or three hours almost every day throughout the year for language study but feel that progress has been slow when my need of ability to speak has been so imperative.

Oh! what a challenge this great field offers today, city and country alike, for a great forward evangelistic movement. I mean nothing of the nature of a whirlwind campaign to immediately add names to our church rolls. Our present problem is rather to hold in check those seeking admittance to the church until somehow provision can be made for sufficient teaching so that they know what the step means. What we need is some means of greatly extending the work of Christian nurture in a spirit of devoted evangelism. The Lord's harvest is wonderfully plentiful in these days if there were only those to gather, conserve, and prepare the grain thro all the finer processes until finest of white flour is at the Lord's disposal.

I feel that center after center in our country field might reach a point of self-support within a period of from one to three years could each have the full time of an earnest and efficient worker to lead them out into larger things. But when we have twenty important country centers opened up and the funds available will barely warrant our putting five men of proper training in the field it is impossible to plan for many settled charges. The fact that a large proportion, perhaps half, of our most promising field has suffered acute famine conditions for two years and is chronically near that state complicates problems of self-support. There has been notable self-sacrifice to help in self-support even in the face of these conditions but we cannot expect a full assumption of the burden.

Mindful of our own needs we are not unmindful of the great problems of the church at home and in many lands. Our prayers go out for all the work.

With cordial good wishes,

Elmer W Galt

Cantonese
Note
W.W.

May 12th 1913

rec'd JUL 3 1913

Ans. 25

103

Paotingfu, China,
June 8, 1913.

Dr. Jas. L. Barton, Boston,

Dear Sec'y Barton,-

Under separate cover I send you a photograph to which the enclosed sheet (attached to picture) offers you a key. In our annual report which is probably already in your hands I mention some of the circumstances of the organization of our city Y.M.C.A. and speak of its very close relationship in its origin to the two churches here. Its first month of existence brings many indications of a large field of usefulness open to it, and of earnestness on the part of promoters in striving to have it meet with large success.

The Y.M.C.A. National Com. is up against very large demands for extension of its work in these times and has been quite reticent about encouraging our forward movement here on the one ground that it feared it could not man the place with foreign secretaries. They have promised now, however, to make this one of the places for immediate supply of one man; the promise being conditioned on an earlier one elicited from the missionaries of the two missions here that we would use our utmost influence with one or both of our Boards to see that a missionary is set aside at this center under Board salary to give full time to the Y.M.C.A. work. You see the Y.M.C.A. thinks it a mistaken policy to put one man in a new place without definite prospect of a colleague to join him.

A good deal has been said to us by the Ass'n leaders and by our Pres. friends here about Mr. Hubbard being the man for this place. We are inclined to think that this offers an excellent field for him and that it would by no means be a loss of him from our work should he be set aside for this. The fact is that the Ass'n promises to be a strong arm to us locally. Yet our other work calls imperatively for his services too. So we have not yet decided what to advocate. I only mention this now by way of letting you know that the matter is talked of. Possibly you will hear more of it later.

Dr Smith was with us recently for a few days and did us much good. He helped us take steps towards a

Our opportunities are excellent these days. Our God-given means and men seem very meager compared with our needs. Very sincerely, Elmer W. Talbot

JUL 3 1913

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OCT 6 1913

Paotingfu,
Sept. 10, 1913

Dr. Jas. L. Barton,
A.B.C.F.M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,- I wish to write you informally with regard to the house problem in our station. We are looking at the matter somewhat differently from the way we did when action was taken in Mission Meeting

You doubtless have in mind that one of the two American Board houses in our compound is quite a large, with thirteen rooms besides the bathroom, pantry, and front hall. Nor are these last mentioned compartments small. Yet the house is so arranged as to be utterly unsuited as it now stands for the accomodation of two families who wish to keep house separately. Furthermore it is a puzzling problem as to how it can be made suitable by remodeling or enlarging for two families.

Mr. McCann and I, after giving much thought to the matter, made up our minds that there was no feasible way of making the house a suitable double house without such expense that it were better to build a new ~~hous~~ house altogether. Others who gave considerable thought to the matter agreed with us. Since by Mission action there are to be three families stationed here upon the McCanna'return it became necessary of course to take up the problem of housing. Our station advocated to the Building Committee and it to the Mission that an appropriation be solicited for the building of a new house. We felt and still feel that if this were done the extra room in the large house ~~is likely~~ would probably continue to be frequently called into use,- witness how seldom the "Williams Annex" on my brother's house at Tungchou has been empty since Dr. Williams vacated it . With the Y.M.C.A., the educational interests of the city, and other interests that are sure to call foreigners to the place, besides the enlarging work of our own mission, there would doubtless be calls for use of the rooms for longer or shorter periods. (Just

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now there is application from a "Standard Oil" agent for a room for this winter.) Yet if there is some feasible way of making the present house suitable for two families our desire is now, as it has been always, to save the expense to the Board of an entire new house.

When the matter of calling for the appropriation was before the Mission a minority, most prominent among whom was my brother, we were hardly convinced that the thought of remodeling the present house should be given up. My brother wanted to tackle the problem of plans for himself a few days later so I furnished him with some data for that purpose. The result is-~~the~~ that he has thought out a plan that, with various improvements that others have hit upon, we think may be made to work out very well. It calls for quite a complete change of interior arrangements, partitions etc., throughout the whole house; also the addition of kitchens and laundry rooms at the back for both compartments of the house.

We did not have data at hand at Peitaiho for working out the plans very completely but the general idea was discussed with the Building Committee and the Committee were favorably impressed with the scheme. I have now returned to my station and hope soon to find time to draw plans showing just how the house may well be altered. When these are drawn they must meet the approval of the Building Com. and a motion regarding the matter must pass the Com. of Reference and Council of the Mission before you will receive any official word regarding ~~it~~ them. I write now to suggest that you hold in abeyance any decision regarding our request for residence appropriation for Paotingfu until you have our final decision on this matter. Perhaps we can save the Board somewhere between $1000.00 and $2000.00 on house appropriation.

We very much hope that whatever we finally agree to ask may be voted us for use next year. With the Hubbards and the McCanns both expecting to arrive late this autumn we expect to crowd up and get along

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until next spring or summer with the present houses. But this large house is certainly very inconveniently arranged for the use of two families, even though we keep house together. And I think the Board appreciates why each family should have a home of its own.

I may just add, lest you be in doubt about the matter, that the matter of accomodating the Prices in our station does not enter into the question of this call for appropriation. The present plan is for them to continue to live in the Ladies'House even after both Miss Phelps and Miss Chapin have moved over there. The ladies believe that such an arrangement will prove pleasant and not inconvenient to them as long as Mr. and Mrs. Price can remain with us, which we hope will be many years.

May I further suggest it as my opinion that the appropriation that we need for residence might well be made from the so-called "Tientsin Property Fund". I may say that there seemed to be quite a strong minority sentiment in the Mission that there is no good reason for longer holding any large proportion of that fund intact for use at Tientsin. And so far as I could tell the chief ~~reason~~ reason for the hesitancy about asking that appropriations be made from that for urgent needs of other stations was that if we began doing that it would be hard to decide where to stop. I understand that you are at liberty to appropriate from that for us without any request from the Mission that you do so if, in your judgment, it would be wise to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

Elmer H Galt

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Very sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Fish

Cabled 10/19/23

REC'D FEB 2 1914

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

Mar 31

105

Jan. 6, 1914

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
A. B. C. F. M., Boston

Dear Sec'y Bell,-

In response to your letter of Dec. 2 I have summarized the expenditures from appropriations in this Mission Station for the calendar year 1913 and submit the same below.

Amount of the appropriation for the year for general work $1292

Expenditures:

Evangelistic, Including Touring- - -	$656.59
Educational - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	565.39
Medical - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	145.00
Buildings and Sites - - - - - - - - -	48.97
Miscelaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20.78
TOTAL	$1436.73

The above statement shows an over-expenditure of $144.73. In pursuit of advice from the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Mission I have made this deficit a first charge against the appropriations for 1914. I exceedingly regret that there is such a deficit and know that the Mission also regrets it. But the Committee understands that I have been in such a peculiar situation that it was impossible to avoid this much deficit. It was with great pain that I held such rein as I did so t hat the sum appears no larger. But we have gradually brought about some changes in policy and in budget so that I am confident it will hereafter be possible to avoid such occurences.

The budget as planned for this year provides for a considerable saving under the heading "Educational" with a corresponding increase in Evangelistic expenditure. Educational work will suffer not at all but will derive more support from the Chinese.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

REC'D FEB 2 1914

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

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Paotingfu

Recd 6-1-14

NOV 11 1914

Paotingfu, China.
Oct. 5th, 1914.

To the
Friends Who Follow with Interest the Work of Rev.and Mrs.F.M.Price in China.

Dear Friends;-

Two years ago we sent out a letter explaining to their good friends and ours that Rev. and Mrs.F.M.Price were moving into our midst to give of their rich service to the Master's cause in our Mission Station. We are glad to tell you now a very little about the fruits of their labors. So much a part of the Station and its work have they been that the natural question among us is, "How could we carry on the work without them?"

First, our fellowship has been much enriched by having them here. Their long service and varied experiences in Christian work and their wide interests make them good comrades as our lives touch almost daily in the Station. Our hearts are enlarged and our sympathies broadened by contact with them.

As to the active part they have taken in Mission work we can give but little of detail but perhaps can let you know of the kinds of service rendered. From the first Mr.Price has had full oversight of the work of Bible Colporters in our field. As a rule there are about eight men out selling Bible portions. Mr. Price has given much time to directing and encouraging them and to cooperating with the Bible Societies in efforts to make their service a strong arm of the general evangelistic work.

For the whole of the two years Mr.Price has been the only male missionary in the station who was sufficiently at home in the language to teach and to preach. In the class work of the autumn and winter he has freely given his time and strength to the teaching of inquirers that they might u understand the essence of Christian teachings before coming into the church, and of Christians that they might be more thoroly grounded and might in turn become witness bearers to others. Probably not less than 150 men have come under his instruction in these classes. He usually chooses one of the four gospels as his text book and tries to lead into its deeper meanings.

A very much wider circle has felt the influence of his preaching, for Mr.Price has given much time to touring our wide field and has preached in scores of cities and towns. He has been very warmly welcomed by the Christians wherever he has been. The Christians always look forward to the visits of the foreign missionary, and he has a rare opportunity to encourage and help them. Many of the groups of Christians visited by Mr.Price had waited for one or more years without seeing a missionary, and some had gone many months without even the visit of a native evangelist. And how these scattered Christians both long for and need the leading of those able to teach them! They are hungry and neglected. What wonder there are some who grow discouraged and fall away from the faith when they have so little shepherding as we have been able to give! One missionary doing all the touring in an area almost equal that of Mass., with a total population equal to twice the total number of Congregationalists in the United States! And our funds only permit of keeping five native evangelists in this field. Yet there are, already organized, twenty churches, not to speak of many smaller groups of Christians.

In the two years of time Mr.Price has practically gone the entire round of the stations twice, besides making special trips which have taken him to some places as many as five or six tiems. And when I speak of making these tours I mean he has stopped long enough to conduct services at least, not only in the outstations but in villages scattered between where Christians are to be found or where there is reason to expect welcome. Probably he has preached in not less than seventy centers in all.

In spite of the hardship of living on food for which he has not been able to cultivate a taste; in spite of the long days of travel in a springless cart over roads that have never known mending, while trouble in his feet prohibits his getting scarcely any relief by walking; in spite of dust storms that sweep the plain and of cold in winter in homes that never know enough of fire to warm them up, Mr. Price is as cheery and enthusiastic about his country work as any warm-blooded missionary in his twenties could be. He lives on the brighter side and speaks the messages of hope and cheer. In distant places he administers baptism to some who have waited months for the coming of a minister. He breaks bread in the sacred rite of the Lord's Supper with those who have had no opportunity for months or years to join in fellowship at the Lord's table. He records the names of new inquirers. He helps groups to organise or to reorganize and to make plans for their own meetings for uplift and prayer. He sheds blessing all along the way.

Mrs. Price helps in the work for women as strength permits and opportunities offer. She calls among the church women, helps in their prayer meetings and in the Sunday School. She has been out a little with Mr. in the country field and is planning to go with him more this autumn.

Doubtless many of you know of the mental illness of the Prices' daughter Alice, the news of which and of her actions in her unbalanced state came last winter to bring such sadness to the hearts of the parents. The strong Christian faith and fortitude with which they then and ever since have borne this heavy trial has been beautiful and inspiring to see. We were all so sorry to have the sad news come and it was hard later on to say goodbye to Mrs. Price and see her start on the long lonely journey with the hope of doing something for the daughter. Not one of us had a thought of stopping her. Nor, when there came to her the further deep sorrow of finding the daughter in a state such that she would accept absolutely no attention of any kind from her own mother, have we had the least thought of saying it was foolish for the mother to go. At the same time we could but admire the strong faith and sense of duty inspiring them both that led to Mr. Price's remaining by us here through the stress and strain of the anxieties involved.

And now we are glad to have Mrs. Price back with her husband and to know that friends at home are so kindly doing all that human friends can do for the daughter. Finding the door closed against helping their daughter directly the parents are now willing to let God use others' hands and other means of helping her.

Just now Mr. and Mrs. Price who remained at the Station through the heat of the summer, are in the hills some fifty miles away getting a much needed rest of three weeks before taking up in earnest the work of the autumn. They intend to go out touring as soon as they can get off when they return. We are glad we can report to their friends that they have had such health and strength given them and have been able to enter so vigorously into the work here where the need for their help has been so great.

Yours in bonds of prayer and service,
In behalf of the Paotingfu Station of the A.B.C.F.M.

Elmer W Galt

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Doubtless many of you know of the heroic illness of the young daughter of the. The news of sickness and of her coming in her unconscious state in winter brings such reminder to the hearts of the parents. The strong faith and fortitude with which they those and over which were all [illegible] trial has been beautiful and inspiring to see. We were all so sorry to have the news come and it was hard later on to receive the [illegible] Price had see her start on the long lonely journey with the hope of being somewhere for the daughter. It was one of so had a thought as stopping her for. When there over to her the further deep sorrow of leaving the daughter in a state such that one would accept cheerfully the alternation of any kind for her own mother. Have would the lands through of leaving it [illegible] the mother to go. At the same time we could see where the [illegible] of duty inspiring them both that led to Mr. Price's [illegible] there through the strong and strength of the anxious journeys. And now we are glad to have Mrs. Price back with her husband and more [illegible] know that friends at home are so kindly doing all that human friends can do for the daughter. Finding the door closed against helping their daughter directly the parents are now willing to let God use others' hands and other means of helping her.

Just now Mr. Price who remained at the station through the heat of the summer, are in the hills some fifty miles away getting a much needed rest of three weeks before taking up the arrears the work at the autumn. They intend to go out tomorrow as soon as they can get all when they return. We are glad we can report to their friends that they have had much health and strength given them and have been able to enter so vigorously into the work here where the need for their help has been so great.

Yours in bonds of prayer and service,

In behalf of the Kostingfu Station of the A.C.M.S.

Elmer W. Roth

Oct. 5-1914

Rec'd

re-F. Mr. Price

a. B. C. F. M.

H 107 (2)

Paotingfu,
China,
Feb. 17, 1915

A FEW BRIEF JOTTINGS
(That may interest a few friends at home)

If any of you have doubted whether there is wisdom in a man's securing a theological education before coming to the Mission field I commend to your thoughtful consideration the following list of questions. They are what I was able to remember afterwards of a volley of questions that were all crowded into a half hour of Sunday School lesson period. The boys who asked the questions are a class of first year academy pupils, ages about 14 to 16. I had not long been their S.S. teacher. In their asking there was doubtless a little of the spirit of just wanting to test the foreign pastor out. Yet the eager attention plainly showed that the prevailing atmosphere was one of keen desire to know how these questions were to be met. These are the questions:

1. What proofs are there that Christianity is the true religion? (Emphasis was on the proofs.)
2. How do we know there is only one God?
3. Aren't Jesus, the Holy Spirit and God the Father three Gods?
4. If Jesus was divine was not his mother also divine?
5. Aren't heaven and hell in very close proximity? Witness that conversation was held between the rich man and Lazarus.
6. Was Jesus' resurrection a resurrection of the body?
7. From whence was God? Must he not have been created?
8. Has God form and substance?

Please send out some man who can answer all these questions to the satisfaction of young minds. I shall be glad to resign in their favor.

The following is a translation of a paragraph from a letter written by two of our evangelists who had just been holding a ten days' station class in a neglected part of our field. We deliberately keep away from many places that plead for classes, and that are just as full of promise of results as this center, for no other reason than that we lack the means to follow up and conserve results.

Rev. Price and Rev. Galt;

Please note what we herewith write you,- (Formal opening)

The Station Class has closed today. The men attending have all gone home. The results

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A (2)

(fruitage) of this class have certainly been of no slight importance. Since for a number of years there has been no evangelist regularly stationed here the people were thirsty and eager for instruction. The people from all four sides received benefit. Especially did the people of the Gow village profit much, and the people of An Cheng as well. This was because of proximity (to the place of meeting). Heretofore there were at the Gow village only five Christians, the leader among them being Lao Ssu. Now there are 21 believers. Furthermore they have a meeting every evening and are learning hymns. All except a few boys have learned to offer prayer. When asked for contributions the recently enrolled inquirers, as well as the Christians, responded. An Cheng formerly had only four Christians but now there are 24 believers.

~~(The rest of the letter has to do with business.)~~

(Signed) Lee Rung Cheng
Lee Wan Dzeng 'make their bow'.

The old form of Chinese greeting has almost entirely given way in these parts to the bow, more or less formal and profound as occasion may demand. In the closing of a letter the word stands for the deed.

One of our evangelists recently in from the country had an interesting story to tell of an old gentleman in his seventies whose acquaintance he had made. For over thirty years the man had been a reader of gospels and Christian tracts. He had never been where he had opportunity to hear preaching or instruction. But whenever he had come across a colporter he had made it a habit to buy something. He had all the gospels and some other books of the Bible in separate portions. Finally he had bought a complete New Testament. He also had other religious books. He had years ago given up his idolatrous forms of worship, but he had always been at a loss to know what ought to be substituted. He had learned to pray in a way but with no great intelligence in his petitions. Before partaking of food he stood up and sort of "made his manners" to the Deity in token of appreciation. He was much pleased to meet our evangelist, welcomed him to his home, and received instruction from him with much eagerness.

For this time, FINIS.

Elmer W Galt

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Elmer V Gelt

MAR 27 1915

108

Paotingfu, China
Feb. 24, 1915

Sec'y James L. Barton, D. D.
A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dera Dr. Barton,-

Your letter to the Mission, recently to hand, telling of the authorization passed by The Prudential Com. for the appointment of six medical missionaries as soon as they may be found for our Mission, to be supported by Rockefeller Foundation funds, certainly makes most interesting reading. What rejoicing the generous plans of that Foundation bring us here on the field! Surely our Mission Boards are to be congratulated that they command so fully the confidence of the trustees of that Foundation. May the funds available be considered by all concerned in any way in the use of them as a sacred trust, that the cause of our Christ may be greatly helped by their use among men.

You did not mention Paotingfu among the places to which one ~~of the~~ of the physicians might be ultimately designated. But we have no desire to quarrel with you about that. Maybe a carefully baited trap will stand a chance of catching the man you said might be"at large". Anyhow we are glad to rest our cause with the Mission, not feeling that a place here is one of the first that ought to be filled by a new physician, but hoping that some time we may have in the Station a medical missionary.

What I wish here to report about plans we are pushing for the opening of a dispensary, we have been intending for some time to report ~~soon~~. Now that your letter is in hand I am taking the first opportunity to write. It has ever been a great sorrow to the Chinese Christians here that the medical work formerly carried on by our Mission was closed down. And in fact there is not a little that might be said of unfaithfulness to a trust for certain funds that went into a buildings that was to be used for medical purposes. And nobody will deny that there has been all the time a strong need for medical work here. It is only that relatively the need has seemed to fall below that of other places. So we have been content these last years to see the foreign physicians assigned to other Stations.

But for two or three years we have warmly fostered a wish that we might open a dispensary under a native physician trained in Western medicine. We have had our eyes all the time on a young man from this Station who is taking his course in the Medical School in Peking. Since he is to graduate this June, and since he has so approved himself in school that we are led to have much confidence in him, we have, for many months now, been trying to shape up plans whereby we could call him for work here.

Last May, at the Chihli District Meeting, we spoke of our desires and our plans and the District passed the following vote of approbation: (Vote 30 of Chihli District Minutes, 1914)

" Voted, that the Chihli District heartily approves

of the desire of the Paotingfu Station to open Dispensary work in charge of a native medical graduate, and that it favors the plans of the Station to seek, on its own initiative, special funds for this object".

In explanation of this motion I would make the following comments.

I. We all took it for granted that it would be unwise to take from the regular General Work funds coming to the Mission and start this new branch of work.

2. Furthermore, looking at the Board's record of receipts and appropriations for recent years, we feared that an appeal to you for special funds to start this branch of work and see it thro to self support might have to wait, at least for some years, for response.

3. A number of experienced physicians on the field had assured us that the initial outlay for opening a dispensary need not be very large, and that the amount of support to be raised outside of income would rapidly decrease from year to year until, within from three to five years, the dispensary should prove entirely self-supporting.

4. We were quite certain that a considerable part of what we would need could be raised among public-spirited Chinese right here in Paotingfu. We felt it would be good to have these men vitally interested in our dispensary, and we coveted the opportunity of seeking their aid.

5. As to such funds as would need to be raised at home we hoped we might get them from personal friends without impairing in any way the Board's income.

In the press of other things the work of soliciting has been delayed much more than we had intended. But we are moving along the same lines we have intended from the start. We have a Station Committee that is responsible for taking the lead in all that pertains to the proposed dispensary. I enclose herewith a copy of a translation made by Mr. Hubbard of a statement in Chinese, prepared chiefly by the two Chinese members of our Committee. This statement will soon be in print and will be used among the Chinese. It remains to be seen how much money we can raise in that way, but we have early had proffers of help from some well-to-do men outside the church.

The translated statement will make quite plain to you the general plan. But I would especially emphasize the following few points.

(I). With but very little alteration the buildings now occupied by the girls' school can be adapted admirably to use for dispensary purposes. The Woman's Board is raising money for the building of its own plant for the school. Enough money has already been raised and forwarded to the field to warrant putting up part of their plant this year,- enough so the school can move from the other buildings this autumn if needful.

2. The student to whom I have referred, whom we wish to employ, is a young man of good Christian character and of good record as a student. He stands gladly ready to accept a position with us altho under no financial obligation to do so and altho a government position at a much larger salary than Missions are paying, and than we propose to pay, could doubtless be easily obtained.

3. We have had a thorough understanding all the time with Dr. Chas. Lewis of the Presbyterian Station here. The Presbyterian hospitals are two miles from us across the city. They are over busy and will welcome the opening of a dispensary at our compound. It is planned that our physician shall send all serious cases to the hospital and that he shall give regular time each week to the work there. He will thus gain valuable experience under Dr. Lewis, reputed by many to be the best surgeon in North China. Probably Dr. Lewis will pay part of the M man's salary, at least in the beginning if he gives a considerable portion of his time to assistance at the hospital.

4. Besidew the general fact that medical work everywhere proves a very strong arm of evangelistic work a very potent reason for our opening a dispensary is found in the fact that there are about 135 pupils in schools right here on our compound. Since dispensary hours at the Pres. Hospitals conflict throout with school hours either our pupils who need medical attention neglect to get it, or they get it at serious inconvenience to their work.

5. In view of the small and temporary outlay that seems needed for this work it seems a shame not to have it.

I trust these plans that we have adopted meet with your approval. Should we find that our appeals fail to bring the needed funds as we hope we may seek later on a bonus from the Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, or ~~to~~ from trustees of funds here on the field if any funds become available for such an object as ours. The day that Mr. Greene and Dr. Peabody were in Paotingfu, representing the Foundation, we spoke to them of the possibility of such branch dispensaries as this and of our desires in particular. The plan seemed to impress them as a very practical one.

So you see we are planning to again be, if possible, medically alive in this Station. And it would be fine if we could have a foreign physician, even should our plant never develop into a fully equipped hospital plant. He could work with the Presbyterian hospitals and could itinerate and find plenty to do. It would be fine if some time a hospital work could be undertaken at Chengtingfu, a city of nearly as great importance as our own, about 75 miles south of us on the Ry. and more nearly in the center of our field than we are.

To turn to a new topic I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter recently addressed to our Presbyterian friends across

Very sincerely,
Elmer Heath

the city with regard to a possible Union Academy here. The letter is rather long to press upon your time, I will not urge you to read it all carefully but perhaps you will at least be interested to skim it over and see how we are presenting the case. We of the Amer. Board Station have felt ever since I came here that there are very strong reasons why a union Christian school of full preparatory grade at Paotingfu would prove very much worth while. Most of these reasons are touched upon in the enclosed letter. A fact not mentioned there is that Paotingfu has long been, far more than most cities of its size, a center of higher education. An investigation more than a year ago revealed that there were then enrolled in schools of preparatory grade or higher over 5,000 students. So many people look to this city for educational advantages, and our school would certainly get its share. Every term we receive in to our boarding school pupils who have been in government schools. Either they or their parents or friends have gained an interest in Christianity and want them in our school, or they learn that our English and Mathematics departments are strong, or something else draws them. Most of these enter in the upper classes. Many who make inquiry turn away because we carry only half way thro the preparatory grade.

I have tried to show in the letter a copy of which I enclose how practical such a school would be. I have word from the Presbyterians that after receiving my letter they discussed the matter at length in a station meeting and appointed a committee to meet with us for conference ~~with~~ ~~xxx~~on the matter. Mr. Whallon told me there were various questions of educational policy up in their Mission at present which complicate the matter from their side. So we do not yet know just what will come of our negotiations. But I have thought wise to let you know just what we have done. I will report the outcome later.

I may say to you privately that there seemed to be an ~~xxxxx~~ ~~phere~~ inclination a few years ago on the part of the Presbyterians to avoid almost any form of cooperation between the two stations. We have tried patiently to give ~~xxxx~~ opportunity for this to clear away. We think it has gradually lessened to a significant degree. But even to the present time overtures have not originated from that side. And we are not sure that, considered in the abstract, our friends are quite at the point to welcome actual union in work. Y.M.C.A. work has been helping to draw us together. And, as I have indicated above, we have cooperative plans with Dr. Lewis for medical work. Furthermore Mr. Mather and I are now planning an evangelists' summer conference or school of a month's duration this year for all the evangelists of the two Stations. So past shyness is getting worn off some. We will hope for more of team work, wherever it would mean advantage to the work, as time goes on.

I would like to say more about various encouragements in our work but will not take time tonight. I have recently sent a few "Jottings" to Dr. Strong. Our annual report will be forthcoming soon.

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Feb 24 1915

Wm Amerman Mather
Chas H Mather

REC'D MAR 27 1915

Rough Prospectus of the Dispensary of the American Board Church of the S. Suburb, Paotingfu.

1. LOCATION.

The buildings to be used are those of the present Girls' School, soon to be evacuated by them. These can be readily adapted to dispensary purposes, affording some room for in-patients.

2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of the Dispensary is to help men spiritually and physically, individually and collectively.

3. SCOPE.

All those who come, rich or poor, of high rank or low, church members or no, will be treated in the same spirit of service.

4. BUDGET.

Upon consultation with experts in this line of work, we find that we should have $2,000.00 silver (About $1,000.00 U.S. currency). The least sum with which we can undertake to open up work is $1400.00 silver (about $700.00 U.S. currency). With such a sum in hand we plan to open in the ninth month of 1915.

5. RUNNING EXPENSES.

The running expenses will be met more and more by the income so that the institution may be expected to be entirely self-supporting within five years.

6. PHYSICIAN.

We have been fortunate in obtaining an understanding with a student of great promise, Mr. T'ien Wen Pin, who graduates in June 1915 from the North China Union Medical College.

7. CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS.

The Constitution and By-laws in detail of the Dispensary will be prepared as soon as the plans for the latter assume more precise and definite aspect.

(Committee:- T.H.Sun, P.K.Li, E.W.GALT, H.W.Hubbard.)

Am. Bd. Church - So. Suburb

Paotingfu

E. A. Galt WES

Feb. 1915

MAR 27 1915

To Dr. Barton

Copy of letter sent to Presbyterian Mission Station, Paotingfu

Paotingfu,
Feb. 10, 1915

Rev. A. K. Whallon & Associates:
Dear Friends,-

I am taking it upon myself to write out, so you may have my thoughts in definite form before you, some things that have come to mind regarding a possible union Christian academy or middle school in Paotingfu.

Some of us have talked about the matter informally in days past and I have gathered that you have felt, as have we, that there are very strong reasons in favor of the establishing of a strong well-manned Christian school in this city of full preparatory grade, and that it would be far better for our two Stations to unite in such an enterprise than for either to attempt it independently. But we have talked only in a sort of general way. I have wondered lately whether it is not possible for us to begin conferring on something concrete.

First let me say a few words about the situation in general as it looms up from our side. Previous to last year's Mission Meeting I had had talks with some of you, with Mr. Cunningham more fully than with any one else, which led me to think you would look favorably on a union scheme sooner or later. The matter of preparatory education in our Chihli Stations came up at our District Meeting in May. In the informal discussion it came out that some of the Methodists in Tientsin had raised the question with our Station there about uniting in a school of preparatory grade. In Peking there had been some talk between the London Mission people and our Mission along the same line. Some of our Peking people spoke about the difficulty of bringing boys from the country outstations to the city for the period of preparatory study without their becoming spoiled by the life of such a city as Peking. The wish was expressed that a Union Academy might be organized in peking sooner or later for city boys only, with cooperation of not only the London Mission and our own but of your Mission and perhaps others. Then that the same group might maintain a second Union Academy at Tungchou, after the consummation of the University scheme which might leave buildings available, exclusively for boys from the outstations of these Missions around Peking. It was thought that in Tungchou these country boys would not be so weaned away from home conditions and sympathy with their own people as in the great city. I spoke of the possibility of our two Stations uniting here at Paotingfu.

It seemed clear to our Chihli District ~~that~~, last May just as it has in the past that we cannot hope for funds enuf , as a Mission, to develop the various Station Boarding Schools to full Academy grade. But it was also felt that Union schools such as those suggested above might make possible such saving of machin-

~~ery all round that there was some hope of our Board seeing its~~

ery all round that our Board might see its way to take its share of responsibility for the same. In view of these various considerations we plucked up sufficient courage to pass the following cautious motion.

"Voted, that in view of changes in conditions since the Mission "Statement of Policy' was adopted, the Chihli District states its present policy to be in favor of the developing of schools in its separate Stations into full grade union middle schools as rapidly as union schemes and local development make such schools, of ~~such~~ high grade, practicable."

This vote assures us of the sympathy of our Mission with any proposals coming from our joint Paotingfu Stations, provided only that such proposals commend themselves as <u>practicable</u>.

As you know our Mission has been since last June undertaking quite a complete reorganization throughout on a policy that gives Chinese delegates equal voice with foreigners on many of the questions that come up for decision. Plans are being made now for our first joint District Meeting (Chihli) in April. Our Chinese colleagues have already proposed as one question for discussion this same question of the possibility of developing our Station schools to a higher grade so that our boys will not need to be sent elsewhere so soon. It is this particularly that has moved me to approach you people just at this time with this letter.

I have done a little figuring on the matter of budget and of resources for a union school, the result of which I append below. Whether the figures are anywhere near what is reasonable or not I leave to your judgment. In explanation of my figures I would make the following comments.

1. I am supposing a school of 100 boarders and 20 day pupils. Our Station has this year 37 boys in middle school grade, 25 in the first two years here and 12 in the upper two years at Tungchou. I do not know how many you have in the same grades but probably not less. It seems to me probable that a well-manned and equipped union school under Christian auspices would so attract outside students that we might soon expect the enrollment mentioned.

2. I am supposing that scholarship aid would be given to few if any other than those from Christian families who have come thro our lower schools. And in the case of these could there not be discrimination, say a fixing of a total number of scholarships and also of half-scholarships and assigning them on grounds of need and of merit? Perhaps we would agree each to handle scholarship funds separately and make separate regulations for boys that come from our separate schools. But at any rate I am putting down some figures with question marks, as it were, after each in my own mind as to whether they are somewhere near suitable or not.

3. I am estimating for the boarding department at the rate of $8.25 per pupil per month. That to cover all costs of that

department,- wages, fuel, replacing or repairing of utensils and dishes etc. At present we run our boarding department, with such items as the above all in and keep within $2.80 per pupil.

4. As to fees, a tuition fee of $5.00 per semester, $10.00 per year, for boarders and day pupils alike would hardly seem to me a large one, perhaps not large enuf. Payment for the full cost of board would be nearly $30.00 per year. $8.00 more for light, heat, and other incidentals would make the full fees $48.00 per year. Tungchou charges Tls40.00. = (Say $56.00)

At present the least #we require of boys at Tungchou outside of scholarship aid is $20.00 per year. The monetary advantage to them of remaining here rather than going to a place so distant would surely warrant us in asking at least $24.00 for our school. So I have placed the fees of those receiving full scholarship aid at $24.00 per year. i.e. a full scholarship would amount to $24.00 per year, and a half scholarship to $12.00.

5. The sum of $1200 for Chinese teachers' salaries would provide, I should think, five very good teachers, including teachers of the Chinese classics. If the time now given by foreigners to our two separate schools were added to that of five Chinese teachers would not that provide a pretty fair teaching staff?

6. Under "Funds available from A.B.C.F.M." I am indicating approximately what is now spent on our 37 boys in addition to the income from their fees. Teachers in our present school are of course teaching in lower grades as well. So I only estimate in a rough way the proportion of their time which belongs to middle school work and so a similar proportion of the total of their salaries. The three items given amount to $800. So, without knowing your situation, I am just writing that amount as available from your Station. My thought is that these are resources right at hand that would go to such a school without questions being asked from anywhere.

As I have tried to indicate already I claim no copyright on any of the figures. I am only feeling round and do not know how near I am to what would be right and proper for the running of a middle school here. But these figures may serve as basis for discussion.

If the figures are reasonable our resources, with no extra pulls from anywhere would only fall short $120 Mex. of meeting the school's budget for current expenses. If the reasons for such a school are urgent a sum several times that large would hardly seem a formidable barrier.

Of course buildings and equipment are all outside the reckoning submitted below. We would have to appeal to our Boards for funds for these. But UNION IN EDUCATION seems to be the thing that the generous givers at home stand ready to back up in these days, as well as that to which policies tend here on the field. It seems to me likely that the possibilitie of such a school might so grip the imagination of some generous men at home

~~in such way~~ that the funds for plant might come without seriously affecting the normal income of our Boards. Anyhow, if we were keen on the project, we could present the matter pretty strongly to our respective Boards for consideration.

Here are my figures:

HYPOTHETICAL BUDGET FOR UNION MIDDLE SCHOOL PAOTINGFU

(Supposing 100 boarding pupils and ~~15~~ 20 day pupils)

Salaries of Chinese teachers- - - - - - - - - - - - -	$1200
Boarding Dep't, at $2.35 per pupil per month - - -	2925
Heat, light, and incidentals - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1100
Janitor and coolie hire - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	175
Total - - - - - - -	$5400

HYPOTHETICAL ESTIMATE OF RESOURCES OF UNION MIDDLE SCHOOL PAOTINGFU

Pupils' fees: 30 pupils paying full fees of $48- - -	$1440
30 pupils receiving 1/2 Sch'p aid, $36 -	1080
40 pupils with full Sch'ps, $24 - - -	960
20 Day pupils, at $10 - - - - - - - -	200
Funds available from A.B.C.F.M. appropriation: (chou	
Sum now used as sch'p aid for Prep students, Tung-	300
Sum now used as aid, pupils 1st 2 years, Paofu -	200
Sum now used for teachers' salaries, 2 yrs. Paofu-	300
Funds from Presbyterian appropriation to match the above three items. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	800
Total - - - - - - -	$5260

Reasons in favor of the union middle school will present themselves to you as readily as to me. I will merely suggest a few that come to mind.

1. It would keep boys in their teens nearer their own homes and home surroundings for two more years, just when impressions and habits are forming rapidly.

2. We could surely hope to keep up a union school to a high standard far better than either Station alone could manage. This would be true as to plant, equipment, Chinese teaching staff, time given by foreigners to teaching and supervision, especially in view of furloughs of foreigners, etc.

3. With a school well manned and equipped we could surely draw many youths from non-Christian homes that would not be attracted to a school conducted by either compound independently. This would give opportunity not only to influence their lives but to touch the homes from which they come. Doubtless many of these homes would be right here in our city.

4. It would seem from the figures presented above that the current expenses of such a school might be met with hardly more drain on the resources of our Boards than they are already feeling while we would be educating ~~perhaps many pupils~~ twice as many

pupils . This certainly looks like increased efficiency.

5. It seems to me there would be a wholesome psychological and spiritual effect on the members of our two churches in general. Our uniting in this enterprise would help broaden their horizon beyond the walls of demominationalism, and so increase mutual esteem and sympathy.

6. Boys of earnest Christian purpose in the upper classes would be of an age to give active service in the church and evangelistic work of our two Stations.

These are only some of the reasons that might be urged. I am writing this letter with the knowledge of others of the Station who favor with me the raising of the question in definite form at this time. We await your reply as to whether you think it worth while now to spend time in conference over the matter. I hope the length of this will not try your patience.

Mr. McCann has just reminded me of the fact, and suggested that I mention it, that our Board has already authorized the appointment of a man to be general superviser of the educational work of our Mission in Chihli province. If a suitable man be found and sent out for this position our school might receive some benefit from his services.

I trust we may be guided of the Spirit to know how wisely to plan and to work for the future in this important matter.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

Copy
Elmer H. Roth
to Presbyterian Mission - Foochow
Foochow

Feb. 10 - 1915
WSD

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Mr. McCann has just rendered me of the fact, and suggested that I mention it, that our Board has already authorized the appointment of a man to be general supervisor of the educational work of the Mission in Chinli province. If a suitable man be found and sent out for this position our school might receive some benefit from his services.

I trust we may be guided of the Spirit to know how wisely to plan and to work for the future in this important matter.

Very sincerely,

Elmer H. Roth

REC'D MAR 27 1915

110

Copy
For
Dr. Barton

(Translation of a statement submitted
to prospective Chinese subscribers
to the proposed Dispensary at the
South Suburb, Paotingfu, China.)

To our friends, Greetings!

As we look back over history, we come to a time of ignorance when the human body and its ailments were not well understood nor given great attention. Gradually, the importance of physical care has been dawning in the minds of men. Why is it that we now estimate the body of such value? Because the human body is the dwelling place of the soul. If the body is healthy it is an aid to cheerful spirits and moral conduct; if men live cheerfully and virtuously, the nation will abound in goodwill and is sure to prosper; if nations live in goodwill, the whole earth will flourish and live in peace. Hence the physical condition of a man has its immediate relation to virtue and its distant relation to the welfare of the world. So how can we lightly regard the human body? Let us glance at the civilized nations of the world. Wherein lies the secret of their progress? Because their citizens are possessed of such vivacity, ingenuity and physical vigor. And why are they so lively in spirit and strong in body? because they understand the laws of hygiene themselves and also because they have adequate medical service in the way of physicians and hospitals. Our own humble country is weak; its people are mostly unspirited and their bodies uncared for. There is much umemployment and unskilled labor. The reasons for this are: ignorance of sanitary laws and lack of medical service.

In New York city there is a hospital for every 10,000 persons. In China, I fear, there is not a hospital for every 10,000,000. Starting from Paotingfu as a center you can go east about 200 miles, north 100 miles, west 100 miles, and south 140 miles on the railroad without finding a hospital or dispensary. In Paotingfu there are two hospitals which are so hard pressed by the needs of this great district that they are asking us to lighten their load by starting a dispensary.

A poor man, if taken sick, has nothing to do but to fold his hands and await death, wailing to Heaven for mercy. A rich man, taken ill, with all his money cannot find a doctor near enough; and if haply he lives near one the physician is so crowded with needy patients that he cannot expect much attention. The man's distracted family and friends rush hither and thither in their efforts to save him, but to no avail. The state of both rich and poor is so pitiable that the onlooker cannot bear the sight of it but hurries away. Our humble group of followers of the mind of Jesus, feel the need of our miserable fellow countrymen but we do not dare to put our hands in our sleeves and stand to one side on seeing such misery. We believe that in this body, born of human parents, there is a spirit born of God. When we are well we should carefully guard our health; when taken ill we should at once take measures to heal our sickness, Taking Jesus for our example, we find that whenever he met a sick man he was moved to cure him, giving sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb and life to those already dead.

Altho we have not such great power as Jesus had, we should use what we have in following his heart of compassion. Thus we will be able to help him in His task of saving the men of the world. Our unworthy church has for a long time desired to establish a dispensary to help the sick. Alas! tho our purpose is complete, our strength is not sufficient! One beam cannot support the entire roof. It takes many men to make a city. We beg you who have merciful and tender hearts and who are one with us in this purpose, to contribute what you can toward its accomplishment. Thus you will help our country and humanity. As you help us you will receive our deepest gratitude and your names

Translation of Statement submitted to prospective Chinese subscribers to proposed Dispensary at So. Suburb - Paotingfu

E. H. Galt

Feb. 1915

~~46~~

REC'D NOV 18 1915

March 24, 1915

Rev. Francis J. VanHorn, D. D.
Oakland, Cal.

My Dear Dr. VanHorn,-

Your letter of Feb. 25, 1915 with regard to Rev. and Mrs. Price has reached me today. We had already known of and rejoiced in the interest taken by you in these, our friends. This letter is further proof of this interest. It was kind of you to take time from your busy days to write me so frankly about the situation as viewed by the circle of friends who have done so much for Mr. and Mrs. Price. But I think you have not fully appreciated our position here on the field. If you will bear with me I will try now to make quite a full statement of matters that you may know clearly our situation.

In the summer of 1912 the Prices spent their summer at Peitaiho where many of the missionaries of our mission were also summering and where the Annual Meeting of the Mission was held. One day while they were calling at Mr. McCann's home he learned that they had decided to sever their relation with Mr. Houlding's Mission, in fact had practically done so already, and were seeking a new field of labor, hoping the Lord would open for them a new door in China. Mr. McCann then talked to them of the situation in the large field set apart for our Paotingfu Station and expressed a wish that they might help in the American Board's work here. Mr. and Mrs. Price spoke of the friends at home who had been back of them and said they were but looking for a place to work, that they felt they had friends who would loyally support them provided they could be in a field where their work would have an element of permanency.

Following this conversation Mr. McCann talked the matter over with other members of our Station and then drew up a letter addressed to the Mission as a whole and signed by all members of our Station appealing to the Mission to invite the Prices to take up work in our Paotingfu field. I quote from this letter which was shown to Mr. Price before being circulated and approved by him. Among other things the letter says:

" In considering the prospects for future work, Mr. and Mrs. Price have made a proposal to the Paotingfu Station that they come and take up work in ~~the~~ a part of our field. Their suggestion is that they assume responsibility for a definite district, working in an associate relation with us, along the same general lines, in fact as a part of our regular work. They would be responsible for their own financial support, but at present could assume no further responsibility. They think it would be well to have a definite district for which they would be responsible and of which they could report to those who support them. Their idea would be

to live the greater part of the time in that district. They wish it to be distinctly understood that the Mission and the Board assume no financial responsibility in this arrangement. Mr. and Mrs. Price ask only for an opportunity to work and for the sympathy and fellowship that would naturally grow out of the relation above proposed."

It was this letter which served to introduce the Prices to us and to open the way for negotiation with them. (I suppose at least two thirds of the Mission were a generation of young people with no personal acquaintance at all with the Prices and none of the Mission had been in close touch with their work for years.) When the Mission met in Annual Meeting shortly after, the first step taken was to ask Dr. Arthur H. Smith and myself to act as a Committee to consult further with Mr. and Mrs. Price and to bring a recommendation to the Mission for action. The question had been raised by this time about advisability of the Prices seeking the appointment of the Board. Dr. Smith, who was personally acquainted with not a few of their friends in Honolulu and elsewhere, strongly advised them not to take such a step. A number of considerations combined to convince all that such a step had better not be taken. I think the leading one was that stated in the printed statement subsequently issued under date of August 27th and sent to the Prices' friends and many others at home. That statement also quotes the motion unanimously passed by the Mission inviting our friends to association in our work. Lest you may not have that statement at hand I enclose a copy with red penciling that will call your attention to the sentences I refer to. (~~Please ignore the writing on the back and the tattered condition of the sheet.~~)

A second consideration from the point of view of the Mission is one that I presume is harder for friends at home to fully grasp. I will try to explain at some length.

The needs and opportunities in the Mission are constantly far larger than the Board's resources of men and means can meet. We urge every year what seems like an imperative need for new recruits. Other Missions of course make like appeals. Let me illustrate how matters work out. The Prudential Com. considers, in the light of its resources, the appeals made. Suppose it authorizes in a given year the appointment of 20 new ordained missionaries, three for India, three for Turkey, three for No. China, etc. For some reason these twenty men are not standing in line outside the office door waiting their turn for appointment. The Home Department begins its diligent search for men. It finds one. He is assigned, we will say, to No. China. Then the next is found and the next. They are sent to other fields, for has not China just been given a man? Perhaps China's claim for the second man so much needed must be held in abeyance till the seventh or eighth man is found.

Now if, at the request of the Mission, the Board appoints

Mr. Price it simply means that it has provided one of the men for whom we have asked and will consider the needs of other fields before making special effort to get our next man. This being true you can see how there might be some hesitancy on the part of the Mission to ask for the appointment. For at best we cannot hope now for a long term of service from the Prices. Whereas a new recruit might be preparing for a service that we would hope might extend over many years.

Along with the above consideration there entered the assurances from the Prices that we need not feel anxious for them. They felt confident that they had friends who, because of special interest in and friendship for them would contribute, in addition to what they would give to the Board ordinarily, the money needed to make up their salary. If this were true they could come into our field and work without the regular income of the Board being affected and without in any way prejudicing the Mission's case with respect to gaining new recruits.

The Mission felt at the time and has increasingly felt since that this arrangement was a very generous one on the part of the Prices and their friends and we have tried to express our appreciation of it on occasion. On the other hand it seemed an arrangement advantageous to the Prices in that their work would be where it would be conserved as good Congregational material. And their friends, nearly all of them Cong'l, could think of their work as an actual part of the work of their own denomination.

I think the above will show you rather clearly how the matter lay in the minds of the Mission when the Prices came to us and how it has rested there ever since. It must convince you too, I think, that your surmise stated in your letter just at hand, viz. That "The only reason we can gather for this unhappy situation is - - - - that it seems good business policy on the part of the Mission to have the services of the Prices as a gift from private individuals, no mention of their salaries being made in the accounts of the Mission.", hardly compasses the whole of the situation.

Another remark in your letter is hardly borne out by the facts. You say, "But there is no ~~remark~~ recognition given of the work of the Prices in any reports from the Station." Perhaps we have not helped to keep their work before the public as ~~we~~ much as we should, and I am sorry if this is true. Yet we have conscientiously tried to give them due prominence in reports. You will find not a little said of their work in both the annual reports of the Station issued since their coming. I happen to have a copy of last year's report on hand that I can send you under separate cover. I think you must have had one sent you before. I have pencilled paragraphs where special mention is made of our friends. These annual reports have been used by the Board and have gone from the Station to a wide circle of personal friends of the Prices ~~and~~

and of others in the Station. Besides these printed reports I have, both in 1913 and 1914, written in behalf of the Station at some length letters particularly for the Prices' constituency, specifically reporting their work. In the one written in 1913 I quoted a resolution of appreciation of their services ~~rendered~~ passed by the Mission as a whole at its Annual Meeting. The one of Sept. 29, 1914 I am sure you received and I think you did the earlier one. Both were sent to some fifty addresses furnished by Mr. Price.

Let me come now to this questio of seeking an appointment for the Prices. I think it was about a year ago that I received the first intimations that certain of their constituency were beginning to feel dissatisfied with the arrangement regarding the Prices. I did not then realize the significance of the dissatisfaction nor did I see clearly what to do about it. Matters were going smoothly in the Mission. In the latter part of last summer Mr. Price told me of letters reporting that you and Mr. Flint were actively urging the Board to reappoint him. Both he and I were very sorry that you had not communicated first with the Mission and gained an understanding with us so that there could be cooperation between you and us in any step it might seem wise to undertake. It was at this juncture that I wrote you the personal letter dated Sept. 10th. In that letter I expressed a personal sympathy in your endeavor and a wish that there might be intelligent cooperation between us. I asked to be informed of what you were doing. That letter secured from you no response. However, Mr. Price has been very frank during the last months to let us know what he has heard from Oakland and what he has written to the friends there. A letter from Mr. Flint in the autumn or early winter reported that Dr. Barton had written that the Board was ready to authorize the Mission to employ the Prices and that you felt this meant a solution of the situation. But this utterly failed to make clear to the Mission a way of action. Therefore I wrote to Mr. Flint for further information and Mr. Hubbard wrote to Dr. Barton about the matter. Sec'y Bell answered Mr. Hubbard's letter.

We think from Mr. Bell's letter that Dr. Barton in his earlier letter failed to make quite clear to you the position of the Board. In his desire to say nothing that would seem to Mr. Price's friends to reflect lack of sympathy with him and with the giving of support for him on the part of individuals, he made his statement too vague to convey his meaning. I will quote here from Sec'y Bell's letter and let that speak for itself.

"There was, of course, no thought in the mind of the Committee or in Dr. Barton's mind when he wrote to Mr. Flint that it would be possible for the Mission to 'employ them as missionaries'. <u>What we had in mind was the possible continuance of the past relationship</u>, (the underlining is mine) though it would have

to be left with the Mission to determine whether or not they would wish to employ Mr. Price's services. At the same time it was quite necessary that nothing should be said in a letter from these rooms to our California friends that would prevent individuals from providing the funds in the future as in the past whereby Mr. and Mrs. Price could remain at Paotingfu, and continue the fine work that they have been doing in connection with the Station. - - - - - - It was a question that required considerable thuoght and care, but we hoped that the action taken would somehow make it possible for Mr. and Mrs. Price to remain on the field if they and the mission desired this to be brought about. By taking them as full missionaries, the Board would not be able to supply the young men needed for the field as in the past. Let us hope that somehow the funds from Mr. Price's friends may continue to come so that the wealth of experience and devotion both he and Mrs. Price possess may be still at the disposal of the station." Then at the close of his letter Mr. Bell quotes the actual vote of the Prudential Com. as follows "The request of the Rev. Francis J. VanHorn that Rev. F. M. Price now working on individual support at Paotingfu should be taken upon the staff of the Board's missionaries so that his support should be guaranteed from its treasury was declined."

(Underlinings again my own.)

From these quotations you see that the Mission has little ground for hope that the Board would appoint the Prices even should we make the request. Here in the Station we have felt all the time that it would be better not to urge upon the Mission any action rather than to father something that would fail of passing either the Mission or the Prud. Com. This is a reason for our reticence to act.

Just here I would say that I think before any of us criticize the Board too severely, as perhaps we are tempted to do, for being loath to reappoint our friends, we must remember that it is under necessity of guarding very carefully the matter of precedent. Other missionaries there may be who, after having been out of service for a longer or shorter period, would like to return to the field. Their case might not commend itself to the Board nearly so fully as this of the Prices. Yet these parties would have staunch Congregational friends who would firmly back them up in their desires. Then there would be the plea "You made such an arrangement as regards the Prices. Has not so-and-so as good right to be taken on as they?"

Just one other point about the situation as regar ds our own station. So long as the Prices are on the present basis they are free to remain right here, and of course want to do so because this is the field in which their constituency ~~is~~ has become interested. But should they become missionaries of the Board the matter of their location would at once become a matter under the control of the Mission as a whole. We would then be

almost certain to lose them to another station. For, in spite of the GREAT need for their continued services right here, the Mission is so undermanned that certain other stations are, or are likely to be soon, still worse off for missionaries than we. (This takes into consideration that Mr. Hubbard and I are getting fairly well along over the period of language study now.) So a Station selfishness favors our doing nothing to open a door for the flight of our friends from us.

All of the above is by way of explanation. Now the question is What are we going to do about it? Well, we are feeling our way and intend to do something. The Annual Meeting of our District of the Mission is only two weeks away now. There we can discuss the matter and take some action. Perhaps we can request the Board to adopt one of two or three alternatives,-say an appointment for a definite term of years, or a special grant of funds to the Mission for its use in meeting the Prices' salary without their being appointed missionaries, or an agreement on the part of the Board to accept as special gifts and forward to the Prices all gifts designated for them without there being a guarantee of a fixed salary. We will report to you whatever action is taken, and meanwhile we trust you will be patient with us. The Board's Budget and appropriations for 1915 were of course made up long ago, and no provision therein for Mr. Price this year. We very earnestly hope and pray that you who have proven so loyal to him will find it in your hearts to look out for him this one more year on the old basis. As to plans for 1916 may we not try to work together and seek light from above as to the wisest course to pursue.

May all the work that is under your hand be prospered of God and increase to his glory.

Very cordially,

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May all the work that is under your hand be prospered of God and increase to his glory.

Very cordially,

Rec'd Dec. 24, 1918

Dr. Dow Harris

112

Paotingfu, China,

August 27, 1912.

To the Friends of Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Price, and others who may be interested.

Dear Christian Friends,—

The following motion was unanimously passed by the North China Mission of the American Board on August 17,1912 at its Annual Meeting,—

"Voted that the Mission extend a most cordial invitation to Rev. and Mrs. F.M. Price to take up work within the Paotingfu field in close association and cooperation with the Paotingfu station, and request the members of that station to act as a special Committee to assist Mr. and Mrs. Price in securing the funds needed."

Mr. and Mrs. Price have given us great pleasure in accepting this invitation and shaping their plans so to come to us in the early autumn. We look forward to happy relationships in the mission work in which their hearts and ours are centered.

That you may clearly understand the relationship into which your friends enter with us we wish to explain it to you more fully. Many of you doubtless know of the years of efficient service rendered by Rev. and Mrs. Price under our Mission Board in other fields and of the high repute in which they are held by the Board. You also know of their broad sympathies with all the activities of our denomination and of other Christian bodies, as well as of the special bonds of fellowship between them and particular churches where they have rendered service. Yet the strict policy of the American Board against appointing men of advanced years for misssionary work has made us think that an application from Mr. and Mrs. Price for regular appointment would probably be futile, their former connection with the Board having been several years ago. At best it would mean no little delay pending negotiations.

On the other hand these, our friends, are here on the field; they are free to come to our station at once; they have had no little successful experience in mission work not only in other fields but in China; they have a working knowledge of the language; we understand that they have friends who are deeply interested in holding up their hands by prayer and financial support; they offer in a most cordially sympathetic spirit to work with us in evangelistic work along the lines approved by the Mission as a whole and by our station.

We consider the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Price into our midst at this time a providential one. The immediate problem of our station as regards staff of missionaries was an especially difficult one. On account of ill health it is necessary for Mr. McCann to return this autumn with his family to America. This leaves the general work of the station in charge of but one man, Mr. Galt, who has had but one and a half years of preparation in the language. This work is a long established and important one with over twenty regular centers of work. These are scattered over an area, in which there is no other protestant mission work, equal to the state of Vermont and with a population four times as large as that ot San Francisco. Copies of the Annual Report of our Mission Station will accompany this to most of you and from that you can learn more about the work.

We plan that, for the coming winter if not longer, Mr. and Mrs. Price shall live in the Mission compound at Paotingfu and so be at hand to advise and help in the general management of the station work. He expects to take special interest and part in the evangelistic preaching in the street chapel within the city, where the present opportunity seems especially good.

Since Rev. and Mrs. Price are dependent for their salary and any other expenses of their work upon the gifts of friends independently of any mission Board and since their living expenses in this field will necessarily be largely increased over those which they had in the district of their recent labors, we earnestly commend them to you, hoping that you will abundantly uphold them in this respect and so share in their work and ours. And may your prayers be ever with us to enrich our service.

Yours very sincerely,

James H. McCann.
Netta K. McCann.
Abbie G. Chapin.
Elmer W. Galt.
Altie C. Galt.
Isabelle Phelps.
Members of the Paotingfu Station

of the accompanying letter. page 2

REC'D APR 23 1915

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

113

March 26, 1915

My Dear Dr. Barton,-

Some time ago I sent you a copy of a letter I had written to the Presbyterian friends here at Paotingfu. I said that they had appointed a committee to confer with us on the question raised,- that of a union Christian Academy. I promised to report to you the outcome of our conference.

But before a date had been agreed upon for conference we received from Mr. Whallon a letter which practically closes the subject for the present at least. I have made a copy of Mr. Whallon's letter which I enclose herewith.

It is true, of course, that the Presbyterian Board is in financial straits at present, and has strongly cautioned economy on its fields. But there was little hope in my mind when I wrote the letter about Union Academy work that either Board would feel ready to do its part towards a plant immediately. What I sought was an understanding on the abstract proposition so that we might have a goal in mind towards which to look and work. But our friends have evidently thought best not to commit themselves at present so have just dodged the issue. A member of their own Mission in another Station to whom, being on friendly terms, I have submitted copies of our correspondence has surprised me in his reply with the frankness of his statement as to what he thinks is the crux of the situation from their side. He says, speaking of the Paotingfu Stations of the two Missions, "If you were willing to let our Mission have the Academy as you have let us have the medical work and the girls' school I think the scheme would go through our Mission in a hurry." As a matter of fact my letter did not raise the question of location at all. But evidently they feel, as do we, that any unbiassed parties viewing the situation here would locate the school at our Station if at either Mission Compound. I think it not beyond range of possibility however that we could get the city to furnish a site for such a school as that proposed, at some advantageous place away from either compound. Whether such a plan would look feasible to the Presbyterians or not I do not know.

But at present we will patiently adopt a "watchful waiting" policy and maybe the time will come, if our judgment regarding the desirability of such a union school is sound, when the scheme will seem feasible to all concerned.

Yours very cordially,

Elmer W Galt

REC'D APR 23 1915

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

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Yours very cordially,

Elmer W. Galt

Paotingfu

Mar. 26-1915

REC'D APR 23 1915

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

1114

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

For Secy Jas L. Barton

COPY

March 8, 1915

Mr. Elmer Galt,
South Suburb, Paotingfu.

My Dear Mr. Galt,

At a meeting of the Station on Feb. 12th, a committee was appointed to confer with your Station about the proposed Union Academy. Almost immediately there came word from the Board at New York, or a letter which had but recently arrived was brought to our attention, earnestly requesting us to see in what parts of the work there could be a curtailment of expense for the present, and asking that nothing new be planned which would involve additional expense for some time. Consequently, the following action was taken on March 1st, and I was requested to let you know of it. It is as follows;

"It is moved that we send a letter to the members of the South Suburb Mission to the effect that we are not in a position to raise the question of a proposed Union Academy on account of the great financial stringency of the Board, and because the Board did not approve of any new plans for extended work at the present."

The question had been quite thoroughly discussed at this previous meeting, but this has seemed to be the wisest plan for us now to adopt. Thanking you for your letter and your interest in this matter, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

A. K. Thallon, Secretary.

Copy

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Elmer W. Galt
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ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

/30

April 26, 1915

Sec'y Jas. L. Barton, D. D.
A. B. C. F. M. Boston

Dear Dr. Barton,-

When my location was decided three years ago by the Mission various emotions took hold upon me. One was a deep joy that I was to have some part in a work that held such vast prospects. The largeness of the field and of the work that must needs be undertaken in it was a great challenge. But to be given a large responsibility at once for oversight of the mission work, when I had but made a fair beginning in the language, was all but overwhelming. I have been fighting hard up to the present time to keep pushing ahead, however little, in the language while not neglecting too much the part in the general work for which I must be held accountable. The spirit of cooperation among all the workers in the Station, Chinese and foreign, has been excellent and the three years have seen much done that is encouraging. I believe all our activities are on a more promising basis than ever before and that we are on the eve of increasingly larger and better fruitage. Opportunities there certainly are that appeal with great insistency. Oh that we could match the present opportunity in a manner more nearly worthy of our cause than we are now doing.

(The photograph proves a failure.)

It has been on my heart for many months ~~to try~~ to write and try to put before you the needs of this Station as they have appealed to me. But I like to back up statements of needs with facts. And the gathering of data and the thinking out of policies takes time. I do not yet claim any great familiarity with the details of our field but I think I have a fairly clear grasp of the general situation and can perhaps pass on some information that may be of use to you.

I have two main purposes in writing this letter. The first is that you at the Board Rooms may have, right from the Paotingfu Station, a bird's eye view of conditions as we see them. This may help you to weigh the appeals that come to you through the Mission in behalf of our Station. The second purpose is that you may have information to put before such a man as Mr. Bates should he be seeking a place for investment in the Lord's work where returns are sure. Your letter to the mission some time ago explaining at some length how and why Mr. Bates has been giving is very interesting reading. We rejoice in the gifts he has made and the good that promises to come from them. We would have favored a little different distribution of them throughout the Mission had we been consulted, but that does not make us blind to the great need for them where they have been placed and to the

vast good they must surely accomplish. I do not know whether Mr. Bates is at all in a position to think of further gifts. If he is I believe our field, could he grasp its need and opportunity, would pull hard on his sympathies. I will enclose an extra copy or two of this letter that you may pass on to Mr. Bated or to other parties if you like.

I write this as a personal letter. But I think I shall say nothing that the Station and the Mission would not heartily endorse. I know that the Station feels as I do about the whole situation. And much that I am presenting has been thoroughly discussed in the Needs Com. of our Chihli District and heartily endorsed there, all in fact that has to do with comparative needs of Stations. The credit for getting together information and making estimate of needs, as we look down into the future, by no means all belongs to me. The new map of our Station, a small photograph of which I hope to enclose, is mostly the work of Mr. Hubbard. The estimate of what a district needs of help from abroad before the responsibility for future development of the evangelistic work can be reasonably thrown upon the Chinese is mostly thought out by Mr. Frame, but is quite generally accepted as a reasonable computation. (The photograph proves a failure.)

Here are a few facts regarding our field.

The field assigned to this station consists of 19 "Hsien" and parts of 4 others. We consider it the equivalent of 21 Hsien. A "Hsien" corresponds in a way to our counties at home, and I shall speak of them below as counties. As nearly as I can compute these 21 counties of our field average over 150 sq. mi. each in area, so we have a field covering more than 3150 sq. mi. My atlas gives the area of Mass. as 8040. The total population of our field is estimated at nearly one and a half millions.

Within our field are 45 or 50 walled cities. These doubtless average not less than 10,000 each in population. Twenty-two of these are county-seats. In China this counts for more than at home, for where officials and their retinue reside there money accumulates and is spent. Nearly all of the 45 or more cities are busy important centers.

Besides these cities there are about two hundred centers that rank as market towns. This means that every fifth day an open market is held in the streets, attracting crowds from all round about who want to sell something or to buy. Not a few of these centers rank in size and importance along with many of the walled cities.

For purposes of comparison this year our District Estimates Com. and Needs Com. worked out a table as follows. We agreed to think of a county as a unit. Central Stations must of course be ranked as of special importance. On the county unit basis we agreed that our Peking work ought to rank as equivalent in value

to 6 units, the Tientsin city work to 5 units, Tungchou to 3, and Paotingfu to 3. Adding to these the proper number of units to represent country field we get the following table showing

COMPARATIVE IMPORTANCE OF OUR STATIONS

Peking - - - - -	I7
Tientsin - - - -	9
Tungchou - - - -	6
Paotingfu - - -	24

When one looks at the above table and then thinks that, until the present year, Paotingfu has been getting less from Board appropriations for its general work than any other station except Tientsin one can begin to appreciate a little what a pinch we have been in. This year, by a slight readjustment of division of appropriations, the stations are receiving through the Board as follows:

Peking - - - -	$2400
Tientsin- - - -	II86
Tungchou - - -	I499
Paotingfu - - -	I628

Of course in the earlier days when far more depended on the foreigner than now it seemed quite fair for funds to be divided on a basis that made large allowance for the personal equation of missionaries and the work developing under the hands of each. This factor need count far less now than formerly for there are Chinese ready to share largely in the responsibilities of leadership and to help in the wise use of funds. So there is strong reason now for funds to be shared more nearly in proportion to the needs of the Stations. The district recognizes this principle and has put itself on record in favor of giving Paotingfu preferential treatment whenever the Board is able to increase the general work appropriations. To reapportion what is at present appropriated in a way to make any material difference to our Station is quite out of the question because of the fatality of cutting off support of work already developed in any center.

With the wholly inadequate sum named above as coming to us what are we doing towards occupation of our field? In the earlier days missionaries and evangelists gave much time to touring and to scattering broadly the seed. Only here and there did they get a good hearing and find a favorable opening. It was natural that they follow up every opening that offered. But the result is, in our field, that the work is quite scattered out and for this reason the more expensive to maintain. We have Christians in I9 different counties and living in I49 separate villages and cities. For the most part they are in small groups, there being no real strong outstations in the whole field. There are to date I9 organized outstations. Two of these are in county-seats; 5 are in market towns; and the rest are in lesser villages. There are six other places of regular meeting.

Yet in the 2I counties of our outer field, with about 650 church members, scattered as I have indicated above, and about 200 others enrolled as inquirers, we are able to maintain at present only 5 evangelistic workers. And we have opened only 3 Christian schools, these maintained mostly by their native constituency. During the past three years there have been 5 of our counties utterly untouched by any of our workers. Six others have barely had a visit about once a year by some one making a tour who has gone to the villages where there were Christians. In the rest of our field the evangelists "spread themselves out thin", but cannot give the nurture that the Christians and the new inquirers so sorely need. When so little intensive work can be done progress towards bringing the church to self-support, even where people have considerable means, is slow.

Mr. Frame's vision of our needs is about as follows. He thinks that, for the best results getting the church to undertake self-propagation, we should within a certain area come up once and for all if possible to the standard that we have any intention of reaching with foreign funds then absolutely refuse further help there. In the main, altho there might be exceptions for special reasons to the rule, he would like to equip each county-seat with a good staff of workers and a good plant by way of equipment. Then he thinks the responsibility for future outreaching and development in each county could be thrown upon the Chinese. Computing for our field on the basis of his suggestions I would say that the average which we need per county is about as follows.

The maintenance of a resident evangelist or pastor in the county-seat. Salary - - - -	$I65
Maintenance of a touring evangelist " - - - - -	I35
Man to be keeper of buildings, book-seller, etc - -	65
School teacher - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	II0
Current expenses in connection with this staff - - -	I25
Total - - - - - -	$600

This total would be needed as an annual appropriation for maintenance of work. Besides this each county (usually the county-seat) would need provided at the start a plant at average cost of about $I800 for the use of such a staff of workers.

If these computations are reasonable I figure that our field needs for its adequate occupation, besides the present annual appropriation of $I628, an additional ~~$XXXX~~ $I2,000 per year. For equipment it needs, in addition to that already provided or called for in this year's estimates that will soon reach you, about $36,000.

We believe that these estimates are none too liberal. The Tungchou Station is, as it were, somewhere within sight of such a standard of equipment within its field, thanks not a little to special gifts from individuals. And its annual income from all sources for general work must be ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ over

half of that called for in the ideal.

As a matter of fact we do not want anyone to rain upon us all at once the full amount of what we think our field needs. It would be practically impossible to make the changes in one year to the new standard. The matter of getting property in all the different counties economically and of building wisely and economically would be a matter for at least a number of years. So also would be the training and securing of the type of men we would want. But for immediate use we are confident we could spend wisely an additional amount for general work of about $1800 if we could feel sure of its coming annually. And for equipment in connection with the increased staff for which the above would provide we could use at once, and would need for their best work, say $7000. Failing funds for equipment it is possible from the work funds to rent temporary quarters where men can do excellent work. So our paramount present need is for increase of general work funds that we can count upon annually. WE HAVE WHAT AMOUNTS TO STANDING APPLICATION FROM SEVEN OR EIGHT WELL TRAINED MEN FROM OUR FIELD WHOM WE WOULD BE GLAD TO EMPLOY HAD WE THE FUNDS BUT WHO ARE COMPELLED TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT ELSEWHERE BECAUSE WE CANNOT OFFER THEM POSITIONS. Most of these men are college graduates and have been tried out in actual work since. They would prefer to come back to their home station for their life work. Besides these there are men coming from the schools right along. We have been having 20 or more Christian young men in College from this station right along these late years and the number is increasing while standards are being made higher.

What would please us best would be to get at once the additional sums I have named in the above paragraph and then have further increase come at the rate to equip and man about two new county-seats per year. If you know of any friend or foundation who would like to put reality into these visions of ours and give an impetus to the Christian cause that is sure to be mightily felt in all eternity we would gladly have you turn his attention this way. I will gladly write to anyone more particularly about presnet opportunities. A little will be said about some of the special needs in explanation of some special requests made this year through the Mission.

We are trying to be good stewards of every cent entrusted to us for use in the Master's cause here and we believe that the returns on the investment of the Lord's money in this work are showing that God's Spirit is working mightily with these gifts in answering the prayers of donors and of all who bear us up in their petitions.

Very cordially,

Elmer H Galt

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Very cordially,

Charles H. Roth

Postmark Oct. 26-1915

REC'D NOV 18 1915

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ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

May 12, 1915

Sec'y James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I will send this letter and the accompanying copies of letters to Tungchou and ask that they be forwarded to you along with the Mission Minutes which will doubtless soon be mailed. You will find in the minutes a request from the Mission with regard to Rev. and Mrs. Price. The Paotingfu Station stands heartily and unanimously back of the request as presented. The vote first presented by the Station was similar to that passed except that the term of years named was five instead of three. The Mission chose to reduce the term to three years feeling that, if this is granted and conditions are such at the end of three years that we wish to urge a renewal, it will be easy to urge a renewal. I may say that the Prices themselves had it in mind, should provision be made for them for five years, to plan definitely to retire from the field at the close of that period and the probability is strong that they will not care for more than one renewal of a three year period.

The Mission did not think it wise to state in the motion, but the Prices wish it made plain to you in writing, that they do not desire the Board to provide for them other than just the salary stipulation of $1,000 per year. They seek no allowances for health change, writer, or the like and all expenses of their return home from the field at the close of their years of service they will themselves be responsible for. Nor do they anticipate any time of want in the coming years after retirement when there will be any need for the Board to feel a responsibility for providing for them in lieu of services rendered.

It was suggested at the Mission Meeting that copies be sent you of correspondence carried on between this Station and the Oakland friends of the Prices that you might see just how matters have stood between us. We think it unnecessary to send you all the correspondence altho the letters have not been numerous. I send herewith all that is needed with what you already know to orient you quite thoroly in the whole case. I call your attention particularpy to statements by Dr. VanHorn and Miss Harvey with regard to continued raising of money by the same constituency if the basis of support of the Prices is changed. Letters to Mr. Price are also explicit on that subject. I shall write at once to Dr. VanHorn and tell him of the Mission action and suggest that he write to you something definite about the continued support of the Prices.

In view of these assurances from their friends and of the valuable work Mr. Price is rendering to the Mission and the Board we hope you may see fit to accede to one of the alternatives presented in the motion . Yours very sincerely,

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Paotingfu, China, May 12, 1915

To

Sec'y James L. Barton, D.D.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

The following is a copy of a letter received by me in March last from Dr. VanHorn and I accompany it with a copy of my reply. This is not the whole of the correspondence we have had with the friends of the Prices on the Pacific coast but it is the most significant exchange of letters. These two letters may give light on the general situation that will help the Prudential Com. in its consideration of the motion passed by the Mission with regard to Rev. and Mrs. Price.

Sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

COPY OF LETTER

Oakland Cal.

Feb. 25, 1915

Rev. Elmer Galt,

Paotingfu, China.

My Dear Mr. Galt,-

Shortly after coming to this Church I had a bit of correspondence with you, or at least saw a letter from you with regard to the status of the Prices and their work, and have later had correspondence with the office in Boston, from which it appears that the next move is up to the North China Mission, the Mission being authorized to request the appointment of the Prices as regular missionaries. It appears that no such request has come from the Station and accordingly the Prices are left without standing or recognition. The only reason we can gather for this unhappy situation is, as we surmise, that it seems good business policy on the part of the Mission to have the services of the Prices as a gift from private individuals, no mention of their salaries being made in the accounts of the Mission. However, this may seem to the authorities of the Station, it does not commend itself to a goodly number of people here and there is a growing sense of dissatisfaction of which I think you should be fully informed. The salaries of the Prices, amounting to about $1,000.00 last year, was cheerfully given by individuals out the Coast who have received from Mr. Price his report of the work done, which seem to them to be wholly admirable, but there is no recognition given of the work of the Prices in any reports from the Station, nor is there any recognition of the gift of these monies from the officials of the Board, nor do these sums count on the apportionment of the churches to which these individuals belong, so that there is a double feeling of dissatisfaction and of injustice. First; that the present situation is not fair to the Prices, for if they are doing good work they deserve recognition and standing; and secondly, to the people who are supporting them since they too deserve recognition on the books of the Board and on the local churches. This dissatisfaction is so strong that from present appearances, the salaries

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of the Prices will not be forth-coming this next year under these circumstances.

These contributors feel that if the Prices are worth anything at the Mission they are worth at least the request on the part of the Mission that they be given standing so that I think it may be said very frankly to you that if the services of the Prices are desired for the coming year, some such request and consequent arrangement must be made, for their support will not be forth-coming from the Coast. If such recognition were given and it were possible for these contributors to have their contributions acknowledged, whether as regular or as special, I feel quite sure that it would be possible ~~for these contributors~~ to raise their salaries very largely in addition to the amounts that have been already pledged. (The underscoring is mine. E.W.G.) I find no disposition to criticize the work of the Prices so far as it is known here, and this apparent diminution of the income is due to dissatisfaction with the situation rather than to loss of interest in the work of Missions and in the work of the Prices.

Will you not kindly give this your earnest attention and advise us what the feeling is in the Mission and what probable action will be taken? The arrangements for personal giving and the benevolences of two or three of the churches may be effected by what we shall hear from you in regard to the matter, which to us has a rather unhappy aspect.

We hope that the work of the whole Station goes on happily and that it may be enlarged during the coming year for we recognize as fully as people on this side can, the growing work and imperative need for more workers.

With cordial wishes to you and to all the workers, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) F. J. VanHorn

The following quotation is from a letter to me dated Feb. 19th of this year from Miss Jennie Harvey of Oakland who has been acting in the capacity of secretary of the group there who have taken responsibility for the support of the Prices.

"We think the money would come more freely if the amount could be credited to the churches from which it comes, and sent through the Board as special work. We feel it would not lessen the gifts as we who are helping would continue our efforts in their behalf and would find it much easier to do ~~MX~~. so".

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Elmer W Galt

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Elmer Walsh

C'D JUL 19 1915

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Paotingfu, China,
June 16, 1915

Sec'y Jas. L. Barton, D. D.,
American Board, Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Your letter of April 30th has been at hand for some days, replying to communications from me mentioning the raising the question with the Presbyterians of working for a Union Preparatory School. Your letter mentions it as "the subject of co-operation in the girls' school", but I trust you had in mind that we were talking of a full-fledged boys' preparatory school and nothing else. Your words were probably inadvertently spoken.

You ask whether theological differences of opinion have not something to do with reticence on the part of our Pres. friends to cooperate with us. I may say we have not asked them and they have not said. Nevertheless there is little question in our minds that this is the main underlying difficulty at the present time if they were to reveal their whole minds. I think I must have hinted as much in one of my earlier letters to you.

As to any theological differences I may say that nothing has come to an issue in any form whatever since I have been in this Station and it seems to us that long strides have been made towards mutual confidence. We try to be Christian in attitude and conduct before we are theological and our Pres. colleagues are surely of that kind of metal. We are getting closer and closer together in various lines of cooperation. One of the best signs along this line is an Evangelists' Class now in progress. It is a Union Class of our two Stations, meeting for one month for study and conference. It was designed for all the employed evangelistic workers of our two Stations and nearly all the men are in attendance. This is the third week and nothing has occurred to mar in the least the happy fellowship and the co-working of all concerned in the class. When planning for the class we hoped to make it but the first annual session of a class that shall meet regularly every summer, and I think the desire for this on the part of all is being daily strengthened. The teaching staff includes Messrs. Cunningham, Mather, Whallon, and two of the best educated Chinese of their Station, and Dr. A. H. Smith, Mr. Price and two Chinese from our side. Miss Andrews was able to give three special lectures while visiting here and one or two others have lectured. I felt compelled to refuse the invitation, urged from the Pres. side to take part in teaching, but am leading morning devotions sometimes.

In general if two Stations are ready to cooperate in holding union classes for evangelists it would seem that theological differences would hardly hold them apart in the field of general education. Yet the one matter is but for a few weeks of each year, while the other is a yoking together in bonds not easily sundered.

Paotingfu, China,
June 16, 1915

Sec'y Jas. L. Barton, D. D.,
American Board, Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Your letter of April 30th has been at hand for some days, replying to communications from me mentioning the raising the question with the Presbyterians of working for a Union Preparatory School. Your letter mentions it as "the subject of co-operation in the girls' school", but I trust you had in mind that we were talking of a full-fledged boys' preparatory school and nothing else. Your words were probably inadvertently spoken.

You ask whether theological differences of opinion have not something to do with reticence on the part of our Pres. friends to cooperate with us. I may say we have not asked them and they have not said. Nevertheless there is little question in our minds that this is the main underlying difficulty at the present time if they were to reveal their whole minds. I think I must have hinted as much in one of my earlier letters to you.

As to any theological differences I may say that nothing has come to an issue in any form whatever since I have been in this Station and it seems to us that long strides have been made towards mutual confidence. We try to be Christian in attitude and conduct before we are theological and our Pres. colleagues are surely of that kind of metal. We are getting closer and closer together in various lines of cooperation. One of the best signs along this line is an Evangelists' Class now in progress. It is a Union Class of our two Stations, meeting for one month for study and conference. It was designed for all the employed evangelistic workers of our two Stations and nearly all the men are in attendance. This is the third week and nothing has occurred to mar in the least the happy fellowship and the co-working of all concerned in the class. When planning for the class we hoped to make it but the first annual session of a class that shall meet regularly every summer, and I think the desire for this on the part of all is being daily strengthened. The teaching staff includes Messrs. Cunningham, Mather, Mallon, and two of the best educated Chinese of their Station, and Dr. A. H. Smith, Mr. Price and two Chinese from our side. Miss Andrews was able to give three special lectures while visiting here and one or two others have lectured. I felt compelled to refuse the invitation, urged from the Pres. side to take part in teaching, but am leading morning devotions sometimes.

In general if two Stations are ready to cooperate in holding union classes for evangelists it would seem that theological differences would hardly hold them apart in the field of general education. Yet the one matter is but for a few weeks of each year, while the other is a yoking together in bonds not easily sundered.

We simply know that in general the theological position of our friends across the city is decidedly more conservative than that of most of us in this compound, and they are doubtless quite well aware of this fact. We know that there was a time not so long ago when there was something of open conflict between certain parties of the two stations. We know that in general the missionaries of the No. China Pres. Mission think that there is too much radicalism within the ranks of our Mission to be wholesome. Yet we think the more we are getting acquainted the more there is of mutual trust. We believe the time is at no great distance when theological differences will weigh but little in Paotingfu in determining lines of cooperation. We had hoped the time might be already ripe for shaking hands on this Academy scheme which, even then, would likely be at least three or four years in coming to actuality. But we are quite content to await the leavening influences of hidden forces and of certain agitation that may work indirect results. Cooperation will come as fast as we get to where we would pull steadily together in the traces no doubt.

In working for a dispensary in connection with our station we have no thought of having it lead to a hospital plant in our suburb, even should we secure a foreign physician. It is our plan that all serious cases should go to the Presbyterian hospitals. Should the time come when it would be wise to seek a hospital plant for our work it ought to be located at Chengtingfu, the place where our central station ought to be had it not already become pretty firmly rooted here. A little money is filtering in for the dispensary from Chinese. We expect to keep working away at the matter. The earliest we can hope to open now is one year hence, when the young doctor whom we want will have completed a year of internship in the Union Hospital in Peking. He ought to be ready by that time to do a good work here.

Our papers are just now telling us of the tenor of Pres. Wilson's second note to Germany. I hope it will shock Germany into something sort of civil by way of reply. There seems little prospect of any short road to world peace just yet, much as we wish for it. We rejoice that our Board's financial outlook still keeps up so well.

Very cordially,

Elmer H Galt

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In working for a dispensary in connection with our station we have no thought of having it lead to a hospital plant in our church, even should we secure a foreign physician. It is our plan that all serious cases should go to the Presbyterian hospitals. Should the time come when it would be wise to seek a hospital plant for our work it ought to be located at Changtingfu, the place where our central station ought to be had it not already become pretty firmly rooted here. A little money is tied in for the dispensary from Chinese. We expect to keep working away at the matter. The earliest we can hope to open now is one year hence, when the young doctor whom we want will have completed a year of internship in the Union Hospital in Peking. He ought to be ready by that time to do a good work here.

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Very cordially,

Elmer H. Cobb

Paotingfu
June 16-1915

REC'D JAN 20 1916

Invoice
Mail
Periodical
Inquiry
Acknowledged

RECEIVED
JOHN G. HOSMER
MAR 13 1916
Ans.

To
Sec'y Wm. E. Strong, D. D.

Names and addresses of persons to whom the leaflets with regard to cemetery plans at Paotingfu may be sent, and number of copies to each.

✓ Mrs. A. E. Evans, Mill Valley, California - - -10
✓ Mr. John M. Gould, Box 749, Portland, Maine - - 5
✓ Rev. G.W. Clark, Tientsin, China (C. I. M.) - -20
✓ Elmer W Galt, Paotingfu, China - - The balance.
✓ P. S. G. Sherwood Eddy, 5 copies out of "The balance". 5
✓ 7 Marcus Wood, Esq. China Inland Mission
Newington Green, London 10

RECEIVED
JOHN G. HOSMER
MAR 13 1916
Assistant Librarian
Invoice
Gift-Exc.
Periodical
Acknowledged

To

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P. S.G. Sherwood Eddy, 5 copies out of "The balance".

List of addresses for picture of Nanking Monument
Dec. 1915

REC'D JAN 20 1916

March MH art

~~PLANS~~ FOR THE ~~IMPROVEMENT OF~~ THE MARTYRS' CEMETERY, PAOTINGFU

The ~~accompanying~~ sketches on the appropriate page show plans proposed for ~~the~~ beautifying ~~of~~ the Martyrs' Cemetery, at Paotingfu, China. The drawings, ~~were have been made~~ by the North China Mission architect, Mr. Bergamini, ~~who has~~ followed in general plans already in the minds of the local Cemetery Board but ~~has helped the Board greatly~~ are more in ~~designing the~~ details. ~~The Board heartily approves of the plans in all their essential features. Slight modifications will be necessary because of conditions of the grounds not held in mind by the artist when he was making the drawings~~.

These plans conserve nearly all that has been done for the cemetery in the past. The graves and headstones will remain undisturbed. The evergreen trees around the border are growing nicely. They stand nearly uniform in height, about twelve feet. The six or seven missing ones are to be replaced at once. The bricks are on the grounds for the outer open-work wall and funds in hand will cover the cost of building it. This will be such a wall as is commonly seen surrounding the cemeteries of people of means. It is a necessity for our cemetery not only to satisfy the Chinese sense of fitness but to protect the plot from criss-cross paths and from molestation. Beautiful poplar trees are already growing in their places. Funds now in hand will probably cover the cost of sodding the whole and of providing some shrubbery.

It is our earnest hope that friends of the Paotingfu work who see these lines, and other friends and relatives of the martyrs whose bodies rest in these graves, will supply the means to erect a fitting monument and finish the work on the grounds as indicated in the plans, and to endow it sufficiently to insure proper upkeep in the future.

It will be remembered that the missionaries who so nobly sealed in blood their service here were Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin Bagnall and daughter Gladys and Rev. Wm. Cooper of the China Inland Mission, and Miss Mary Morrill, Miss Annie Gould, and Horace Tracy Pitkin of our American Board Mission. Their graves are side by side at the back of the lot with headstones facing the front entrance.

These explanations are offered in behalf of the local Cemetery Board, consisting of the following members.

Deacon Li Chung He
Deacon Hu Chen Sheng
Evangelist Sun Chi Shan
Miss Abbie G. Chapin
Mr. Jas. H. McCann
Mr. Elmer W. Galt

Martyrs' Cemetery - Paotingfu
Gilman W. Gaston
Dec 19 1915

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REC'D JAN 20 1916

120

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

~~Nov. 30~~ Dec. 7, 1915

Rev. Wm. E. Strong, D.D.
American Board, Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong,-

It is a very real pleasure to address you as the corresponding secretary for our mission and to look forward to hearing from you frequently with regard to the Board's interests. I am heartily glad you are able to take from Dr. Barton's shoulders a part of this responsibility. It has seemed as if he must be carrying more than even his stalwart nature could indefinitely endure. This must make your work very heavy. May God grant you strength for all that he requires of you.

I presume you still assume responsibility for editorial work. This letter is of more concern to you in your capacity as editor than as corresponding secretary.

You doubtless remember how the Martyrs' Cemetery here looked when you visited the station., and how dissatisfied we were with our inability for lack of funds to improve it and care for it properly. The accompanying plan for its improvement has been drawn by the Mission architect, Mr. Bergamini. We have now a few tens of dollars with which to ~~begin~~ accomplish some of the inexpensive changes in keeping with the plan, but it depends upon friends and relatives of the martyrs as to whether we shall be able to erect the monument, put in the whole of the improvements, and provide adequately for future upkeep.

So our Cemetery Board respectfully ask that you give space in the Herald to the drawing by Mr. Bergamini and to the explanations that accompany it on a separate sheet. If you can do this will you be so kind as to run off on a leaflet about 100 extra copies. Some of these we shall be pleased to have you send to addresses at home as we have indicated on an accompanying sheet. The rest please forward to us for use out here.

Yours sincerely in behalf of the Cemetery Board.

Elmer W Galt

Dear Dr. Strong.

I am sending drawing under seperate cover as I do not wish to fold it. Kindest wishes to you all at Boston.

Sincerely
J. W. Bergamini

RECD JAN 20 1916
ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

Nov. 30, 1915

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Yours sincerely in behalf of the Cemetery Board.

Elmer W. Galt

Bergamini

Can anything dignity make appeals from 20 to 30 dollars? It looks as if you could do it.

Sincerely
Frank Davison

Paotingfu, China,
Dec. 7, 1915

Dear Dr. Strong,- A few days ago I mailed to you a letter and some enclosures with regard to the Martyrs' Cemetery here. (I sent it first to Mr. Bergamini at Lintsing that he might enclose his drawing and send it on. So this card may reach you first.) Trusting that you will be able to follow out ~~the~~ our request with regard to publication I wish to add one more name and address to the list of those to whom leaflets may be sent. It is:- F. Marcus Wood, Esq., China Inland Mission, Newington Green, London.

Please send him 8 or 10 copies.
The total number of separate leaflets need not exceed 75, instead of 100 as suggested in the letter.
Very sincerely,
Elmer H. Gale

CARTE POSTALE

片信明政郵國民

右邊只寫收信人名姓及地址

Sec'y Wm E. Strong, D.D.
A.B.C.F.M.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston,
U.S.A.

RECD JUL 31 1916

Paotingfu, China
June 2, 1916

To the
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

NOTES ON NEEDS OF THE CHIHLI DISTRICT OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION
as represented by requests presented by the District and endorsed by the Mission Council, Annual meetings 1916.

In 1914 the Mission passed a motion stating to the Board its conviction that the meeting of the total estimates of our stations for general work is of paramount importance, and should take precedence over any calls for specials. This is still, in essence, the earnest conviction of the Chihli District.

The general work estimates of our four stations call for not a cent more than we could readily put into the regular lines of work of the stations for the ensuing year. THEY REPRESENT THE IMMEDIATE PARAMOUNT NEEDS OF THE STATIONS FOR PUSHING FORWARD THE WORK THAT IS ALREADY SO RICHLY PAYING SPIRITUAL DIVIDENDS ON THE INADEQUATE MATERIAL INVESTMENTS. They do not represent the needs for future expansion. Were we just to occupy the District Cities of our territory with workers, so as to have a little leaven in each section of the field, we must needs have sums several times greater than these estimates name. But that is a special theme. Our present object does not aim beyond making clear to the Board, what is meant by the requests for funds and recruits that go in from the Chihli District this year.

It is thru "living epistles" that Christianity is propagated far more than thru, land, buildings, and equipment. And many of these "living epistles", with the imprint on mind and character of the best Christian training that our Mission can give them, are accepting the calls of other bodies for no other reason than simply that our stations have not funds with which to meet their salaries. Witness these facts by way of example.

Nine young men from Paotingfu Station who have graduated from North China Union College within the last six years, and who would gladly have taken positions for Christian service in their home station, have had to find work elsewhere because we had not funds with which to call them. Six of the nine have gone outside the Mission. During the same period of time we have invited six of the new graduates into our work.

To prepare workers at no little cost for other Christian agencies in China is by no means an inglorious mission to fulfill. But when we have scarcely brightened our plow-shares in the first acres of our own broad praries it would seem that this altruistic attitude towards our neighbors ought hardly to

take a conspicuous place in our policy.

TIENTSIN'S SPECIAL REQUESTS.

While we emphasize as of first importance the needs of our regular work there are special reasons for urging that some of the special requests be met without delay.

In the case of the Tientsin requests we urge that they be met, in so far as possible and promptly, from the Tientsin Property Fund. Since Mr. McCann is sending to Mr. Wiggin with each semi-annual settlement the balance accumulated out here on the fund, and is keeping him informed ad interim of any important collections, I need not report on the state of the fund.

And since Mr. Chandler has written or is writing careful information with regard to the needs that lie back of each request I need not go into detail with regard to these. I shall only offer a few explanations and ask you to look to Mr. Chandler's correspondence for richer details.

I. The request for the sum for filling and grading the Hsiku compound cannot be over-emphasized. Last year the request, not granted, was for a sum of $550 for "drainage". But the plan for drainage was not based on truly expert opinion. Since that time the Mission Architect and other authorities consulted have given opinion that any drainage plan, without raising the general level of the ground, would fail to accomplish the desired end. The only safe plan will be to fill in and grade on a large scale.

The sum of money actually needed awaits a more accurate survey on the part of the architect. The $1000 tentatively named is but a very rough estimate and is very likely somewhat too low.

Since the health of mission workers, and of others who reside thru the rainy summer months on the Hsiku compound, is at stake, we would urge this need above any other in the District. (See marginal note)

2. The Tientsin request next to be emphasized is that for funds to meet our Board's share in the initial outlay for a union hospital in Tientsin. The Methodist Mission has already provided Mex. $15,000 for this project. The Chinese bodies and individuals interested have been led to hope that our Mission will match this gift. If our Board can promptly meet this request, or at least a substantial part of it, the Chinese will be much enheartened to assume the obligations that they have either pledged or taken under consideration.

It is our judgment that the Board should appropriate at once from the Tientsin Property Fund Gold $4000 for this object. Another $4000 is asked for, some of which, unless exchange is quite unfavorable, would lapse back to the fund after the Mex. $15,000 is provided.

Note: Treas. Jas. H. McCann suggests that I mention the fact that the land in question (Hsiku Compound) has appreciated in value perhaps five times its original cost to the Board. And any improvements on it will further enhance its commercial value. Elmer H. Galt

If the $5,000 loan to the Tehchou hospital, that has been charged to the Tientsin Property Fund, can be transferred to the Mission Indemnity Fund (See Mission Vote 6, 1915), the Mission would urge that the whole $8,000 be appropriated in one sum from the Property Fund. If this second $4,000 cannot be made a charge on the Tientsin Property Fund we yet urge that the Board provide the sum as soon as possible from some other source.

In order of urgency next to the first $4,000 needed for the union hospital the other Tientsin requests are as follows:

3. For evangelist's house at Hsiku, $275.

4. For new compound gate, and house for the gate-keeper, $180.

5. For parish house, Hsiku, $3000.

As indicated above any needed explanations of these needs will be found in Mr. Chandler's correspondence.

Paotingfu's Special Requests.

The District recognizes that the division of general work funds that it has been making gives a very disproportionately small amount of the whole to the Paotingfu Station. But any change of proportions until there is increase of the total would do injury to established work in stations that must suffer loss.

But if Paotingfu must undertake its work on funds disproportionately small there is the greater reason for providing the needed equipment, so that the present staff of workers may accomplish the most possible. Every one of the Paotingfu requests represents a most urgent immediate need. Yet the total of the seven items is only $4200. Except in one instance the requests are repetitions of those made a year ago. But in each instance there is something of a raise in the estimate. In all except two cases, explained in detail below, the reasons for the increase have been two. The primary reason is the marked rise in price of certain building materials, notably glass and hardware. The secondary reason is the acute drop in the exchange price of gold and the continuance of the unfavorable rate. In estimating last year we did not count on the exceedingly favorable rate then current. But we did count on a better rate than we now dare hope for. And, since estimates last year allowed for little margin we have felt obliged to increase them this year.

I. The request to be emphasized first is the call for $900 for parish house. We put it first now in the interest of economy to the Board. As explained last year we want to combine an appropriation from the American Board for this object with a part of a sum asked from the W.B.M. for "Women's Work

Buildings". The building put up with combined funds would have classrooms ~~for women~~ suitable for women's work and a room suitable for kindergarten use, and would also answer the other needs of a parish house. Women's dormitories can be built near by.

The W.B.M. has already met in part the request submitted to it and hopes soon to have the whole sum in hand. Unless the American Board can appropriate this year for this purpose the women plan to go ahead building their buildings and leave the problem of the ~~chapel~~ parish house for the future.

2. We ask $150 for equipment for our primary school. Last year the sum named was $50. But the school them only numbered about 15 pupils and occupied quarters that would allow of receiving hardly more than 20. Now that our dream of a dispensary is temporarily given up the school has moved into quarters that allow of no little expansion. Present enrollment numbers 28. And we can easily have a school of 40 in the autumn by providing for a few boarders. Benches and tables now in use are a promiscuous lot of rickety furniture unfit for use. We want to furnish the school so that we can, without shame, show a visitor in.

3&4. We would next urge the need for two teachers' residences, $250 each. Last year we asked for appropriation for one of these. We had then only one young man teaching in our boarding school for whom there was no residence to which he could move his family. Now there are two such men. It is not right, and is contrary to Mission policy, to make no provision such that a worker's family can live with him wherever his work may be. We would temporarily rent for these two men, but there are no suitable houses to be had convenient to their work.

5. For Paotingfu city chapel we want $1500 instead of the $1000 named last year. The reason for the considerable increase is this.

The local church stands ready, as was stated last year, to sell its old chapel building and add the proceeds of the sale to the Board's appropriation for a new site and building. It was thought a year ago that the building would sell for Mex. $800 or more. For, altho the building is old and of little value in itself, it is located in an excellent place for business purposes.

But the land on which the building stands is owned by the government and not by the church. A liberal annual rental or land tax is paid for it. An established government, under ordinary circumstances, would not think of terminating the lease, but would treat it as a lease in perpetuity. But the Yuan government in its extremity has been trying to turn everything possible into cash. So an order was issued this spring that this ~~building~~ chapel, and others buildings owned by merchants who have occupied their sites for years if not for generations, be removed.

The explanation was that the government had need for the land. Very vigorous protests led to a waiving of the order, at least for the present. But the fact that such an order was issued has simply taken away the market for the building. Thus we can count on little help towards a new chapel from this old one, and must ask the Board for nearly the whole sum needed.

6 & 7. The arguments for the chapels at the two cities Kao-I and Ting-chou were set forth last year. Suffice it to say that the Christians in the region around Kao-I still stand ready to help provide that chapel, if the Board will encourage them by giving the lift for which we ask. At Ting-chou the local opportunity is brighter than at the other center but there are no Christians round about able to help much. So we ask for $700 for this place, to provide the whole plant, while at Kao-I we estimate that $450 will answer with what can be raised on the field.

PEKING'S SPECIAL REQUESTS.

Peking's requests are similar to those of last year but, with good reason, more ambitious. (1) We ask for $5000 for the North Church in the city, instead of $1000. The expansion of work at that center the past year under the newly ordained pastor's leading has persuaded the station that the vision of a year ago was far too limited. More land is needed as well as a church that will lend itself to a varied and expanding work. The District Association and the Mission Council have gladly endorsed this larger request.

2. The request for appropriation for chapel at Ch'i Hua Men, $1000, is repeated without change. The need there remains acute.

3. The call for $500 appropriation to cover cost of registering deeds ought surely to be heeded. Property cannot be considered fully assured to the Board without the proper registry of deeds, and no risks should be run in such troublous times as these.

4. Last year the Board was asked to appropriate $5000 to provide land and buildings for the boys' school at Peking. This year the request is a different one. It is very evident that a sum of $5000 would but serve to patch up somewhat the present unendurable situation. It would by no means adequately meet the needs.

Our school in the Capitol is held in high repute by government officials and other men of means who count character an asset in the training of their sons. Men of this type are ready to pay the full price of schooling for their sons in the mission school. Experience shows that this school can be practically self-supporting. The Peking Station feels that, as a matter of fact, $30,000 would provide none too liberally for grounds and buildings for this one school. Most

[illegible] might make it possible for our common desires

of the fund, when provided, will go into this central school plant. But some provision ought also to be made for other grade schools of the Station. So $30,000 is certainly not an extravagant estimate.

But the request this year is not the usual direct request for Board appropriation. The Mission Council heartily endorses the plan of the Peking Station asking the Prudential Committee's approval of its soliciting the funds from Broadway Tabernacle Church, N. Y. Members of the Station have strong faith to believe there are members of that church who will gladly contribute for this great special need while in nowise lessening their regular gifts to the Board. Will the Board not give its endorsement to this plan so that the appeal may reach the church with added force?

Fuller details about plans in the mind of the Station and about the needs back of each request will be supplied by Mr. H. S. Martin, if he has not already supplied them.

TUNGCHOU SUBMITS NO SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR FUNDS THIS YEAR.

RECRUITS

But Tungchou needs new recruits as do other stations. Our appeal this year for men is as follows. We want four more ordained men, one for each station, and one physician for each Tientsin and Paotingfu.

We would strongly emphasize the appeal for two of these ordained men even could we be sure there will be no ~~further~~ new break in the circle of members of the District up to the close of the language study period of the two men, Messrs. Ballou and Robinson, expected this autumn. For it seems as if, including these two men, one new man for evangelistic ~~work~~ or general work in each of the four stations is imperatively needed at once. Besides these needs the District looks forward to being so manned that it can make one man director of secondary schools for the whole District and release another man to give full time to literary work. In view of these needs, as well as possible exigencies, we urge the finding of all four men.

Tientsin needs a physician on the field to be getting ready either for the proposed union hospital, or for a dispensary and touring work at Hsiku and in the outer field.

Paotingfu still calls for a physician. As the hospital work of our sister Mission here enlarges we hope we may establish branch dispensaries in our field. And we ought to have a foreign physician to take charge of these and to carry on an itinerant practice. While we do not urge this as one of the most imperative needs we cannot consider our station fully manned without a physician.

We know that our appeals go before a body of men earnestly desirous of helping us to realize all our fond hopes. Would that friends might make it possible for our common desires

to be fulfilled.
In behalf of the District,
Elmer H. Galt

of the fund, when provided, will go into this central school plant. But some provision ought also to be made for other grade schools of the Station. So $30,000 is certainly not an extravagant estimate.

But the request this year is not the usual direct request for Board appropriation. The Mission Council heartily endorses the plan of the Peking Station asking the Prudential Committee's approval of its soliciting the funds from Broadway Tabernacle Church, N. Y. Members of the Station have strong faith to believe there are members of that church who will gladly contribute for this, just special need while in nowise lessening their regular gifts to the Board. Will the Board not give its endorsement to this plan so that the appeal may reach the church with added force?

Fuller details about plans in the mind of the Station and about the needs back of each request will be supplied by Mr. H. C. Martin, if he has not already supplied them.

YOU SUBMIT NO SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR FUNDS THIS YEAR.

RECRUITS

But Tungchow needs new recruits as do other stations. Our appeal this year for men is as follows. We want four more ordained men, one for each station, and one physician for each Tientsin and Paotingfu.

We would strongly emphasize the appeal for two of these men even could we be sure there will be no further new break in the circle of members of the District up to the close of the language study period of the two men, Messrs. Ballou and Robinson, expected this autumn. For it seems as if, including these two men, one new man for evangelistic work or general work in each of the four stations, is imperatively needed at once. Besides these needs the District looks forward to being so manned that it can make one man director of secondary schools for the whole District and release another man to give full time to literary work. In view of these needs, as well as possible exigencies, we urge the finding of all four men.

Tientsin needs a physician on the field to be getting ready either for the proposed union hospital, or for a dispensary and touring work at Hsian and in the outer field.

Paotingfu still calls for a physician. As the hospital work of our sister Mission here enlarges we hope we may establish branch dispensaries in our field. And we ought to have a foreign physician to take charge of these and to carry on an itinerant practice. While we do not urge this as one of the most imperative needs we cannot consider our station fully manned without a physician.

We know that our appeals go before a body of men earnestly desirous of helping us to realize all our fond hopes. Would that friends might make it possible for our common desires

RECD JUL 31 1916

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

L
123

June 16, 1916

Secretary Jas. L. Barton, D. D.,
A. B. C. F. M. Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I send herewith my attempt, under date of June 2d, to present, in something of rightful proportion, the needs of our Chihli District that call for special mention this year. Since writing the document I have submitted duplicate copies to all four Stations of the District for criticism. Replies from each of the stations express satisfaction with the presentation as originally drawn up. So I think you may consider the views expressed as representing pretty nearly the composite judgment, so to speak, of the District.

But now I wish to supplement what I have written with a few, shall I say biassed, remarks of a private nature.

Personally I would lay tremendous emphasis on the need for increase of our general work funds. The need presses more urgently in this than in the other stations. So we are naturally the ones to speak up most vociferously. But the similar needs of the other stations are by no means fully met.

I would acknowledge here with deep gratitude the gifts to our work recently established by Mrs. Evans and by Mr. Bates. These help a great deal in our work. But they are both of a special nature and for specific objects. And in a way they enhance one of our problems.

When inviting men on these special funds we want to offer them the salaries that will prevent the bread problem from standing in the way of their work. And we want to put such tools in their hands as will make for highest efficiency. But the men in regular employ on regular appropriation are handicapped with relatively small salaries and with insufficient tools. While our need for men is so acute these men have refused to vote higher salaries for themselves and use fewer men. But they feel the problem of the cost of living very keenly. It is easy here for comparisons to be drawn with our sister mission station, the Presbyterian, that works right beside us. Our men's salaries average about three-fourths of what their men get. We do not dare treat differently in the matter of salary the men we call on special funds because of conspicuous contrasts that would certainly lead to trouble. We are able to call from larger salaries elsewhere to our work some men who come with a spirit of sacrificial loyalty to their own station such as the men already here show. But we are very sorry to ask this sacrifide of them. And we cannot tell when there may come a spirit of restlessness among our force of workers.

Salaries in our Station are lower than those in the other stations of the District in our own Mission. If we were today to put into operation the schedule that has been adopted

in the Tungchou Station we must needs have about Gold $450 more of money available for our regular budget.

But besides this need for increasing salaries of our regular workers we greatly need to better man the work. When we shall have put into operation our plans for the use of Mr. Bates' gift we shall have occupied, by use of it and of our regular funds, only five or possibly six out of over twenty of the important centers that we should occupy. Of the remaining centers there are three in particular that we most earnestly wish we might open at once. They are places either of marked present opportunity or so located as to be important in connection with work already being developed. I have already mentioned comparisons that are drawn between the salaries of our men and those of our Presbyterian neighbors. Other comparisons are made as well. Their Station, with less territory assigned it than ours, is not only kept better manned with foreigners all the time, but has something like four times the amount appropriated for its educational and evangelistic work that ours has. So everything they undertake, practically, is financed and worked out on a more liberal scale than our corresponding work.

I have written the above not because I have any reason to think the Board has shown too little appreciation of need of meeting our full estimates in the past, but because as I watch reports of the financial outlook of our Board I am daring to hope that the time is drawing near when, perhaps by holding off a little some of the fine new big special schemes that are always coming to the fore, our regular work funds can be increased.

A good deal is said nowadays about efficiency. We want to get the most possible out of investments. Now a good deal is invested in each one of us missioaries. And in my humble opinion, to speak of our station in particular but I think the statement would need little modification for some of our other stations, the foreign missionary could wield almost as vital an influence on the work with which he is connected were it carried on on a scale about four times as great. In other words, had we funds to employ four times as many workers and supply needed equipment for their work, the same number of foreigners as at present could help in the planning and the execution of the work with almost as much of personal influence and contact as now. Thus it seems to me that the Board is getting too little for its investment in some of us men because we have too little means with which to work.

Just a few words now about our Paotingfu special requests. I think my other statement makes clear what we want. I just want to point out once more that the total for which we ask is the comparatively small sum of $4200, but that this amount is calculated to provide for seven distinct and urgent needs.

Whether rightly or wrongly,-and I think wrongly,- the impression is out among certain in the Mission that the Board, ~~is more apt to lend an~~ or at least a large section of its constituency, will lend more sympathetic interest to a big scheme calling for big sums of money than to an equally worthy and practical scheme of lesser dimensions. Some of us have felt that things have been said in our joint meetings with the Chinese along this line that tends to give them a false impression of how money is best to be secured from America. I am not saying that I think this sentiment has gone so far as to lead to unwise requests on the part of the Mission. But I think it is in need of a little watching. I believe in asking in proportion to our needs. But I do not think we ought to grow too visionary over projects in which there are large elements of uncertainty. I will only add that I am sure no one acquainted with the conditions would challenge any one of our seven requests as even in the borderland of the impractically visionary.

Our thoughts and prayers go out earnestly for our much disturbed work in Turkey, Mexico, and elsewhere. May you who have the heavy responsibilities at the home end have great wisdom and strength from above for all the great problems with which you are confronted.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

P.S. I enclose herewith a photograph of a map of our Paotingfu field. The arrow indicates the city of Paotingfu.

The minutes of the North China Council of the Mission will doubtless reach you before long. The official estimates and requests of the Chihli District, to which I refer in this letter and in the enclosed notes, will all be found in that publication.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

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Very sincerely,

Elmer W Roth

P.S. I enclose herewith a photograph of a small non Christian field. The arrow indicates the city of Antungfu

The members of the North China Council of the Mission will doubtless receive you before long. The official estimates and requests of the Field Council, to which I refer in the letter and in the enclosed notes, will all be forwarded that publication

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Roth

Antungfu

June 16-1916

General Work
Page 1172

RECEIVED
C. H. PATTON
AUG 21 1916
Ans.

Pingtingchow, Shansi,
July 13, 1916

, D.D.
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your kind letter of the 18th May,
erous gift to our Station. I am very
with regard to the use the donor
nd with regard to my duty in the
had heard not a little about the
istence on his wishes being carried
what is done. I have no quarrel
nor takes so personal and so intel-
ng his gifts as does Mr. Bates. I
will meet his approval all the money
not refuse another $500 a year on
best to report faithfully and fully
to our new friend, for we are certainly very keen to keep every cent of his gift.

I want to write today to Mr. Bates an informal report of what we have done at the start with use of his gift. I shall make an extra copy of the letter and enclose herewith. We do not exactly go into new field with our new men. Yet it is paramount to that. For, by putting in a second man in ~~the more~~ each important centers where we have recently been establishing headquarters for our regular evangelists, we make possible an outreaching work from each center that will certainly reach a great many new people. Our whole big field has been, as it were, browsed over in the past. But there is no very well-established advanced work in any part of it. In writing to Mr. Bates of how we would like to use a gift if he should make it I put first this need of a second man alongside the evangelists already located in each of several important centers. So I take it that his gift carries approval of this plan.

Yes, the new work on the East Street of our city opens encouragingly. And if funds for carrying it on can continue we feel sure that a few years will show some excellent results there.

Every one has known for a long time that Yuan Shih Kai was very generously hated by many of his countrymen. But I think few of us right among the Chinese or even the Chinese themselves had any real conception of how strong and prevalent the sentiment was until the man died and people's tongues were loosed. Certainly there has been great popular rejoicing, even in circles where one would look for loyalty to the man, over Yuan's death on the one hand and the accession to office of Li Yuan Hung on the other.

Our prayers and best wishes follow you at the home base during these troublous times.

Very sincerely,

Elmer H Galt

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Very sincerely,

Chas. H. Roth

P.S. I enclose herewith a photograph of a small revival meeting in field. The arrow indicates the city of Antungfu.

The minutes of the North China Council of the Mission will doubtless reach you before long. The official actions and requests of the Council, to which I refer in this letter and in the enclosed notes, will all be found in that publication.

Very sincerely,

Chas. H. Roth

Antungfu

June-16-1916

Revival work
Page 117

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

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RECEIVED
C. H. PATTON
AUG 21 1916
Ans.

Pingtingchow, Shansi,
July 13, 1916

Secretary Cornelius H. Patton, D.D.
A. B. C. F. M., Boston

Dear Dr. Patton,-

Thankyou for your kind letter of the 18th May, with regard to Mr. Bates' generous gift to our Station. I am very glad to have advice from you with regard to the use the donor would have made of his gift and with regard to my duty in the matter of reporting to him. I had heard not a little about the man already and about his insistence on his wishes being carried out and upon full reports of what is done. I have no quarrel with that principle when a donor takes so personal and so intelligent an interest in following his gifts as does Mr. Bates. I trust we can use in ways that will meet his approval all the money he is sending us. And I ~~will~~ would not refuse another $500 a year on the same terms. I shall do my best to report faithfully and fully to our new friend, for we are certainly very keen to keep every cent of his gift.

I want to write today to Mr. Bates an informal report of what we have done at the start with use of his gift. I shall make an extra copy of the letter and enclose herewith. We do not exactly go into new field with our new men. Yet it is paramount to that. For, by putting in a second man in ~~the more~~ each important center where we have recently been establishing headquarters for our regular evangelists, we make possible an outreaching work from each center that will certainly reach a great many new people. Our whole big field has been, as it were, browsed over in the past. But there is no very well-established advanced work in any part of it. In writing to Mr. Bates of how we would like to use a gift if he should make it I put first this need of a second man alongside the evangelist already located in each of several important centers. So I take it that his gift carries approval of this plan.

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Our prayers and best wishes follow you at the home base during these troublous times.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

Pingtingchow, Shansi,
China
July 18, 1917

Copy for Dr. Patton

Apologies for my wretched carbon paper.

Dear Mr. Bates,-

To avoid the heat of the plain I have come with my family to a temple here in a beautiful situation in the mountains to stay a few weeks. I am devoting the first few days away from my Station to correspondence. After that I expect to find time every day for language study, something that gets pretty badly shoved to one side ordinarily with responsibilities on me that I dare not shirk.

I have before me your letter of May 30th in which you tell of arranging with the Board that only $250 of your gift be released to us this year, the other $750 to be divided, $500 for 1917 and $250 for part of 1918.

As I indicated in a letter to you in reply to your first communication assuring us of your help we lost no time in taking measures to use your gift. Steps already taken before we had I received this second letter from you may call for the expenditure of somewhat more than the $250 before the close of this year. If this be true I am hoping you will give permission for us to carry the debit balance over the year and make it a first charge upon next year's fund. If not we will have to find some other means of meeting it.

I will make formal report of the work later on, but I wish to write now and advise you of the steps we have taken.

When I wrote you early in the spring telling you what we would like to do if we had funds to employ more men I spoke of our desire to put men alongside several men already in employ who have, within the past year or two, taken up headquarters in important cities of our field from which there is good opportunity to reach out. Two men that we felt would do good work in positions of this sort where they would work in close cooperation with men of larger training and experience have been getting training in a special class at the Seminary in Peking this last year. I gave you their names before and a little about them. They are Mr. Yeh Liang Pi and Mr. Wu Hsiu Feng.

As the spring wore on we knew we must give these men definite word that we wanted them if we wanted to be sure of getting them. Your letter of inquiry had given us hope that you would give us a lift, altho we had no real assurance from you as yet. If you failed us we saw anyhow a means of meeting their salaries for the last half of this year with some money that it was possible to turn to this use. So we had definitely arranged with them before your promise came that they would come to us beginning with July 1st, hoping that help from you would make it unnecessary to disturb the other funds.

I refer you to the enclosed photograph of a map of our field drawn by Mr. Hubbard of our station. We have stationed Mr. Yeh at Kao I with Mr. Li Jung Ch'eng. (Place numbered I.) Besides trying to inaugurate a work in the city where we have not a Christian as yet the two men will do extensive work in the two districts of Kao I and Chao. Mr. Wu has gone to Wu Chi (No.3). The place held there by an older evangelist has just been vacated recently and we have had to fill it with a young man just out of college this year. But this young man is quite mature, of very dependable character, and a man who has been active in church and evangelistic work all thru his college days. Since Mr. Wu, too, is mature and with no little experience in bearing responsibility we are confident they will do well together.

We have secured a third man, Wang P'in San, to work with Mr. Ch'i Ling Chai at Shen Chai (No. 3). Their work will extend over the borders into Shu Lu and Ting Districts. Mr. Wang is a young Christian with no special training for evangelistic work other than some practice in volunteer work under Mr. Ch'i's direction. But he is earnest and gives a good testimony and he is with Mr. Ch'i, one of our most experienced and successful men.

These are the only men taken on permanently yet with your funds. But we sought at once and secured for the summer time the services of nine other young men. We hardly supposed when we issued the invitations that all would respond. But they all did, and heartily. Several can give but one month's time however.

Six of the nine are men from our field who just graduated from College this June. (The seventh of that group enters permanent employ with us on Board funds as mentioned above. I see I failed to give his name, Wang Chih Hsin.) Two of the sixt expect to enter Theological College this autumn. Two others go elsewhere to teach. One of these would have come to us could we have assured him in the early spring of a place. One other goes to the Tientsin Y.M.C.A. And the sixth ~~comes to~~ remains at our station in the autumn as Mr. Price's personal teacher and writer with an understanding that he will give much of his time to the evangelistic work in Paotingfu city that Mr. Price is especially developing.

Two others of the nine are the Mr. Chao and Mr. Hsi that I have mentioned to you, who have one more year in the special course they are pursuing in the Seminary.

The ninth young man is a college graduate by the name of Yang Ch'un Lai who has been elsewhere teaching. He has promised to try evangelistic work for two months this summer. If he then feels drawn to it enuf to want to continue and we think his work warrants our taking him on permanently he will continue with us. In this event we expect to station him at Po Ieh (No. 4 on the map). If we do not secure this man for this place we want to look for some one else at once.

Not only do we expect the men taken on for summer employ to accomplish a good work, considering the time given, but we

believe that the touch they will get with are getting with our field will help cement their loyalty and give them an intelligent interest in the work of their own home Station that will mean something for us in the future. Our experience has been that it pays many fold to keep our student representatives in touch with our work in ways like this. I can tell you more about direct results of the summer work when I send a later report.

The arrow on the map points to Paotingfu. The next places where we want to place new men are Wang Hu, a large market town in Ch'ing Yuan District by the name of Chang Teng, Kao Lang, and Tingchou, the magisterial city of Ting District. We have already gained a tentative understanding with a good man from our field who has been recently with the Presbyterians elsewhere that he will come back after the new year. He cannot well resign from his present position earlier. I think your fund can stretch to cover his salary.

I mentioned above the possibility of a deficit on your accounts at the end of this year. It ought not to be large. But I will be pleased if you will consent to its being a charge on the sum for next year. We can carry it along till that comes to hand if you are willing.

These men all need your prayers.

Very sincerely,

Elmer H Galt

July 15/16

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D AUG 21 1916

MISSIONARY JOTTINGS

July 14, 1916

Note: With apologies and the hope that what is related below will not read too much like ancient history I prepare these sheets to send to some of my relatives and personal friends. It was perhaps three months ago that I wrote down these paragraphs

Elmer W Galt

The first month of the Chinese year is the most apportune of any with us for evangelistic work. (Popularly the old calendar is quite as much in vogue as ever, altho the western calendar is used officially.) This year the month almost coindided with our February. During this time the common people lay aside most of the routine work of ordinary days and give themselves to feasting, gambling, attending theatricals and the like. During this leisure time converts are glad to meet for study of Christian truth, learning of hymns and tunes, and worship. Evenings are excellent for drawing promiscuous crowds to hear the old old story, whether in lecture form or in direct evangelistic appeal.

College vacation at Tungchou this year coincided in part with this first month. This made it possible for us to get the help of five of our college seniors. And they, with our regular evangelists, were able to hold classes of some ten days duration each in eight separate centers in our field.

The experience was certainly good for the college youths to say the least. They had no "barrels" from which to draw, but found themselves called upon to meet demands for which a "double-barrel" would hardly answer. Some of them certainly felt, when taking the train to return to college, like the proverbial Chicago Seminary students described by the train conductor as they returned Monday morning from preaching appointments as "a string of returned empties."

A TYPICAL CLASS

I wish you might have been in my study to note the enthusiasm with which one of these boys told his story as he reported to me on his way back to college. He had been assisting one of our regular evangelists, Mr. Teng. I will introduce him first. His name is Tung Shou I (doong show ee). He is an attractive appearing frank-faced rather slender youth of about 22 years; basket ball star and good all-round athlete; chairman this year of the student athletic association of the college; above the average in scholarship, and with good clean earnest Christian character. Tientsin Y.M.C.A. has had him spotted for more than a year as a man for training for athletic directorship in the Association.

Over and over the young man said, in speaking of the class, "I had no idea that a group of people could be so eager and warm-hearted." He went on to explain that the men and boys were on hand morning, ~~noon~~, Afternoon, and night to learn to read the simple books. Women also came to the evening meetings. The small room loaned by one of the inquirers always became over-full. After formal evening meetings the people insisted on staying to get help with their books, and especially to learn to sing. and would sch-

with their books,and especially to learn to sing, and would seldom scatter till in the wee small hours. One morning he was teadhing them songs till after 3 a. m.

What struck him particularly was the character of the group and the promise of permanence of results in their midst. Some of the men had become interested three or four years before . We had no evangelist near them and could give little heed to their Macedonian cry. One or other of two Christians, each in a different village some four or five miles away, was able to meet with them once in awhile and tell them a little about the truth. Two of their own number could read and undertook to "search the scriptures" and Christian tracts and explain to others what they understood. During the three or four years they had had but two or three passing visits from an evangelist. But when the class opened several of them already had a better grasp of Christian teachings than many of the Christians do who have been for many years in the church. And one very encouraging feature is that in almost every case they are interested by families,- fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters seeking the way together. This and the fact that most of the families are in good circumstances,- the stable reputable local families,- gie assurance of permanency.

Since the holding of this class appeal after appeal has come for women workers to come and teach their women folk. But until now no one has been able to respond.

Altho details of circumstances differed greatly in different classes, yet all were well worth while, nd two or three of the others were quite as heartening as the one particularly spoken of above.

End

~~"CIRCUIT RIDING"~~

~~While our Chinese leaders were holding these classes I was able, wheel-back, to make some flying tours over parts of our field. Within four weeks time I was out for about eighteen days. My cyclometer showed about 300 miles covered. I looked in upon ten of our outstations and on groups of Christians in seventeen other paaces. Among these centers were six of the places at which classes were being held or were to open soon. Meetings led, of a more or less formal character, averaged about two a day. Occasion was also found not infrequently to speak for a few minutes informally.~~

~~My bedding and other necessary baggage always awaited me at nightfall, but travelled a shorter road than I. It experienced a variety of modes of travel:- by covered "Pekin" cart, open country cart, donkey-back, mule-back, man-back, by riksha and train, and at the ends of a carrying pole on a man's shoulder.~~

~~A SAMPLE DAY~~

~~On March 4th my program was as follows. Arose and breakfasted at our outstation Hsiao Hsin Chuang, the home of Mr. Sun who is acting pastor of our central church. Started my baggage on by cart. Gave my wheel necessary attentions and set forth over~~

omit this page

new road, having inquired the names of villages thru which I should pass. A ride of fifteen miles brot me to the Western Hills, the mountainous border of our field on the west. I was still three miles from my mid-day destination, Huang Chin Yü (Yellow Gold Ravine), where were a few Christians who had been much neglected for years. This stretch of three miles was mostly upgrade over rocky donkey paths, with only here and there a stretch of a few rods where a bicycle could be used. But I kept my wheel with me. Arrived at the mountain village the foreigner alone would have been curiosity enuf, but the wheel added gave results quite equal to a trained bear in the streets of an Iowa town.

Inquiry brot me to the yard of a family where two young men are Christians. My reception could not have been more cordial. The crowd followed and soon the narrow courtyard was packed with interested spectators. While "mine host" prepared a noon meal for me I took occasion to speak of Jesus to the people who had gathered. When dinner was ready I took time to eat while the crowd gazed at the strange "go itself cart". With hunger appeased I stepped out once more into the courtyard, crowded fuller than ever with people. The four or five Christians brot their hymn books. Maybe our singing would not have gained high marks from a choral teacher, but it received quiet attention from our promiscuous audience. For people like to hear the Christians sing their hymns. Then I spoke for some time, assuring my audience at the start that they would be given a free exhibition of bicycle riding when I was thru if they would patiently listen. Not every parson at home has so ready and effective a device for holding an audience! At any rate they listened.

At the close I followed my ready guides to a spacious rolled-threshing-floor, about the only level space to be found. There my audience increased till there must have been three of four hundred,- men, women, and children. After an exhibition lasting ten or fifteen minutes I tried to speak to the people, but there were too many and the confusion was too great. So I followed one of the Christians to his home in another part of the village and there spoke once more to a court full of people. About three o'clock, in spite of entreaty upon entreaty to stay, I bade farewell, having arrived unannounced, given three addresses, eaten dinner, and given a bicycle show all within four hours! Returning down the mountain path to the level I mounted my wheel and skirted the foot-hills for seven or eight miles, arriving just at nightfall at another village where was a larger group of Christians. They too had felt much neglected and had grown colder than those at Yellow Gold Ravine. But they came out well after supper to a prayer service that we held together. And at the Sunday morning service next day some fifty or sixty people were present.

"More anon" as Aunt Belinda would say.

new road, having inquired the names of villages thru which I should pass. A ride of fifteen miles brot me to the Western Hills, the mountainous border of our field on the west. I was still three miles from my mid-day destination, Huang Chin Yu (Yellow Gold Ravine), where were a few Christians who had been much neglected for years. This stretch of three miles was mostly upgrade over rocky donkey paths, with only here and there a stretch of a few rods where a bicycle could be used. But I kept my wheel with me. Arrived at the mountain village the foreigner alone would have been curiosity enuf, but the wheel added gave results quite equal to a trained bear in the streets of an Iowa town.

Inquiry brot me to the yard of a family where two young men are Christians. My reception could not have been more cordial. The crowd followed and soon the narrow courtyard was packed with interested spectators. While "mine host" prepared a noon meal for me I took occasion to speak of Jesus to the people who had gathered. When dinner was ready I took time to eat while the crowd gazed at the strange "go itself cart". With hunger appeased I stepped out once more into the courtyard, crowded fuller than ever with people. The four or five Christians brot their hymn books. Maybe our singing would not have gained high marks from a choral teacher, but it received quiet attention from our promiscuous audience. For people like to hear the Christians sing their hymns. Then I spoke for some time, assuring my audience at the start that they would be given a free exhibition of bicycle riding when I was thru if they would patiently listen. Not every person at home has so real and effective a device for holding an audience! At any rate they listened.

At the close I followed my ready guides to a spacious x roll threshing-floor, about the only level space to be found. There my audience increased till there must have been three of four hundred,- men, women, and children. After an exhibition lasting ten or fifteen minutes I tried to speak to the people, but there were too many and the confusion was too great. So I followed one of the Christians to his home in another part of the village and there spoke once more to a court full of people. About three o'clock, in spite of entreaty upon entreaty to stay, I bade farewell, having arrived unannounced, given three addresses, eaten dinner, and given a bicycle show all within four hours! Returning down the mountain path to the level I mounted my wheel and skirted the foot-hills for seven or eight miles, arriving just at nightfall at another village where was a larger group of Christians. They too had felt much neglected and had grown colder than those at Yellow Gold Ravine. But they came out well after supper to a prayer service that we held together. And at the Sunday morning service next day some fifty or sixty people were present. "More anon" as Aunt Belinda would say.

Missionary Letters
Betty Patterson
July 1918

C'D AUG 21 1916

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

Ping Tingchow, Shansi,
July 15, 1916

Dear Dr. Strong,-

I do not know whether you will care to use any of these enclosures or not. I did not write the "Jottings" with publication in mind.

The photograph of a couple of our kids and their mothers was snapped by Miss Chapin a little over two months ago. Ralph Martin Galt was then just past eight months old. He and his mother had both just recently recovered from diphtheria. The disease did not seem to be so very severe with either one, but the antitoxin given the baby went pretty hard with the little chap.

I don't know whether the map of our field would print up well or not. Mr. Hubbard tried a number of times before getting so satisfactory a photograph as this. And the print from it is secured with use of "Intensifier." If you would like the film from which the print is made I could doubtless beg it for you.

We rejoice that Mr. Bates has put our Station on his list for a generous annual gift. This will make possible the employment regularly of four or five more evangelists. We need another friend or two like him.

Very sincerely,
Elmer W Galt

Paotingfu

July 13 1916.

C'D AUG 31 1916

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

August 5, 1916

Rev. H. E. Strong, D.D.,
A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong, –

You will be grieved to know that Mr. Price is bereft of his life companion. Mrs. Price rejoiced during the late spring and early summer in what seemed like greater health and vigor than she had known for many months. She and Mr. Price went, near the end of June, to a "shack" on the mountain top near the "Western Tombs" about 50 miles from here to spend the summer. On Sunday, July 30th, after getting somewhat chilled, Mrs. Price was taken with rather acute pains, seemingly of a rheumatic nature, especially in her arms. The pains continued to some extent until Wednesday, August 2, when they grew worse. No physician was near, but Miss McKillican, trained nurse of the Presbyterian Mission Peking, was at hand. She was convinced that noon that Mrs. Price's illness, which was making her hysterical with pain, was of a really serious nature. But no one suspected that the end was really near. Death came suddenly and unexpectedly at about 5 o'clock that afternoon while only Mr. Price was with her.

Her physician was almost convinced beyond a doubt this spring that Mrs. Price was developing uterine cancer and the nurse believes this was true. If so any prolonging of her days would have been prolongation of

AUG 31 1916
ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

August 5, 1915

Rev. H. L. Storrs, D.D.,
A.B.C.F.M., Boston

Dear Dr. Storrs:

You will be pained to know that Mr. Davis is
bereft of his wife's companion. Mrs. Davis suffered during the
late spring and early summer in what seemed like greater
health and more than she had known for many months.
She and Mr. Davis went to a "retreat" on the mountains top
near the Western Tombs about 30 miles southeast of Paotingfu
on Saturday, July 24th. After getting somewhat chilled Mrs. Davis
was taken with rather acute pains, seemingly of a rheumatic
nature, especially in her arms. The pains continued to
grow extent until Wednesday, August 2, when they grew
worse. No physician was seen, but Miss McAllister, trained
nurse of the Presbyterian Mission Station, was at hand. She
was convinced that soon that Mrs. Davis' illness, which
was nothing to be compared with pain, was of a really
serious nature. But no one suspected that she and
was really near death came suddenly and unexpectedly
at about 5 o'clock that afternoon while only Mr. Davis
was with her.

The physician was almost convinced beyond a
doubt the morning that Mrs. Davis was developing uremic
cancer and the nurse believes this was true. If so any
prolonging of her days would have been prolonging of

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

severe suffering. Mr. Price finds comfort in the thought that she was spared from long lingering pain. He is as heroic in this bereavement as he has been in the many hard trials of his life. We shall all greatly miss Mrs. Price from our circle.

Miss Chapin was the only one of our number near at hand, but several of our Presbyterian friends were near and spared themselves in no way to see that all matters needful were attended to. Mr. Whallon particularly took heavy responsibility. Members of our station were so scattered that no effort was made to call anyone but myself to the funeral. And, owing to poor telegraphic service and my being out at a mountain retreat in Shansi, I was unable to reach here until this morning, whereas the funeral was held at 5:00 p.m. yesterday. Miss Chapin and Mr. Whallon came with Mr. Price and Mr. Cunningham, Pres., was called in from near by and helped conduct services. These with Prof. and Mrs. Foster of the government Normal College made up the number of foreigners. Interment was in a plot beside the Martyrs' Cemetery.

I give formal notice below for the Herald. Mr. Price intends to go on with the city work here as already planned.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

Notice.

August 2. At mountain resort near Western Tombs, Sarah Freeborn Price, aged 62, wife of Rev. Francis M., Paotingfu, China. Missionary since 1883 in China and Micronesia with intervals of service in churches in the homeland. Mr. Price will remain in the work at Paotingfu.

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

Paotingfu

Aug. 5, 1916.

Mr. Davis finds comfort in the thought that she was spared from long lingering pain. He is so heavy in this bereavement as he has been in the passing hard trials of his life. He still will gratefully miss Mrs. Davis from our circle.

Miss Clapp was the only one of our number near at hand but several of our Presbyterian friends were near and shared themselves in so way to see that all matters needful were attended to. Mr. Hutchison particularly took heavy responsibility. Members of his station were so scattered that no effort was made to call anyone but myself to the funeral. Owing to poor telegraphic service and my being out of a mountain retreat in Shansi, I was unable to reach here until this morning, whereas the funeral was held at 5:00 p.m. yesterday. Miss Clapp and Mr. Hutchison alone with Mr. Davis and Mr. Cunningham were called in from the and helped conduct services. Thus with God's blessing the government Normal College, made up of the number of pupils, determined was in a fitting manner to bear the Christian Sentiment.

A quite formal notice taken for the Herald. Mr. Davis intends to go on with the only work he is already planned.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W. Galt

Notes

August 2. At mountain resort near Western Tombs, South Manchuria Miss Clapp died, wife of Rev. Francis M., Paotingfu, China. Missionary since 1883 in China and Manchuria with intervals of service in churches in the homeland. Mr. Davis will remain in the work at Paotingfu

RECD OCT 24 1916

Copy for Dr. H. E. Strong.

Paotingfu, China,
Sept. 23, 1916

Mrs. A.E.Evans, Mill Valley, Cal.

Dear Mrs. Evans,-

How often during the past months have we thought of your generosity in providing the funds solicited by us for development of work on the East Street in the city, and of the kind letter which explained the gift and your hope that you might continue to support that undertaking. Gifts followed with such earnest intelligent interest and prayers carry special inspiration to the workers and are sure of abundant blessing when wisely used.

Autumn is here and it will soon be time to consider our resources and make our plans for next yeats work. The results already attained in the new location, and the present outlook there give grounds for expecting a goodly increase of apparent results during this season. Mr. Price insists on still living there on the premises, altho he will feel his loneliness keenly with Mrs. Price no longer by his side. His heart is in that work and he proves an earnest leader in it. His sorrow makes no difference with the spirit of calm faith and optimism with which he goes on with the work.

Since Mr. Price keeps you informed in general about what is undertaken (He hopes to prepare next week another letter reporting progress.) I will not try to go into details but merely make a few observations that seem worth mentioning in such a letter as this.

Last spring we transferred to this new centr a young man who is perhaps the most promising evangelist in our field, at least for this type of service. He is a young man with full theological as well as college training. And he has had one year of experience in chapel preaching. He is thoughtful and earnest. He is taking keen interest in this ~~nx~~ newwork. He has now moved, with his family, into rooms at the East Street so that he will always be right at hand for his duties and to meet people who drop in.

Mr. Price has practically provided another evangelistic worker. He has secured a young man just from college to be his personal teacher and writer. But he requirs only about an hour a day from him in this capacity. So the arrangement made with him is that the remainder of his time shall go into the religious work. But Mr. Price assumes the whole of his salary. This young man is taking hold with excellent spirit.

The reading-room finds a number of interested patrons every afternoon. It exerts a quiet influence that cannot be measured.

Students from the Military Academy are frequenting the place more and more. A group of Christians and inquirers among them, numbering about thirty, met last Sunday and formally organ-

ized a student Y.M.C.A. of their own to meet regularly on our premises. They will depend very largely on our workers for leadership. There seems a very promising field among their fellow students for Christian work such as they and our leaders will undertake.

Now that Mr. Price has these two efficient assistants a new development of the work is contemplated, to begin as soon as the present rush of harvest work in the country has abated. Each of the three men is to take one day, or afternoon, each week for a trip into the villages lying along the main travelled road to the southeast outside the east gate. This country field belongs to our station but has never been worked. They expect to go as far as the "hsien" city of Kao Yang, nearly 30 miles distant. Success of colporter work in that district indicates that the fields are ripe to the gospel harvest as in almost no other section of our field. And we have been very eager to enter while the opening seems so good. But we have no men elsewhere that we feel warranted in transferring to this place. So we rejoice that our East Street corps think they can do something for Kao Yang. Since Kao Yang people are constantly passing the East St. door as they come to Paotingfu on business this outreaching work will link up rather naturally with that already undertaken.

Before Mrs. Price's death she had plans well formulated and somewhat entered upon for carrying on definite lines of work for women and girls to supplement that for men. A compound adjoining that originally rented had been rented to afford needed buildings and a proper means of access for women. A school was to be opened this autumn and women's meetings undertaken.

After Mrs.Price's death Mr. Price was very desirous that her plans, in so far as possible, still be carried out. So the women of the station are cooperating with him to acomplish this work, the need for which is so manifest and the opportunity for which seems at hand.

But now let us come to business matters. Since some other funds besides your gift were available this year for this new project there will be something of a surplus at the end of the year. But to carry on such a work as this there ought to be a working margin of funds, untouched except to meet extraordinary emergencies. The few tens of dollars left this year will be not a cent too much for this purpose.

We did our estimating last year when gold exchange was very favorable. The current rate at that time gave us about $2.40 local currency for $1.00 gold. However, we knew that was quite abnormal, and in estimating for 1916 we roughly figured on something between $2.20 and $2.30. But exchange swung suddenly the other way towards the end of last year. And we still do not know what the end is to be. The part of your gift ~~durir~~ used during the first half of the year came under an exchange rate of about $207. The prospects for this half year are that the rate will

be below $2.00. For some time now it has been in the neighborhood of $1/90.

Figuring on an exchange of 2 to I (We will let our hopes run that high), $400 from you for 1917 would meet the major portion of the budget as follows, but would lack not a little of covering all:

Mr. Chang's salary (if not increased) - - - - -	$132
Rental of property originally secured - - - - - -	192
Reading-room expenses - - - - - - - - - - - - -	30
Running expenses,- light, heat, etc. - - - - - -	46
Total - - - - - - - - - - -	$400

The budget we want to meet for next year is (Exchange 2 to I):

Mr. Chang's salary, with deserved increase - - -	$144
Rental of property originally secured - - - - - -	192
Rental of adjoining compound for women's work - - -	48
Women's work budget - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	50
Reading-room expenses - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	30
Lecture program expenses - - - - - - - - - - - - -	18
Country extension work expenses - - - - - - - - -	15
Current expenses,- light, heat, etc. - - - - - - -	50
Repairs, equipment, etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - -	15
Total - - - - - - - - - - -	$562

It is too much like presuming upon your generosity to simply expect you to meet the whole of this budget, or in anywise to plead with you to enlarge your gift. Your letter to us last year led us to think that it was not easy to find the $400 to send. And you frankly said that you dared not promise in advance for the future. But, on the other hand, you wrote of how you would like to think of this work as something the support of which you yourself would definitely undertake. You evidently wished you might think of it as, in a sense, your own missionary undertaking. And you hoped to be able to continue your gifts for it. With this in mind we cannot but write with perfect frankness about financial matters. But we do not presume to urge upon you what you should do. We know that your interest will lead you to do what you can.

I might point out that, except as exchange affects the reckoning and as the new items for women's work enter in, totaling about $100, the budget for 1917 would show little difference of total from that submitted a year ago. Exchange is quite beyond our control. The women's work is a most needed ally of the men's work and we feel that it should certainly be developed if possible.

So please do not think that this rather conspicuous increase of estimate represents a ratio that is likely to be kept up in future years. Our judgment is that, so long as Mr. Price

can remain in charge, there will need to be but little further increase of support from abroad.

I write thus early hoping that you will be able to let us know as soon as possible what will be your contribution for next year. It need not be sent in for some time yet. And it may all be forwarded at one time, or sent in installments as you find most convenient. We can plan best for our work as a whole for the ensuing year, however, if we know well in advance what resources will be available for each part of it. So we await word from you before we take any other action with regard to the work at the new center on the East Street.

What I have here written is endorsed by the other members of the station, and all join me in sending hearty greetings to you and to the other members of your family,

Very sincerely,

Elmer H Galt

Elmer H. Kalb

to Mrs. Evans

Sept. 23, 1916.

Paotingfu

-4-

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Very sincerely,

Elmer H. Kalb

REC'D OCT 23 1916

An Unexpected Handicap

by Rev. Elmer W. Galt, Paotingfu, China

Paotingfu, China,
~~Sept 27~~ Oct. 2, 1916

Secretary W. E. Strong, D. D.
A. B. C. F. M., Boston

Dear Dr. Strong,-

~~It is our~~ We desire in carrying on evangelistic work to ~~work for and win~~ reach, so far as possible, people of all classes of society. ~~We~~ Our evangelists now, almost without exception, have headquarters for their work in cities of considerable size. Village people frequent the cities but city people are not so often found in the villages. So the best general plan seems to be to make the cities the main centers of religious work.

But it is with inadequate funds that we have gone into some of the cities. And the premises secured and the furnishings supplied are, in most instances, very far from the standard that is needed for effective work among the varied classes. This gives ~~you~~ the clue for understanding the paragraphs below, which are translated from a letter written by two young evangelists, ~~newly located in one of these centers~~, to ~~the~~ our Station committee in charge of evangelistic work.

The two young men began their work with us July Ist. One is an excellent ~~young~~ man just from Union College. The other is just from a year's special theological training in Peking. ~~While his training in schools has been only about equivalent to high school standard,~~ he comes from a cultured ~~and~~ home and knows life pretty well from experience. They are both well suited to mingle with men of influence and position. And we already knew that there was not a little open-mindedness among such classes in the city of Wu-chi to which we sent them.

The man who had been there before them had accepted the place we had leased and its extremely meager equipment as the best we could afford and had done the best he could. He was a man better suited to work exclusively with uneducated people anyhow, so chafed less under deprivations of equipment.

When we sent the new men out we authorized them to spend a little money on the place. But we soon began to be bombarded with pleas from them for more with which to do.

The paragraphs below are from a letter written near the end of July. I let them tell their own story.

"Our District Official, Mr. Yang, shows a very friendly attitude towards us. A couple of days ago we called on him and chatted for about an hour. Towards evening he came over to return the call. With him as escort were his body-guard, numerous yamen underlings, and other personal attendants. These all crowded in at the door. The official glanced around the barren room. He saw no suitable chair on which to sit. To remain standing would not do. So he took ~~a seat on~~ the rickety chair offered. If he removed his hat there was no place to put it. As to tea,

Paotingfu, China,
~~Sept 27~~, 1916
Oct. 2

Secretary W. E. Strong, D. D.
A. B. C. F. M., Boston
Dear Dr. Strong,-

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there was but a miserable earthenware pot with broken spout in which to prepare it and we had to offer it in a food bowl in place of a teacup. The escorts could not suppress amusement. The official noticed this and motioned them out of the room.

" Perspiration stood out upon us. Our faces flushed red, and our ears took fire. In all our lives we had never been so covered with shame and emparrasment.

"The official took a look around. He remarked, 'This room is too mean a place for a chapel. You must enlarge it by moving the south wall out (to enclose verandah), and fix it up. Are the arrangements for your food and drink all convenient? Have you a satisfactory cook?' We replied that we were simply depending on restaurant food temporarily!

" The official courteously excused himself and started to leave. We escorted him outside where a curious crowd had gathered round. Perspiration still flowed so freely it had not place to drip!

"Our courtyard has not one blade of grass. The flies in the place number several tens of thousands. We would like to buy a screen for the door, but have not means. If we had such a screen there would be no place to hang it. We have both been having slight trouble from indigestion, but unimportant thus far.

"We have entirely lost courage to call among the gentry and other educated men for no other reason than simply that this is not a fit place in which to receive them when they return the call.

"We ought to be getting the place repaired and equipped this summer so as to be ready for a dedication service in the early autumn, and then cultivate the gentry and scholars before the opportunity passes. Then our consciences would be eased.

"These are but a few of our thoughts with regard to matters here. If we just settle down to work with the illiterate classes and not mingle at all with the educated we will soon form mental habits of using poor language and will lose the proper style of speech for lecturing and for social intercourse with the leading classes.

"For these reasons you must not make us wait. Come and see for yourselves whether the things we say are not true, or else send some one else. Then you will pardon us for repeatedly addressing you on this subject."

We certainly do pardon these young men for emphatically presenting their pleas. And we sympathize most heartily with their position. And the more so after talking with the college graduate more recently and finding that he is growing more enthusiastic in his work in spite of the obstacles and

there was but a miserable earthenware pot with broken spout in which to prepare it and we had to offer it in a food bowl in place of a teacup. The escorts could not suppress amusement. The official noticed this and motioned them out of the room.

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has no idea of retreat. We have found it possible at the end of the summer to vote some funds saved elsewhere to the relief of this situation. ~~But there are other situations where the call for help is quite as urgent and is not yet met.~~ But this only meets the acute need ~~of the present. What we need is to~~ We should secure permanent premises in this city and make improvements of a substantial character.

And other centers in ~~the~~ our field are quite as much in need of the hand stretched out to help. as is this city of Wei-chi.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

Dear Dr. Strong:

I was intending to make an extra copy of this letter for you. And when Mr. McCann asked for a copy I added in this letter to you I was glad to promise to send this over to him.

We think we might find some more people to befriend our rural field work in such way as Mrs. Evans is helping out the city situation. Mr. Bates' help is very greatly appreciated and is being stretched as far as possible. But rates of exchange don't help give it the quality of elasticity.

Very sincerely

Elmer W Galt

Sunday about the rain Sunday forenoon, it was not rainy, and Christians ~~came~~ walked to the number of about 40 from within a radius of eight miles from here. In fact nearly all the Christians within this distance were on hand. We started at one o'clock and found the main service of the day more than half over. Soon after its close and stopping for any noon meal, we called together for examination the candidates for baptism. After the examination we held the second service of the day; at which time

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And other centers in the field are quite as much in need of the hand stretched out to help.

Very sincerely,

Chas. H. Taft

Pastor Fr

Oct 7, 1916.

REC'D OCT 24 1916

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ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

Dear Dr. Strong,-

I was intending to make an extra copy of this letter for you. And when Mr. McCann asked for a copy to enclose in his letter to you I was glad to promise to turn this over to him.

We wish we might find some more people to befriend our out-field work in such way as Mrs. Evans is helping meet the city situation. Mr. Bates' help is very greatly appreciated and is being stretched as far as possible. But rates of exchange don't help give it the quality of elasticity.

Very sincerely, Elmer W Galt

REC'D DEC 11 1916

Wu-chi District City,
60 miles southwest of Paotingfu,
Nov. 7, 1916

Secy A. E. Strong, D.D.,
A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong, — Under date of ~~Sept. 27th~~ Oct. 2 I wrote you some paragraphs with regard to the situation here at Wu-chi, quoting largely from a letter from our two evangelists recently stationed here. Now I am held up here for a second day by rain and can take time to report something more about progress.

The leased building we are using for chapel has been quite extensively repaired since I wrote before. And Sunday, the 5th, was set for special services of reopening. I was delayed, seventeen miles from here, by rain from ~~reaching~~ arriving here on Saturday as I had planned. But Mr. Sun of Paotingfu, who was to ~~have~~ give the address at the midday service, had arrived on Friday ahead of the rain. Sunday forenoon, fortunately, was not rainy, and Christians ~~(men)~~ walked in for the day to the number of about 60, from within a radius of about eight miles from here. In fact nearly all the men converts within this distance were on hand.

I arrived at one o'clock and found the main service of the day more than half over. Soon after its close, without stopping for any noon meal, we called together for examination the candidates for baptism. After the examination we held the second service of the day, at which time

we received into the church, with baptism, twenty men. They belong to six ~~or eight~~ different villages in various directions from the city and will carry into a number of communities the light that has illumined their lives. Some of these had been waiting for a year or more for the opportunity to be given for them to receive baptism. About an equal number of men and boys, several of them from here in the city, took the earlier steps towards church membership. It was certainly a day of inspiration for us all.

And there are other signs of promise that inspire us quite as much. Our evangelists are on very friendly terms with most of the teachers in the city schools and find them very open-minded towards the truth. Two or three of them have attended Bible classes conducted by our Paotingfu Y. M. C. A. in the Normal School of that city. Other influential men of the city are becoming interested. The magistrate of the District, a man who has won the respect and confidence of the people under him as few Chinese officials do, is treating our church and our evangelists most cordially. This man has just been rewarded from higher up by a pledge that his present office is safe to him, if he wishes to hold it, for the next six years. This is in recognition of what he has done for the people in dredging a troublesome river and in other ways.

The facts that I have just been relating only serve to emphasize the need of providing more fully for the work of the future here. We have spared for repairs and equipment every cent we could from Paotingfu at the present. And the Christians from round about are supplementing the funds quite

generously. And yet ~~f~~ the further immediate needs stand out glaringly. Some more benches and other furniture are urgently needed. And the roof of the rooms back of the chapel, where the evangelists live, must have attention. In the heavy rain that has fallen since Sunday noon that roof has leaked pail fuls of water. It leaks in a dozen places. Sunday night the men invited to their "k'ang" several Christians, in from a distance, who could not well go home in the rain. In all, six of them slept there, but they were disturbed not a little before morning by the leaking. Last night they made beds for themselves of the benches here in the chapel and abandoned the other room entirely.

One of ~~these men~~ evangelists is just from college. The other, altho with less education, comes from a refined home that has been accustomed to all the comforts of the so-called upper class in the city. His brother is a departmental head in one of the chief military colleges of the land. How can we ask these men to live in such shabby quarters? They realize our financial limitations and do not unduly complain. But they realize that not only do they lack certain comforts but that the work is hampered by the general conditions under which they labor.

What we ought to do is to get hold of property at once in this city, with a view to the permanent work of the future. It will be harder and harder to buy any suitable place as time goes on.

I hope you citizens at home are choosing today the right man to fill the presidential chair. Yours very sincerely, Elmer W Galt

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Vacation, 1896

Apr. 7

Of these immediate is just from college. The other, of the with less education, comes from a refined home that has been accustomed to all the comforts of the so-called higher class in the city. The brother is a determined friend in the chief institution colleges of the north. How can we ask these men to live in such straitly quarters? They realize our financial limitations and do not unduly complain. But they realize that not only do they lack certain comforts but that the work is hampered by the general conditions under which they labor.

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I hope you citizens at home are choosing to day the right men to fill the presidential chair. Yours very sincerely, Elmer W. Hale

RECD FEB 14 1917

Paotingfu, China,
Jan. 12, 1917

Secretary W.E.Strong, D.D.,
A.B.C.F.M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong,-

My heart is very full and I hardly know where or how to begin to write of many things that are surging thru my mind. Our station is in great straits. It has been in great straits ever since I have been connected with it and before. But there has not before been a particular crisis to which to call attention.

In order to relieve a situation that had become quite unbearable we have had to adopt measures that are like the amputation of an arm. And the whole station body is suffering with the pain.

We have been so short-handed right along that our work has been suffering very seriously. And now we drop men, for no other reason than that we cannot meet their salaries. And a few months later perhaps we shall be dropping atill more. And then our statistics and reports will show no remarkable growth. There will be an increasing number of affairs come up among church members unseemly within the Christian church. And, why? Because new "babes in Christ" have had no nurture. And when visitors come thru they will think, Paotingfu is quite dead. They will point to some other place that is alive and doing things. They will feel, it is a pleasure to boost where you see things on the boom. We will use our influence to help such places some more.

If we tell our friends the truth about our situation, we lay ourselves open at once to the charge of being all down in the mouth and pessimistic.

May the Lord forgive us if it is jealousy that is at the bottom of our feelings when we compare our lot with that of certain other places. At least it is a jealousy over the particular lot in the Lord's work that has been entrusted to us.

But we are retrenching. Why?

Because sacrificial loyalty cannot hold out year after year against great odds.

Two years ago, after much discussion in the stations and much correspondence among them, representatives from the four Chihli stations were called together to discuss and try to agree upon an equitable salary schedule for the mission workers in the District (male). A schedule was agreed upon and recommended to the stations. The other three stations either adopted it at once or went far towards adopting it with a view to coming up to it within about a year. They had all come up to it by a year ago at least.

In our station the body that finally passes upon

salaries as well as upon other important issues is a standing committee, or board, of the Local Association, that consists of sixteen or eighteen members. About three fourths of the whole body are Chinese. And most of these draw salaries from the general work funds of the station. All have known that the other stations early adopted the new schedule, and that in the preparing of the schedule the intent was that it should go promptly into effect in the whole District. Yet our workers have so fully recognized the serious handicap that decrease in the number of men employed would mean to our work that they have refused these two years to seriously entertain the thought of increasing their own salaries. The hope has been repeatedly expressed that the Board would find the means soon to increase the general work funds, and then the new schedule could go into effect without the dropping of men already in employ. But in spite of emphatic appeals to the Board, year after year brings disappointment at this point.

On the other hand, during these two years while loyalty has kept our men with us in spite of the fact that their salaries were, on the average, about 20% lower than those of colleagues in other stations, the cost of living has been steadily advancing. The cost of grains and flour that form the mainstay of their diet,- for under the most favorable circumstances our workers afford little meat,- has appreciated an average of perhaps 10%. The price of clothing has increased in like proportion.

But of far greater significance than the increased prices just mentioned is the fact of the falling of the exchange value in brass cash and coppers of the current silver dollar. This is chiefly due, we are told, to the activity of the Japanese and their confederates in Shantung, and lately in Chihli as far this way as our very doors, buying up and exporting for commercial purposes great quantities of cash and some coppers. The effect of this has spread over practically all of North China. Scarcity of the common currency for small trade all thru the country creates serious problems.

Six months ago dollars exchanged in this region for about 138 coppers. And 134 to 140 had about marked the extent of fluctuation for a year or more. The average for the past four or five years probably works out above 130. But a sudden drop came two months or so ago, and for a number of weeks now we have had an exchange at Paotingfu ranging from 110 to 118. The probability is that there will be still further drop. A letter just yesterday from one of our evangelists less than 30 miles from here, but near the zone from which cash is being secretly drained away, gives the exchange value there for a dollar,- the equivalent of 101 coppers!! Usually the exchange between points no farther apart than these differs but little.

In view of the present situation as outlined above, and of the loss of hope of early relief from the Board because of

the word once more that general work funds could not be increased, the question of increase of salaries was frankly faced. The sentiment was that we had better employ fewer men and give a "living wage" rather than continue as at present. Without increase of salary some of our best men would have felt compelled to resign and go elsewhere. And we could hardly have expected, or even asked, that choice men of good training accept the vacant places.

When we came to face this year's budget our situation was as follows:

By careful economy in 1916, and by virtue of the fact that some funds came in for immediate use during the year that had not been reckoned on in the regular budget, we closed the year with a balance of $62 Mex. available for this year. (I am not here taking into account at all the gift from Mr. Bates, nor that from Mrs. Evans for Mr. Price's work, for these are both administered on separate budgets and for the specific objects intended by the ~~owners.~~ donors.)

Board appropriations were the same as heretofore, but the Mission is unable to continue the 2.15 rate for gold that it established two years ago and hoped to maintain. And the Mission Council has only had faith enuf to ask the Board to guarantee a rate of 2 to I. (The two members of the Council in this Station voted to ask the Board to make up our funds to what the 2.15 rate would have brot, for even so it was seen that our crisis was acute. But we were out-voted by members elsewhere.) But suppose the Board does not see its way even to help us up to the 2 to I basis. Then we must still further retrench. For we have temporarily dared to reckon our budget on the 2 to I basis. This as compared with the 2.15 rate cuts us down Mex. $246.

Another cut came because of the straitened circumstances in which we foreigners find ourselves. Pledges from within our own compound for our 1916 budget amounted to Mex. $305. For 1917 they amount to $80. This is a slight example of the uncertainty of special gifts, and the precariousness of work founded thereon. Fortunately we had found one or two new friends during the past year, from outside our circle, whose help nearly counterbalanced the dropping off of our own gifts.

Without giving details of other ways in which we find resources diminished, suffice it to say that the funds in sight this year (counting on ~~tx~~ 2 to I for Board funds as explained) come to a total of Mex. $3750 as against $4140 when we made out the 1916 budget.

First we went over all items other than salaries and cut them to the utmost. This left a sum less by $225 than that necessary to pay salaries of the men in employ <u>without a cent of increase.</u> To raise the salaries of these same men up to the schedule must mean an additional $600, creating a prospective deficit of $825. We felt we could dare to open the year on a basis of expenditure contemplating [illegible]

a basis of expenditure contemplating a $225 deficit, and expect to raise this by special solicitation in some quarter during the year. But the additional $600 was too much to face in such fashion. (Our policy has been to make up the budget strictly on the basis of funds in sight and then adhere closely to it. Unforeseen specials available for general work that come in during the year ~~are~~ have been held to go into the ensuing year's budget.)

After careful consideration and discussion vote was taken that salaries should be raised, but beginning from April first instead of with the opening of the year. In order to raise salaries for the remaining nine months but not increase our prospective deficit thereby, we found it would be necessary to make a 20% reduction in the working staff. So with great reluctance, and only after repeated balloting since there was no decided sentiment as to who could best be dropped and a majority vote for any one was very hard to get, we have decided on the names of three men who must seek employment elsewhere.

The stroke falls, too, entirely on the evangelistic work. For there was no place in the educational work where reduction which would count for much could be made. Our boarding school is already conducted with the utmost economy compatible with a grade of work that commands respect. Besides this we are maintaining but two day schools, and conducting them with so little cost that to close either or both would not greatly help in solving the budget problem. One of these schools is now receiving from the government educational funds of the District in which it is situated aid to the extent of over $50 per year.

So three out of eight of our evangelists are being dropped! And this retrenchment is in the face of unprecedented opportunities and fruitage thruout our field. There are two new villages, for instance, in widely separate parts of the field that fairly insist on being visited, and have just recently added over seventy names of men seeking imstruction in preparation for church membership. In the whole of our field 118 ~~xxxxx~~ persons were received into the church on confession of faith during 1916, an increase of 13% in its membership. The places that are manned by evangelists, and several that are seldom visited by an evangelist, are adding converts right along. We would like to add 20 men tomorrow, instead of dropping a single one. And we know where to look for at least half that number of good tried men who would come to us on short notice could we offer them positions. A whole score could be found, I dare say, within a year or two.

I fear I am wearying you with this rehearsal. I will leave off talking of our situation here. But I cannot refrain from some remarks and observations on Board actions and evident policy in the recent past. Ever since I have got my bearings in the Mission I have been an ardent advocate of the very strongest emphasis in our appeals to the Board on the need for increase of appropriations for general work. My remarks have

often met with a smile or remarks from older members of the Mission which, being interpreted, have meant about as follows; Go ahead and put up your case as strongly as you please, that is all the good it will do. It will take not many more annual disappointments to put me in the above class of wan smilers, I am thinking.

For, to my knowledge, the emphasis has been especially strong at this point for at least the past three years. Witness vote No. 19 of the 1914 minutes,- "Voted, that it is the sense of the Mission that the securing of the face of the estimates is of paramount importance, taking preference over calls for specials."

It was my fortune, or misfortune, to be the one last June to write up for Chihli Dist. the needs that had received the attention of the Mission. I tried to faithfully express the mind of the District. I would call your attention to my opening paragraphs (Communication dated June 2d) and the strong emphasis there laid upon the need for increase of general work funds.

But what do we see happening?

We see new appointments of missionaries one after another. This is excellent when considered apart from comparison with other matters. We certainly rejoice at the word of each new recruit. But when we look underneath and actually consider our problems in terms of dollars and cents I, for one, find other feelings mingled with the joy.

The Board has gone ahead and appointed nearly all the recruits called for by Chihli District,- i.e. for evangelistic and educational work. It has met nearly the whole of the increase asked for along this line before meeting 1% of the increase of funds for which we have pleaded. And this in face of the fact that the average amount necessary for maintaining a family per year, if added to our District general work funds would very greatly relieve the strain that is so tense.

There are few men in our Mission so situated as to more appreciate the relief that a new colleague would afford than am I. Almost solely responsible, so far as any foreigner must still carry the responsibility, for the general work of the Station, God well knows I would greatly appreciate the coming of another man to help share with me. Yet in most phases of responsibility my Chinese colleagues can share with me quite as fully and wisely as any foreigner. And money will go a great deal further in maintaining these workers. So, if I were given my choice today with regard to having an added foreign associate or of having a sum added to appropriations for the Station equal to half what must be expended on the foreigner, without a moment's hesitation I would choose the latter. If the choice offered me presented a proportion of only one to four I must say I would reflect most carefully before choosing the missionary partner.

So why is it that our [illegible]

So why is it that our Board continues to say that general work appropriations cannot advance a cent? Why cannot one new recruit be appointed and then, say, $1000 be added to work funds before the next one is appointed? I do not know what sort of an answer to give to my Chinese associates if they come to me with such a question as the above. And I cannot help thinking that they privately ponder just such questions some times. In my estimation the psychological effect,- the effect on the morale among our Chinese, if you please,- of an increase of even $1000 to the work funds of Chihli would be any amount more wholesome and encouraging than has been the word of the appointment of any one of the last three or four men. I appreciate the fact it is well to take good men when they offer, and I find no fault with any of the appointments. But I do most ardently wish that along with this kindly provision of the Board for our needs there might have been some of the other sort of provision. I surely hope that the other may be forthcoming soon.

The Board has turned a very sympathetic ear, also, to some other particular projects. I well realize that there is very great incentive to take generous part in projects where other interests bear a share. And I am glad our Board is doing so much to further the plans of the Union University and to carry out cooperation with the China Medical Board. But if the help here is at the expense of the regular fruitful established work of the Mission the wisdom even of these splendid ventures may be called in question. At least there seems to me the possibility of going too far.

The Mission Council last spring approved of a request to the China Medical Board for about $10,000 for extra hospital equipment at Tehchou. Since then, after the making of a new rule by the Med. Board asking that Boards with which it cooperated join with it to the extent of 25% in meeting appropriations, our Board has appropriated or authorized six items for Tehchou. viz. (1) not annually recurrent, $1000 for residence, $1554.50 for equipment; (2) annually recurrent, $1317 for running expenses, say $300 for physician (appointed), say $150 for nurse (authorized), say $300 for hospital manager (authorized). The Mission has had no opportunity to express its opinion either on the principle here followed or on the individual items, that make a very considerable demand on the Board's treasury. Just what the Mission would have advised I do not attempt to say. But it looks a bit strange, at least to some of us, that the most emphatic requests of the Mission as a whole meet with no response at all, when such requests of special interests, with no Mission backing whatever, can be met.

As to our present crisis we cannot look for Board appropriation at this time of year to meet it. Had we been able,

looking over the Board's actions of recent years, to hold out any well-founded hope whatever to our Chinese associates that the 1918 appropriations would bring us relief, they would probably have deferred until then voting the higher salaries. They would have endured another year of increased hardship. At least some were bold to express sentiment along this line. But we had no face longer to hold out this hope.

If you should know where to turn for special help for such a particular crisis as this when you get this letter it might be you could save the day for us yet. I shall urge upon the men voted out from the beginning of April that they hold off pledging themselves to other work as late as possible. About $340 gold, reckoning at present exchange, would meet their salaries the remaining nine months of the year. If you should know where to turn forthwith to some friend who would help us out of such a situation, and he should pledge the amount mentioned or any substantial part of it, please cable me the fact at my expense. Should the full sum be pledged just cable the word "amount", which I shall interpret as meaning the full amount asked for ($340) is forthcoming before the end of the year. If you wish to send any different message use the Mission Code or C.I.M. Code.

I think Mr. Price will be writing you soon if he has not already done so, about his East Street situation. We heartily wish we could get help for that work supplemental to Mrs. Evans' gift, and shall greatly appreciate it if you are in a position to find the response needed to Mr. Price's appeals. We look upon ~~that work~~ the saving of the situation there as of hardly less importance than that of conserving the work established on the regular Board funds. Retrenchment anywhere seems like cutting to the very quick.

Please do not think I am all disheartened in the work, nor that I carry a disgruntled attitude towards the secretaries and committees who carry the heavy responsibilities of our splendid Board at the home end. I have the greatest admiration for you all, and am proud that our interests are in such excellent keeping. May the guidance and blessing of God be constantly with you in every phase of the responsibility entrusted to you. I have merely felt moved to lay before you with the outmost frankness the matters that are uppermost in my mind just now.

Yours very cordially,

Elmer W Galt

Sincerely,
Elmer W Galt

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Yours very cordially,

James M. Walsh

Paolun Fu

Jan. 12, 1917

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Copy for Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.

Paotingfu, China
March 1, 1917

Rev. E. L. Smith, D. D.
Japan.

Dear Dr. Smith,-

At the close of my brief report for Paotingfu at our recent meeting you kindly showed your interest in our Station by asking for my notes. I have found time since returning night before last to jot down, in a little fuller form than I had written out, some notes along the line of what I reported. Besides the copy that I enclose herewith I am sending a copy to Dr. W. E. Strong at the Boston office.

I have calculated more carefully the area of our field and looked up atlas figures on some of the states at home, with the result that I have indicated in the first paragraph of m notes. There is no exaggeration I am sure in these figures.

These notes quite ignore the women's side of the work here. Very likely Miss Chapin will furnish you something about that. At any rate its story makes quite as strong an appeal.

You may remember that I mentioned a new village center just opened up where the names of 103 new inquirers from a small group of villages had been taken within the last few months. A letter just at hand from an evangelist who has been detained there some days with sickness says that he has taken a dozen or more additional names. Among the inquirers there are at least a score who are men of education, including graduates of law and normal courses as well as men of old style training.

And a letter yesterday from an evangelist in another part of our field, some 80 miles or more from the community just mentioned says how can he leave his work there to visit other parts of the field where we wanted him to go? Since New Year people in village after village have sought him out, and he has enrolled over 100 enquirers, with not a few school teachers and village elders among them.

But what are our men to do? If they just itinerate and take new names, who is to instruct the converts and do the intensive nurture work so necessary if a church is to be built strong?

Just one more thought before I close, and on quite a different line. You asked me in meeting about the possibility of using an automobile, and I said it would be impracticable. I said I might use a motor-cycle. Whether you had any least thought of possibly finding me one somewhere or not I do not know. If some such idea should be in your mind I would say I don't think such machines so very practical here. I make lots of use of a bicycle, and would prefer it ordinarily to the motorcycle, unless perhaps a machine with a very low gear and the mechanism as simple and strong as possible. What would be practical would be about half a dozen bicycles for evangelists.

Sincerely,
Elmer W. Salt

Copy to Rev. W. E. Strong, U. S.

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Pastingfu, Mar. 1, 1917

Copy to Rev. W. E. Strong

REC'D JUN 11 1917

134

Paotingfu, China
April 12, 1917

The A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Friends,-

I plead guilty to great tardiness in preparing the general work report for 1916 which I send herewith. It has been hard to resist the temptation to include in it coloring from the events and the progress of the first three months of this year. But I have tried to shut this recent history out.

The report goes very little into detail. It makes no attempt at all to report the women's work of the Station. Those interested in that phase of our work are referred to the special report prepared by Mrs. Hubbard.

The Y.M.C.A. work is also reported in greater detail in a report compiled by Mrs. Hubbard that has been sent you and I hope has had careful reading.

Mr. Price has reprted the East Street work from time to time. And I reported in considerable detail to Mr. Bates in December with regard to use of his funds and sent a copy of the letter to Dr. Patton.

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Elmer W Galt

[1917]

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Very sincerely,

Chas. M. Corbett

Apr. 12, 1917

Pattingfu

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Paotingfu, China.
Feb. 17, 1917.

Friends Who are Helping Support Rev. F. E. Price.

Dear Friends,-

It is very late to send greetings for the year that is already so far advanced. Yet we do wish and pray a large measure of joy and blessing for each of you throughout the year.

We know that you have sorrowed with Mr. Price, as have we, since Mrs. Price has passed on to her eternal home, and that your sympathy goes out to him in this far land. There is no evidence of his brooding over his loneliness, and certainly none of any rebellious feeling. Yet we know that he does feel a great loneliness since the sharer of his life has gone. His comfort is in God with whom he walks so closely.

Although we do not frequently express it, we always have a deep feeling of gratitude in our hearts towards you who have so faithfully staid the hands of Mr. Price, and of Mrs. Price while she was still with us, in the work out here. What would we do without him? He is keeping right on with his work in our city as he had planned before Mrs. Price's death. The boys from the street and neighborhood, the students in the military schools, the merchants up and down the streets, and the women and girls who are being sought out by the women workers, all find in Mr. Price a friend, and in the religious work conducted by him and under his direction the opening to them of a new way,- which is the way of life. The whole aim and purpose of the work is to win people to know Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord and to confess Him before men. Several have already given glad allegiance to Him, and others are evidently nearing the place where they will be glad to do likewise.

But this letter is not for reporting the work. Mr. Price can report that better than we, and has been doing so in private and circular letters. Nor is this an appeal for work funds, although there is urgent need for more funds than are provided for the conduct of his work.

This letter is to let you know what, in our judgment, should be provided for Mr. Price's own support now that Mrs. Price is no longer with him. You know of course, that his expenses can by no means be cut in two. In many ways there is economy in two people's living together.

We think that a sum approximating the allowances made by the Board to its single missionaries is the least that Mr. Price ought to be expected to live on ~~properly~~ and properly do his work. Allowances for missionaries under our Board in North China still remain about the same as fixed many years ago when the cost of living was much less than now. A single missionary under Board appointment, living in Paotingfu, would get approximately the following items, with one or two small additional allowances:

RCD MAR 22 1917

Peotingfu, China.
Feb. 17, 1917.

Friends Who are Helping Support Rev. [illegible]

Dear Friends,-

It is very late to send greetings for the year that is already so far advanced. Yet we do wish and pray [illegible] blessing for each of you throughout the year. Dear Friends,-

We know that you [illegible] have we. [illegible] Dear Friends on our [illegible], and that your sympathy does out to him in this [illegible] the [illegible] of his brooding over his loneliness, and certainly honor of [illegible] rebellious feeling. Yet we know that he does feel a great loneliness since the death of his [illegible] one. His society is in God with whom he walks [illegible].

Although the [illegible] has made [illegible] feelings of [illegible] towards [illegible] faithfully attend the funeral [illegible] while the war still with us. In the work out here. What would we do without him? He is keeping right on with his work in our city as he had planned before [illegible]. [illegible] boys from the street [illegible] neighborhood. [illegible] the military schools, [illegible] the women and girls who are being [illegible] women, with [illegible] Price's friends, and in the religious work [illegible] under his direction. The opening [illegible] a new work [illegible] the way of life. The whole aim and purpose of the work is to [illegible] people to know God's Christ as Savior and Lord and to confess Him before men. [illegible] have already given glad allegiance to Him, and others are evidently nearing the place where they will be glad to do likewise.

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Salary allowance - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$500.00
Allowance for Chinese writer - - - - - - - -	100.00
Medical allowance - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	25.00
Summer health change allowance - - - - - - -	25.00
A total of - - - - - - - - - -	$650.00

The rate of exchange for gold is now so unfavorable,- $1.00 U. S. Currency exchanging for about $1.60 local currency, whereas for the 20 years previous to the war the average had been about $2.15,- that we missionaries have felt compelled to appeal to our Board for some special provision to supplement our allowances until a time of more favorable exchange. But Mr. Price thinks that he can manage, by strict economy, without asking you friends to make special provision because of exchange, if you will make sure that he gets the full $650.00.

As members of the station we therefore beg of you to show yourselves loyal as in the past, and provide for 1917 and thereafter the sum of $650.00 per year for the support of our faithful colleague.

Please help us continually with your prayers, not only for the part of our work that Mr. Price is directing, but for all of the work of the station.

Yours cordially,

In behalf of the Station, which heartily endorses what I have written,

Elmer H Galt

Elmer H. Galt

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Allowance for Chinese writer - - - - - - - - - 100.00
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Please help us continually with your prayers, not only for the part of our work that Mr. Price is directing, but for all of the work of the station.

Yours cordially,
In behalf of the Station, which heartily endorses what I have written,

Chas. H. Leete

Pactinghu

Feb. 17, 1917

Rec'd Mar 2 1917
F. M. Price

RECD APR 14 1917

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

136

Kao I Hsien,
March 9, 1917

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong, - It was a great pleasure while at a prayer-meeting last Sunday evening to have handed to me a telegram from Boston. I felt sure it meant a lift of some kind, altho I must wait till I got home and ~~xx~~ deciphered the code word before I could know just what. The word seemed to decipher readily, yielding the interpretation, "Amount, $580 U.S. currency".

We very greatly appreciate your kindness in raising for us this special help. We suppose that you had it in mind that $240 of this should go to Mr. Price's work and the rest into the general budget of the Station. But the exact division we will hold in abeyance until we hear from you by letter.

We have not yet learned what action the Board has taken regarding the effect of the great slump in exchange on our general work funds. If we are given help in this matter the $340 for our budget will ease the immediate situation not a little. None of the men we had voted to dismiss have taken other positions, altho they had plenty of opportunity. One of them we had already invited with Bates money. And we have notified the others to stay at their posts for the present.

Am out in our field with Pastor Li of our Peking church who is kindly giving our outstations two weeks

of time, at our invitation. He is warmly welcomed
finds eager listeners to his helpful messages.

Will write again after hearing from you o
letter. For the present be assured that we are all mos
grateful to you for your help and to the donor or do
who have made the timely gift.

Very sincerely,
Elmer W Galt

Mar. 9, 1917

Rev. I. Hsieu,

RECD MAY 28 1917

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

137

April 30, 1917

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong,-

Your letter of March 3d reporting receipt of the gift of $580 to help save our situation came to hand just before your earlier reply to my letter, dated Feb. 23. Some of the Feb. and March mail from America came thru very tard ily. Both letters were greatly appreciated. It was surely kind of you to speak so very sympathetically and with such evident appreciation of our situation and difficulties.

A recent letter from Mr. Wiggin to Treasurer McCann officially reported to him the gift and supplied the name of the donor. I have just written her a letter of thanks.

This Paotingfu field has certainly been the neglected field of our North China Mission. I have known this in a general way ever since coming here, but there have been no proper maps and comparative tables available to make plain to anybody just how serious the comparative neglect. And in the pressure of duties it has been slow work gathering data and educating ourselves and others,- especially others,- along these lines. Gradually we are getting our brethren in the other Stations of Chihli District to recognize to some extent the situation. Our foreign colleagues are somewhat more readily convinced of our needs than the Chinese who rpresent the other stations in our joint organizations. This is natural sr few of the Chinese have seen but little of the work of other stations than their own, most of them remaining constantly in the one station and at the one task. But even they are ready to see Paotingfu accorded special favor henceforth in men and means provided there is increase so that their stations need not suffer loss in our behalf.

I simply make these few general comments at this time. Before long I hope to put before you some more detailed data showing our comparative needs. And I think you will hear something from Dr. Wilder on the subject, who is appointed to write up for the District this year the needs that we want to emphasize, and something from Mr. Frame, who is asked to represent the District in making especial appeal to Mr. Bates for Paotingfu.

I still feel as I did when I wrote you in January that the need of incrase of work funds for our District,- in particular, that is, for this Station,- is greater than the need for more recruits. This, however, is not to be interpreted as meaning that I do not think further recruits greatly needed. A lift of but a few thousand for the work would, in my estimation, at once change the situation so that the greater need

April 30, 1917

Rev. W. P. Strong, D. D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.
Dear Dr. Strong,-

Your letter of March 30 reporting receipt of the gift of $380 to help save our situation came to hand just before your earlier reply to my letter, dated Feb. 23. Some of the Feb. and March mail from America came thru very fast ly. Both letters were greatly appreciated. It was surely kind of you to speak so very sympathetically and with such evident appreciation of our situation and difficulties.

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I simply make these few general comments at this time. Before long I hope to put before you some more detailed data showing our comparative needs. And I think you will hear some-thing from Dr. Wilder on the subject, who is appointed to write up for the District this year the needs that we want to em-phasize, and something from Mr. Frame, who is asked to represent the District in making especial appeal to Mr. Bates for Pao-tingfu.

I still feel as I did when I wrote you in January that the need of increase of work funds for our District,- in part-icular, that is, for this Station,- is greater than the need for more recruits. This, however, is not to be interpreted as meaning that I do not think further recruits greatly needed. A lift of but a few thousand for the work would, in my estima-tion, at once change the situation so that the greater need

would be for missionaries. What I really wish to make plain is that, in a situation such as that in which I have been placed in Paotingfu, it has been extremely poor economy to invest so much in me and so little in the work that I help to direct. I suppose, taking a term of years with all the expenses, my family represents an average outlay on the part of the Board of $1600 or $1800 per year. The Board's investment in the general work of the station has been less than this per year. And our station organization and general situation has been such that whatever I can give of direction and inspiration could touch the work at all points quite as intimately if the station budget were in the neighborhood of $5000 or $6000 instead of what it has been. Please understand that this is not saying that I am able to give the work all the personal touch and direction that it needs from a missionary. This is far from true.

The long and short of it all is that we missionaries are incurable beggars, and we have to look to you to help us beg. Please be assured that we are most grateful in this station for your part in the successful begging that brought the $240 for our East Street work this year and the $340 for the general budget.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

would be for missionaries. What I really wish to make plain is that, in a situation such as that in which I have been placed in Pactingfu, it has been extremely poor economy to invest so much in me and so little in the work that I help to direct. I suppose, taking a term of years with all the expenses, my family represents an average outlay on the part of the Board of $1800 or $1800 per year. The Board's investment in the general work of the station has been less than this per year. And our station organization and general situation has been such that whatever I can give of direction and inspiration could touch the work at all points quite as intimately if the station budget budget were in the neighborhood of $5000 or $6000 instead of what it has been. Please understand that this is not saying that I am able to give the work all the personal touch and direction that it needs from a missionary. This is far from true.

The long and short of it all is that we missionaries are incurable beggars, and we have to look to you to help us beg. Please be assured that we are most grateful in this station for your part in the successful begging that brought the $240 for our East Street work this year and the $840 for the general budget.

Very sincerely,

Eleanor M. Chaffee

Pactingfu

Jan. 30, 1917

RECD MAY 31 1917

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

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May 2, 1917

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong,—

This is to inform you of our May-day celebration. Our little daughter, Edith Julia, weight 6 3/4 lbs., arrived at prompt noon yesterday and has since been peacefully reposing in her May-basket. The mother is getting on very nicely.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

Paotingfu

MPI, E Strong

Paotingfu,

May 2, 1917

REC'D SEP 24 1917

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

139

Copy for Dr. H. E. Strong, A. B. C. F. M.

May 18, 1917

Mr. J.H.Blackstone,
Nanking.

My Dear Sir,-

You indicated to Mr. McCann some time ago that you would be glad to have more information with regard to the Paotingfu and Fenchow fields of our Mission.

When I reached Peking on May 10th, to attend the annual meeting of the Council of our Mission, I learned that you were in the city and had given audience to Mr. Pye and Dr. Watson representing Fenchow Station. I had been gathering materials for some notes to put before you. So I set to work at once getting the notes ready, hoping that I might see you and present them personally, with comments, before you should leave Peking. But you left the city before I had opportunity to communicate with you.

I therefore forward to you herewith (I) a rough map that I have prepared, which will give you no little information at a glance, and the "Statistical Notes and Estimates" that I prepared in Peking. Since I did not see you personally, I feel that I should make just a few more comments on the notes.

The great outstanding need of this station, as you must have gathered from the notes which I first sent you by Mr. McCann (under date of Apr. 13), is for the further manning and equipping of the "Primary Stations" already opened, and the opening of new ones. Since it was this need in which you seemed to show interest the information and appeal herewith set before you relate solely to that need. As regards other lines of work that you are promoting we would be interested in some of them, particularly preaching bands and the preparing of men for volunteer service of that nature.

No foreigner now in this station has been here more than 7 years. Until within four or five years our evangelists were employed, for the most part, in touring about, or were frequently shifted, doing nearly all their work in the villages. As a result of that method a very good beginning of that type of work has been made in some sections of our field. But we believe the best ultimate results are to be expected if we provide headquarters for all our men in the larger centers. And we have acted on that policy the past few years, and believe that results already prove the wisdom of this plan.

On Board appropriations we maintain but six of the outfield evangelists. The other four have been added within a year as a result of the special gifts of a new-found friend in America.

Referring to the accompanying "Statistical Notes and Estimates - - -" I would comment further as follows:

Paotingfu

1. (Cf. "Estimates for Meeting these Needs" I. c.) We have not had the experience on which to base estimates, and cost of land and of building materials vary greatly even between neighboring hsiens, so we just name the sum of ~~$2,000//$1,000~~ $2,000 as a probable average. For the sake of the impression that would be made among the Chinese, within the church and without, we would want to practice careful economy in building, and especially provide only what we can hope to <u>use</u> , not leave idle, so I believe $2,000 would be quite enuf in most instances.

2. (Cf. ditto 2.a.) We used to have medical work in Paotingfu, but now leave the field to our Pres. neighbors. But their hospitals get many more patients from our field than from their own. Among the next few evangelists so urgently needed for our field we must assign one to the hospital field, to alternate with a Pres. man in giving time at the hospital, the other half of his time to be given to follow up work in the field.

Can you not provide this man as one of your very first steps, if you can help us out at all?

3. (Cf. ditto 2.d.) We have in mind men for these positions, evangelistic in spirit, and with enuf education and Christian training to bear testimony in a way to materially help the evangelists. They would be put in charge of reading-rooms and of book sales.

4. (Cf. ditto 2.e.) In and near some of the centers are enuf Christians to meet a part or all of this expense from the start.

5. (Cf. ditto 3.,4.,5.) My point is that we can probably not call into our work many desirable men from other missions and other stations of our mission will use most of their own men. We would not want to open centers with poorly trained or unworthy men, just because there was money on hand for it. Knowing pretty well who are the loyal men of our station who have had to seek work elsewhere I feel safe in estimating as I have.

6. As to"NEW MISSION STATION" our Council this week passed the following motions:

a. Voted, that the Board be asked to approve of the opening of a new mission station for the southern half of the Paotingfu field, at Shih-chia-chuang, as a part of its program for the more adequate occupation of that field, and to undertake the finding of recruits and the raising of money for the accomplishment of this plan.

b. Voted, that, to begin preparation for the opening of the new station, the Board be requested to appropriate for 1918 the sums indicated in the estimates, viz. a total of $1000 asked from the A.B.C.F.M. and $215 from the W.B.M., in order that the laying of foundations may be begun under a competent Chinese staff, under direction of the Paotingfu Station.

c. Voted, that the Board be requested to delegate a commission from the home base to investigate on the field the needs for this station, this investigation to be undertaken at as early a date as it can be combined with other matters that call for a commission to the orient.

d. Voted, that the Com. on Survey and Occupation of the Field and the Com. on Comity of the China Continuation Committee be asked to make investigation and give advice with regard to the need of our opening a new station at Shih-chia-chuang.

Our first thought was of locating the new station at Cheng-ting-fu. But the Ry Junction is growing very rapidly while the "fu" is on the decline. So it would seem best to select the thriving center. This, however, belongs technically to the China Inland Mission (See Map). So a question of comity is raised. We suppose, however, that the C.I.M. people would welcome us there, as they have no work there.

In conclusion I would like to beg of you to give careful thought to the claims of this great field. Please study the map and see how comparatively neglected it has been. If it be in your heart to help in this part of God's harvest field where, I am sure, if you could personally investigate, you would be convinced that the harvest is remarkably ready, I wish you promise soon to make a beginning this autumn. If we could know soon we could probably get hold of some of the best men on whom we have our eyes before they accept positions elsewhere for the ensuing year, beginning in the autumn.

What I have written is of my personal preparation. But it is in line with the policy fully endorsed by our station and our mission., so I think it very accurately represents the mind of the larger units. If you desire mission endorsement of the plans or estimates before you act I am very sure I can get it for you.

With prayer for God's leading and blessing to be ever with you.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

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Our first thought was of locating the new station at Chang-ting-fu. But the Ku Jumation is growing very rapidly while the work in the district. So it would seem best to select the thriving center. This, however, belongs tentatively to the China Inland Mission (See Map). So a question of comity is raised. We suppose, however, that the C.I.M. people would welcome us there, as they have no work there.

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With prayer for God's leading and blessing to be ever with you.

Very sincerely,

Edwin W. Walk

May 18, 1917

CD AUG 28 1917

Peitaiho, China.
July 30, 1917

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong,-

I write to let you know our plans for the trip home. The vote of the Mission in 1916, endorsed by the Prudential Com., approved of Mrs. Galt's going during the past June and I in Nov. of this year. But with baby Edith born May 1st it became quite out of the question for Mrs. Galt to go on alone with the babies. So we are planning to go together in Oct.

We are now booked to sail on the Inaba Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Shanghai Oct. 13, from Kobe the 19th, Yokohama the 23d, and due in Seattle Nov. 8th.

We go by way of Seattle because we expect to find my mother right near there, at Richmond Beach, with my sister Mrs. C.R.Shatto. Mother is spending the summer and autumn there and intending to winter in Cal. for health reasons.

From Seattle (Richmond Beach) we expect to go through to Mrs. Galt's home at Tabor, Iowa, with but one stop, and that a brief one , at Sioux Falls, S. Dak. where Mrs. Galt has two aunts.

Unless I go down the coast from Seattle we shall probably stop there not longer than two weeks. But if the Board will authorize my making a trip at its expense to San Francisco I shall prolong the stay on the Pacific coast to 3 or 4 weeks in order to get that in. I think it would be best to leave the family at Richmond Beach and make the trip down and back alone.

It is in the interest of our Paotingfu work that I want to make this trip. Since Mrs. Price's death a year ago Mr. Price's friends have not kept up their giving as before. Of course we do not ask for him as much as before, but we have besought his constituency to contribute for his personal support as much as the Board allows its single missionaries in salary and allowances. Since he must accept current exchange on this instead of the 2 to 1 rate that the Board now guarantees us, it is but maager support at best. But, even so, only about $200 have come to him all together in the past 8 or 10 months. Letters from us seem no longer to arouse his constituency. If I could run down and see Dr. VanHorn, Miss Harvey, Mr. Mills, and a few others of his warm friends in and about San F-. I feel very sure it would help rally their support so that we might hope yet for some time to have Mr. Price's valued help in ou r city work.

In particular, in behalf of the work of our Station instead of Mr. Price's personal support, I want at the earliest possible date to see Mrs. Evans of Mill Valley. You know of

Peitaiho, China.
July 30, 1917

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

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Mrs. Evans' generous gift of $400 per year towards the work that Mr. Price has been doing in Paotingfu. And you know she is greatly interested in our Y.M.C.A. and has contributed generously towards the fund for the Y.M.C.A. building. I have had delightful letters from her since beginning correspondence with her several years ago with regard to the Martyrs' Cemetery and the station work. She has kindly shown her interest in our home coming and has hoped to see us as soon as possible. We have done not a little this spring and summer towards beautifying the Cemetery in accordance with the plans that she and other friends have approved. And I am anxious, since she is the chief contributor for this undertaking, to talk over with her face to face what has been done and what must still be undertaken.

We suppose that we will return to China at the close of our furlo via SanFrancisco, and can see the people I have mentioned at that time. But there is urgent reason, as I think you must see, for me to look them up a year earlier than that. Our going on the Inaba Maru makes a low expense to the Board on the trip to Seattle as compared with cost of one of the Empress boats, for example. So I trust the Board will not object to my incurring the expense for this other trip. I shall be pleased if you will give me reply to this proposition, either in care of the steamer or elsewhere. We shall probably leave Paotingfu about the 7th or 8th of Oct. We expect that Mr. Clack will have reached there a few days previous to that, ready to relieve Mr. Hubbard of Y.M.C.A. work. He will then be freed largely to take over the work I have been carrying.

On arrival in America my address will be c/o Rev. C. R. Shatto, Richmond Beach, Wash.

We are sorry not to reach home in time for me to attend the important Board Meeting this autumn. When the unauthentic report came out that the Council Meeting would open Oct. 24 we decided to catch a fast steamer that would just make it possible to get round to that. We could have left Paotingfu as late as Sept. 20th. But when the correct date was announced we went back to our earler plan. For it did not seem right to leave Mr. Hubbard loaded up double all through the early autumn when important work is getting under way for the season.

I am mailing a copy of this letter to Dr. Kelsey that he may know my dates on the Pacific Coast and the proposal about a trip to San Francisco.

Very sincerely,

Elmer H Galt

Mrs. Evans' generous gift of $400 per year towards the work that Mr. Price has been doing in Peotingtu. And you know she is greatly interested in our Y.M.C.A. and has contributed generously towards the fund for the Y.M.C.A. building. I have had delightful letters from her since beginning correspondence with her several years ago with regard to the Martyrs' Cemetery and the station work. She has kindly shown her interest in our home coming and has hoped to see us as soon as possible. We have done not a little this spring and summer towards beautifying the Cemetery in accordance with the plans that she and other friends have approved. And I am anxious, since she is the chief contributor for this undertaking, to talk over with her face to face what has been done and what must still be undertaken.

We suppose that we will return to China at the close of our furlo via San Francisco, and can see the people I have mentioned at that time. But there is urgent reason, as I think you must see, for me to look them up a year earlier than that. Our going on the Imba Maru makes a low expense to the Board on the trip to Seattle as compared with cost of one of the Empress boats, for example. So I trust the Board will not object to my incurring the expense for this other trip. I shall be pleased if you will give me reply to this proposition, either in care of the steamer or elsewhere. We shall probably leave Peotingtu about the 7th or 8th of Oct. We expect that Mr. Clack will have reached there a few days previous to that, ready to relieve Mr. Hubbard of Y.M.C.A. work. He will then be freed largely to take over the work I have been carrying.

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Very sincerely,

Chas. W. Clark

Pentalpha

July 30, 1917

REC'D SEP 24 1917

(Address, Paotingfu)
Peitaiho, China,
Aug. 30, 1917

Sec. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong,-

I wrote you a few days ago telling you that we had secured passage on the Inaba Maru, sailing from Shanghai Oct. 13th. I asked for instructions as to whether or not I might make a trip at the Board's expense from Seattle to SanFrancisco. Our reason for choosing the route to Seattle was that I expected my Mother to be near there.

I am sorry that I bothered you with that letter, for later word from Mother informs me definitely that she will have gone to California before this time. I expect to find her and my youngest sister at Berkeley. This being true I have undertaken to cancel ~~my~~ passage on the Inaba and secure passage on the Siberia Maru from Shanghai Oct. 18th for SanFrancisco. There is little doubt that this can be easily arranged. This change will make ~~it~~ it possible for me to see Mr. Price's friends at both Honolulu and the vicinity of SanF- without extra expense to the Board. It is possible, going this route, that we will proceed by way of Los Angeles as we start east, and thus see some more of Mr. Price's friends there, as well as other friends of our work who live in Claremont and my brother's family who will be settled there. I hope to be able to let you know definitely before many days as to whether this change has been made or not.

Your letters of June 2d and of July 25th, both of which have reached me here by the seaside, show that you have a very clear appreciation of the general situation as regards the problems of our Paotingfu work and of the needs that we feel so keenly. Thankyou for the kindly and hearty sympathy which you have shown, in these and in earlier letters.

I enclose herewith a copy of some notes and estimates on our field prepared by me in ~~April~~ June. I do not know that they add much to what I have already sent you. But perhaps some of the facts and the needs of our field are stated here more concisely than I have given them to you before. I may say that Mr. Blackstone's promised reply to the appeal we made to him in May has not yet come to hand. I have hope of seeing him soon, and finding out whether or not he holds out any hope of help. I do not much expect it.

Right here I wish to comment upon an action taken in our North China Council meeting last May. You have probably had your attention called by the Mission Secretary to a resolution passed, protesting against our Board's opening new work in South America unless as a result of the most careful deliberation, bearing in mind the very conspicuous unmet needs of our Mission and others.

Some of my colleagues in the Council quite opposed the passing of such a resolution and the vote on it was quite divided. The ground was taken that the Board is well informed

upon its world-wide work and a very competent judge, without the biassed advice of one of its missions, of the wisdom of going into new fields. It was said that it is very possible that the going into such a field as So. America would in no-wise affect detrimentally the income of the Board for missions already established. And ought we to put any barrier in the way of the sending of the gospel to those neglected people just because some near us are still neglected?

I would quarrel with none of these statements, and yet I urged strongly the passing of the resolution, and I still feel that it was quite in order. We all know that the Board does take a splendid world-wide view, and we are proud of the fact. But, so far as its missions are concerned, it is helped to keep the proper balance in its view by the facts and the pronouncements that the missions send in.

And our resolution is not a violent protest, it simply asks for very calm deliberation, with our needs in mind, before new work is undertaken. We were informed that there would be, at the Annual Meeting this year, the ~~spe~~ report from the special commission that has been investigating need in South America. We know that such a report can not but sound an appeal that will be exceedingly hard to turn away from. And, because of this report and the raising of this question there will be present the ardent advocates of the opening of the new work. Even so judicial a body, therefore, as our Board can hardly look upon its world-wide problems during such an hour with wholly unbiassed mind.

~~And, speaking for our Pacting fu field~~
////////////////////////

The question in the minds of some of us is, Will the Board still continue to so enlarge its work <u>extensively</u> that it can nowhere concentrate effort and do the intensive work that is so urgently needed? Speaking for the Paotingfu field I feel compelled to say that, without a very substantial increase in general work funds , our whole work is simply like that of a squirrel in a revolving cage. It does not get us anywhere. Yet the field is ripe for a work of large fruitage. If the Board knows of new sources of funds available for South America that would be available for no other field, of course we could but thank God for the opportunity to press forward there. But if the opening of work there means further dividing the interest of the Board's present constituency is it wise to take up the work until there are greater signs of a great rallying of the denomination to its missionary task?

In this connection I must report the new disasters in our Paotingfu field, that will mean great heartache, as well as special problems for our station this coming year. Exceedingly heavy rains near the end of July brought such floods as have not been known for 30 or 40 years. As you know we need not think back very many years to a time of serious floods, but the conditions

this year are far more widespread and many fold worse.

I have not yet been near the scene of disasters myself but have been getting many reports by letter and by word of mouth. There are three rivers that flow right across our field from West to East and their combined flooding, together with sluggish draining of the country generally, ~~bobbi~~ brought nearly that whole country-side under water. The long bridges of the Peking-Hankow Ry. that span these rivers were all of them broken by the force of the water, for the first time I understand since their construction a dozen years ago. The two longer ones are not yet repaired, and it is said cannot be within a month.

Since five or six years ago we have had a promising work in Hu-Chia-Chuang, a village beside the Tang River. For about three years this place has been ranked as an outstation and has had a ~~nice~~ convenient little brick chapel built by the local Christians with the help of a Chinese in Peking who became interested in the struggling group of young converts there. The village must have had between 100 and 150 houses. A letter from our evangelist near there tells me that only our chapel and 6 or 7 other houses now remain standing. Many other villages along each of the rivers have been worse obliterated than this one.

I hear of one village in which 250 people were drowned, and of one "pocket" along the Tang River bank in which have been found 140 corpses.

The fine young man whom we sent off to Medical College last year was spending his summer helping with the evangelistic work in the market town of La-La-Ti about 15 miles East of Paotingfu. This is the place where the Home Missionary Society of our field has undertaken to support work, following up beginnings made last winter by Mr. Price and his East Street helpers. The town is right beside the river that flows ~~right~~ near us in the South Suburb of Paotingfu and from there on down to Tientsin to find the sea. The place is protected by a very high dyke, but the water rose higher and higher until there seemed little hope of the dyke holding it back, ~~the water~~. Mr. Li reports that every male inhabitant of the town big enuf to wield shovel or pick was out on the dyke at work spading it higher. And two successive nights men from the other side of the river, who feared the breaking out of the flood on their side, came across to the number of about a score of boat-loads for the purpose of making a breach in the dyke on the La-La-Ti side and letting the water out. And the men on the dyke had to defend their embankment by pitched battle. The water came within half a foot of the top but did not get over.

These are but a very few facts illustrating the great seriousness of the calamity throughout our field. Not only are the crops gone but the houses and practically all the belongings of multitudes of people. What are they to do? And we have been hoping for a decided advance on the part of our Christians in the matter of giving for their own work. But how can famine sufferers give?

In your letter to me and in letters to Mr. Frame and others you make clear your keen interest in the triangular scheme for our Chihli Stations that Mr. Frame presented so clearly to the Mission last spring. You have doubtless been informed that the plan was broached in the various stations previous to the District Meeting in April. In Tungchou it aroused such a storm of opposition and feeling ran so high that it seemed inopportune at the District Meeting to try to face the question squarely. There was fear in Tungchou that she would suffer loss in many ways under the new plan in that she would quite be swallowed up in the Peking Station.

Some of us were very sorry that the matter could not yet be faced and settled. For we believe the plan not only a very practical one here on the field, but one that is easily presented at home. In its exact balancing of need for men and money it is a little too "wooden" in my estimation to be slavishly followed for many years. Paotingfu field would still be much larger than either of the others and, as work developed, her needs would be proportionately larger. But, for a period of five to ten years I should say, while our work was trying to catch up, I think the balanced triangle scheme quite in order.

The estimates given on the enclosed sheets, prepared f or Mr. Blackstone who is administering here in China the "J. Milton Stuart Fund", present the needs of our station. I have tried to get our District to make out its ~~the~~ annual estimates in a way to reflect these needs. But the District has still chosen to follow old lines in its estimates, keeping them close to what we are already receiving, The "Needs" are supposed to be written up separately. For next year's work of our Paotingfu field we would estimate Gold $5,000, about $4,000 of which we wish the Board might appropriate direct. And we submitted such estimates to the Dist. and urged that they be passed. But the attitude in the Dist. Mtg. was that we could hope for no such advance at present, and that such advance in estimates for Paotingfu would disturb the proportions of estimates among the stations in such way that, with no advance of appropriation, it would be impossible to divide the funds in proportion to estimates as heretofore.

A minority of us have been much displeased with this ~~a~~ attitude towards estimates. And in fact the whole matter of estimates as our District has been in the habit of making them out has come to be looked upon pretty generally as a veritable thorn in the flesh. As we present them ~~this~~ they mean absolutely nothing to the Board or anyone else, unless it be this,- We have no faith that you can increase our work appropriations, but we will tack on a little more in the estimates than we are getting just as a very gentle reminder that we could use more than we get.

I have now relieved my mind quite fully on a number of themes. Please forgive me for trying your patience with so long an outburst. May you have strength renewed daily from on high for the heavy burdens you constantly bear.

very sincerely,

Elmer H Galt

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Elmer W. Roth

Peitaiho, Aug. 30 1917

REC'D OCT 8 1917

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA

Sept. 5, 1917

Sec'y W. E. Strong, D. D.,
A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong,-

A few days ago I informed you that I hoped to be able to cancel passage for my family on the Inaba Maru to Seattle and to secure passage on the Siberia Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to SanFrancisco. I can now inform you that this change has been made. So I hope to see Mr. Price's friends in Honolulu en-route, and Dr. Van Horn and others in and about SanF-, and perhaps the Los Angeles friends.

The announced dates for the Siberia Maru are;- Shanghai Oct. 18, Kobe the 22d, Yokohama the 25th, Honolulu Nov. 4, and San Franciwco Nov. 10.

In my long letter written a few days since I yet neglected to say anything about the request of the Mission that the Board open a new station either at Shih-chia-chuang or Chengtingfu and so divide our Paotingfu field. I early furnished Mr. Porter with notes on this project and a sketch map of our Chihli Stations that I thought would help make the plan plain. I assume that he forwarded to you the map and sent you either my letter in full or excerpts from it when officially commenting to you on the request made. Doubtless Br. Wilder also commented on it when writing up the needs of the ~~Mission~~ District. The only further comments that I care to make have to do with the relation of this plan to the talked-of triangular scheme of our District.

I may say frankly that it was only after it became evident that the triangular scheme would not get a favorable hearing at District Meeting that our Station decided to put forward this other plan for a new station. Had the District been ready for the other plan we would probably not have urged this for the present. You see this scheme would in a different way help solve one of the problems that the triangular scheme aims to solve. By providing a fifth station ~~Yi/Yoyu~~ to take oversight of half the big Paotingfu field it would bring the areas of field of the several stations somewhat nearer to equality of size and importance.

But I wish to make it clear that the judgment in this station is strongly in favor of the new station even were the other plan as regards Peking, Tungchou, and Tientsin to be carried out. If Tungchou were merged with Peking it would not be fifty miles from the central station to the remotest part of that field. And people are constantly going to Peking from all that region. If delegate meetings or rally meetings of the whole station were to be held in Peking Christians from the farthest outstations would rather welcome the excuse for going up to the capitol city. This is not true of the Christians in the far part of our Paotingfu field, over a hundred miles from us. Even were they much nearer

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than a hundred miles Paotingfu is not a city that attracts like Peking.

Suppose the Paotingfu field were divided into two fields of ten "hsien" (counties) each. The Peking field has about ten hsien at present, and the talked-of change would mean that she would give up two or three hsien to the Tientsin field and would combine wih with the rest of its field Tungchou's field of three hsien. Thus its field would remain of such size as at present. The change would give Tientsin a total field of 5 or 6 hsien, two or three of which are considerably larger than the average hsien. Thus the developing of four stations in the future, but a different four from the present , would seem to be the fair policy. We would admit that the city work in Peking and Tientsin would be of larger importance than that in the other two stations, because of the important educational, commercial, and official interests of those great centers. With this in mind these places might well be favored in the matter of missionary recruits as compared with the other two. But the possibilities of support from the higher classes in these great centers ought to make it unnecessary to favor them in the matter of Board funds. But enough.

Very sincerely,
Elmer W Galt

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Very sincerely,

Elmer H. Clark

Paotingfu

Sept. 5, 1917

S 68-C

RECEIVED
C. H. PATTON
NOV 17 1917

S. S. SIBERIA MARU

Between Honolulu & San Fran.
Nov. 7, 1917

Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dear Dr. Patton, —

You asked when our correspondence with Mr. Bates began that we send you copies of all letters to him. I have just been writing him on ship-board and will take the time to copy most of the letter for you.

After two or three personal paragraphs I have continued as follows:

Copy of letter to Mr. Chas. S. Bates.

During the summer I saw the letter you had written to Mr. Frame in reply to his letter to you

about our Paotingfu needs. In it you said you had not realized that Paotingfu's needs were greater than those of other stations. And you wanted more information about the situation.

- - - - - -

There is so much I might say that I hardly know where to begin. You see there are always unmet needs in all of our stations. At least this has long been true in our mission. And the members of each station become very solicitous over the local needs and write about them, and seldom refer to those of other stations. And we do not like to draw comparisons among ourselves when writing to friends at home for fear they may think there is jealousy among us. So it is very natural that you, corresponding only with individuals of each station about the needs of that station, should be unable to realize that the needs differ greatly.

But now that you have asked for more information I will draw a few comparisons for you. I may say that our mission is just getting roused up over these comparative needs, having gathered data these last few years for comparison that it had not in hand before. And as a result the mission as a whole is putting strong special emphasis on the needs of Paotingfu. That is why Mr. Frame was asked to write you the special letter about our station.

You see when the mission was younger, and the work depended far more on the missionary and far less on the native workers than now, it was natural that Board funds be distributed somewhat equally among the stations where the missionaries resided, regardless of the area and population of fields to be evangelized. Of course the stations are naturally located in the larger cities: And the

areas of outlying "field" to be evangelized from these centers varies greatly. And now that there are available trained and experienced Chinese evangelists who can work in all parts of the field without minute oversight of the missionary, funds should be supplied more nearly in proportion to comparative size of fields.

But the Board has made no substantial increase in its appropriations for our use for a good many years. So we cannot distribute the Board's funds in proportion to size of fields without taking away from the smaller in order to add to the larger. And now that there is established work dependent upon these funds it is quite unfair to take away anything from a station. We can only hope and pray that the Board's constituency will so increase the receipts of its treasury that it can materially increase our appropriations. If this can be brought

S. S. SIBERIA MARU

about our mission has for several years agreed that Paotingfu ought to have the lion's share of all the increase that comes to the Chihli District.

I think there has been forwarded to you a map, sketched roughly with pen and ink, which shows you something of the comparative size of our four Chihli fields. If you have not received this please let me know. It makes matters quite plain to the eye. The following table also makes it plain. A "hsien", you know, roughly corresponds to a county of one of our western states.

Paotingfu field - - - - -	21 hsien.
Peking " - - - - -	11 "
Tung chou " - - - -	2½ "
Tientsin " - - - - -	2½ "

You see the outlying field of our station is greater than all that of the

other three stations combined. Some three years ago a joint committee of the four stations tried to work out a table for comparison, using the "hsien" as unit, and setting a value on the work at each central station in terms of "hsien". Adding to the numbers in the above table which we agreed upon as reasonable allowance for the importance of the work at the centers we obtained the following table

Paotingfu	24	hsien units
Peking	17	" "
Tientsin	9	" "
Tungchou	6	" "

I do not think this exaggerates in the least the importance of our Paotingfu field for evangelism, either from point of view of land area or from the more important points of view of population and important cities and future development.

And all of our field is ripe for response to evangelistic effort. In widely separated parts of the field the new inquirers are to be counted by the score. And our force of workers is so small that, altho only going where they are earnestly

wanted and invited, they find their time too crowded to give the attention to instruction that is so greatly needed. So we are constantly faced with a dilemma. Shall we receive into the church new converts who are but poorly instructed, and therefore likely to fall into conduct that will bring disgrace upon them and the church? Or shall we hold them back month after month while we fail to give them the instruction they need, until they get cold and discouraged and turn away from the little light they have beheld?

~~Ea~~ Each station has more or less of funds contributed regularly each year outside of the Board's appropriations, - gifts such as you are making. Our station has had, until recently, very little of such help. Change of personnel of missionaries has partly accounted for this. The last year or two we have received help not only from you but from one or two other new friends whose gifts are smaller. So the funds recently available from

abroad for evangelistic work have just about equalled, I think, the funds available at Tungchou; have somewhat passed Tientsin's amount; and have amounted to perhaps 3/4 or more of Peking's amount. Into this year's budget there went something like $2,500 U.S. currency. But what we need for the immediate future, in order to keep the men from our field, trained for evangelistic work, who have gone elsewhere because we have not had money with which to pay their salaries, is just about double the above amount. I have earlier given you names of most of these men and told you something about them. We could at least use $4000.00 in the evangelistic work of our work next year, ~~and~~ without adventuring on any new and untried policies, but just undertaking to do more thoroly and somewhat more extensively the fruitful work already undertaken. And we would like the amount increased to $5000.00 by 1919 if possible.

S. S. SIBERIA MARU

I know what it is at the close of each year to sit down with the other members of our Budget Com. and wrestle in perspiration of body and anguish of spirit over the budget and the plans for the ensuing year. This year this task, and much else that is new and hard to him, will fall to the lot of Mr. Hubbard. If it is possible for you to plan your gift so early I wish you might write Mr. H. W. Hubbard before the end of this month and tell him what will be your gift for Paotingfu for next year. He will then know by Jan. 1st. His report to you of the use of your gift this year cannot, of course, reach you that early, altho I asked him to report early if he could find time, giving you approximate figures. But I can assure you that we have

adhered closely to the budget as made out for the year. Exchange was less favorable this last half year than the first half, dropping as low as Gold $1.00 equals Mex. $1.15, and lingering for weeks between $1.20 and $1.30. It was back to $1.50 when I came away but few people expected it to get much higher this year. So every cent of the $850.00 from you will be needed and then there will be some deficit, because of exchange, to meet. But we have not felt like appealing to you for that, since the $850.00 represents an increase of $100.00 over what you originally intended. By the way, if you have not authorized the sending of that additional $100.00 from Boston will you please do it at once? For Mr. Hubbard will be decidedly up against difficulties at the close of the year to meet bills if all pledged gifts are not in hand.

When drawing comparisons above I meant to add one other word. I

am quite sure I am right when I say that no other of the Chihli stations are now failing to give employment to all young men of training from their own stations who offer for work in their own home fields and seem qualified for such work. Our station still has ten or a dozen such men not in our employ, most of whom could come to us, within a few months at most, if invited.

My address for the next year will be Tabor, Iowa. If I get to New England at all I hope I may have opportunity of meeting you. I shall greatly appreciate it if you will let me know, when you have decided, what will be your gift for Paotingfu for next year.

Wishing you God's blessing,

Sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

Elmer W. Galt

Honolulu Nov. 7, 1917.

H.C. Chile

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REC'D NOV 17 1917

S. S. SIBERIA MARU

Nearing San Francisco,
Nov. 8, 1917

Rev. H. E. Strong, D.D.,
A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong,—

We have had quite a comfortable voyage, and hardly any seasickness for any of us. The babies have kept well and happy, and all four of us have gained rest and vigor on the trip. Our boat delayed an extra day in Yokohama so will reach San F.— in the late afternoon of the 11th instead of on the 10th as announced.

I do not know whether or not you tried to reach me with mail along my route. If so you failed, for I got no letter from you at any port of call.

I do not know whether or not the Board has in mind any definite work for me during the year ahead. I have set my mind on nothing very definite because of family uncertainties. We plan to make our home with Mrs. Galt's parents at Tabor, Iowa. But her mother, as you may remember is practically an invalid, confined for the most part to the house. And special illness is not unlikely at almost any time. Letters that reached us in Honolulu told of her being confined to her bed with bronchitis and malarial fever. So we are anxious for further word from her. Unless there is word such that we feel impelled to hasten forward to Iowa, we plan to spend about three weeks with my mother, who is now at Berkeley, near San Francisco, before we go on east.

Our little folks are both very

well now, but both are mere babies and require much care. Ralph was two early in Sept. and Edith is just six months of age. So, with their welfare and Mrs. Galt's at stake, and the uncertainty about Mother Cumings' health, I do not know how easy it will be for me to leave home.

If I can get away I would like very much to study either for the spring or summer quarter at the Uni. of Chicago. Aside from that I shall not try to beg off from filling appointments among the churches if the Board finds my message of any value. Personally, I have a feeling that I could do more, if there is opportunity for such service, in helping churches to organize mission activities such as "Every Member Canvas" campaigns. Perhaps I am a better organizer and administrator than speaker, although I do not object to

speaking so much after I get into the way of it for awhile.

But there is one thing upon my heart to ask of the Board. You know from correspondence of the past two or three years something about the struggle we are having at Paotingfu to carry on the work on the very inadequate funds. The Chihli District acknowledges that ours is the acute problem of the District so far as station general work is concerned. I know that the Board instructs its missionaries while at home to try to interest people in the work of the Board as a whole, in order that they may contribute to its general treasury. I believe in that principle as a general policy. But, unless the Board is able this year to increase the general work appropriations for Chihli, would it not be willing to put me in touch with individuals or churches in some quarter where I could have the Board's

sanction for seeking special pledged income for the work of the Paotingfu Station? In other words I ask the Board to allow me while at home, within limitations that it may ~~choose~~ make, to try to work up a special constituency for the work of the Paotingfu Station.

Perhaps I should have addressed this letter to Dr. Patton. But you may pass it on to him if you like. I shall be glad to hear from the Board in response to the above request, and to get any other advice or instructions that you have to offer.

Within two weeks after you receive this letter you may address me at 2236 Durant Ave., Berkeley,

Cal. After that address me at Tabor, Iowa. I am anxious to know something of what was done at Columbus. Can get hold of some papers with reports after I land no doubt.

Very sincerely.

Elmer H Galt

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Elmer W. Gaet.

San Francisco Nov. 8, 1914.

Col.

I wrote you a few months to know something of what I had done at Lumbert. Can get hold of some papers with reports after I landed down.

Very sincerely yours

Elmer W. Gaet

Report on Miss Phelps letter

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W Strong

REC'D NOV 26 1917

2236 Durant Ave.,
Berkeley, Cal.,
Nov. 19, 1917

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.,
A. B. C. F. M., Boston

Dear Dr. Strong, — We are happy to be here with my mother where we expect to stay for two more weeks. Have been interested in "Cong'list" reports of the Columbus meetings.

It is drawing so near the end of the year that I hasten to write you about funds for the Paotingfu work. I have no way of knowing as yet what the Board has appropriated for general work in Chihli for next year. If it has been unable

to increase its appropriation the problem of funds for the Paotingfu budget will be just as acute as at the beginning of this year, in fact more acute. We dared hope last Jan. for an average rate of exchange for the year of $1.70. But the rate kept tumbling alarmingly during the spring and summer till it was down to $1.15 or lower for awhile, and was below $1.30 for quite a long time. When I left Shanghai just a ~~mth~~ month ago it had recovered to about $1.50. But there is sure to be something of a deficit on station accounts at the close of this year, the best the station can do. And then there is the problem and uncertainty ahead for

1918. The heart-rending conditions throughout our field because of the terrible floods, - far worse than any for over 40 years, - will make the problems much more acute. And the burden on Mr. Hubbard, who will have to join with others in giving much time to efforts for relief, will be an exceeding heavy one.

// The generous way in which Mrs. Bronson came forward with her gifts for this year, of $240 for the East Street work and $340 for the general budget of the station, tided us over the crisis of a year ago. I wrote her expressing our appreciation and telling something of

what the gifts meant but I heard
nothing from her in reply. Without
reply from her, and having no ac-
quaintance with her, and not knowing
what the Board has been able to appropriate
I do not feel free to appeal to her direct-
ly unless you sanction my doing so.
But, unless such a sum as she gave is
forthcoming from some other source,
may I plead with you to turn to her
again, or to some other source, and to
let Mr. Hubbard know as soon as
possible what is the result? I hope you
can keep me informed as well. I
promised Mr. Hubbard to take up this matter by
correspondence upon arrival here, and he will

be eager for word from us. Any increase of the sum would be most welcome, for you know from our correspondence that we know just where we would put additional sums to the amount of some $3000.00 to work in our station if we could hope that they would be annually recurrent. But I leave to your judgment what you will say to Mrs. Bronson.

Yours very sincerely,

Elmer H Galt

(After Nov. 26th please address me at

Tabor, Iowa)

Elmer W. Gatt

Berkeley Nov. 19, 1917

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146
REC'D JAN 25 1918

Use in Mich "Chronicle" M.H.

Tabor, Ia.
Jan. 22, 1918

Rev. H. E. Strong, D.D.,
A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong, —

I do not know whether or not you will care to make use of the enclosed snapshot of our children, taken in Berkeley, ~~in Nov.~~ about Dec. 1st, soon after our arrival from China. It shows Edith Julia, at 7 mo., in the basket which served as her bed and private car all the way from China, — in rikshas, on boats, trains, street-cars, and when we were on foot. Her brother, Ralph Martin, bends over her in fond admiration or with mind intent on mischief as you may wish to interpret, — perhaps a mingling of the two. The "G" on the basket indicates where it was to go with the other baggage for inspection in the customs house at San Francisco. There may be in this a suggestion for some other missionaries who travel with their babies.

Very sincerely,
Elmer W Galt

Jan. 22, 1918

Passed

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Tabor, Iowa,
March 5, 1918

RECEIVED MAR 8 1918

Dear Dr. Strong,—

Mrs. Galt's mother, Mrs. B. D. Cummings, died yesterday morning about 7:30 of ulceration of the stomach and the general breaking down due to age. She was nearly 72 years of age. The funeral will be tomorrow at 2 P.M. Her one living sister and all her children were with her at the last. We cannot be too thankful that, through the kindness of the Mission and the Board, we were able to come home just when we did. We have had the joy of the home coming and of the ministry to mother in these days of her need. There was considerable suffering some days ago but the end of her beautiful life came very peaceably.

Yours sincerely,

Elmer H Galt

CD MAR 18 1918

Tabor, Iowa,
March 13, 1918

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong,—

Your kind words of sympathy with us in our bereavement are much appreciated. There are, indeed, many happy memories to bring us comfort and a sense of gratitude for past mercies.

We will continue to make our home here with Mrs. Galt's father. His health is fairly good and he shows a brave spirit in his loss and loneliness.

You doubtless know of the effort of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. to find men who speak Pekingese to go out to France and help in Y. M. C. A. work for the Chinese there. A letter reached me about three weeks ago, saying there are probably more than 125,000 of the Chinese laborers now in France and asking whether I would offer to be one of the twelve men immediately wanted from the U. S. for Ass'n work among them. Because of my mother-in-law's condition at that time I could not think of offering to go. Now, conditions are changed somewhat. Yet I have my little folks to think of, and the great pull of the work at Paotingfu where Hugh Hubbard is carrying a heavy load in my absence and the responsibilities are constantly increasing.

I don't know whether the twelve men wanted were found or not, but probably there will be further call for such help. I just want to ask you for a word as to your attitude in

the Board rooms with regard to such as I listening to such a call which, of course, must mean a postponement of my return to No. China where I am due late this autumn. You have probably had occasion to ponder the relative merits of this call, and I would appreciate a little advice from your standpoint.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

R 30 1918

Tabor, Iowa,
March 27, 1918

Dear Dr. Strong.—

Thank you for your letter of advice, just received, with regard to heeding the call for Y. M. C. A. work with Chinese in France. I was not surprised at the position you ~~took~~ have taken. It is much the same as I have been inclined to take. But I wanted to check up my judgment with that formed by you in the position you occupy.

You asked to be informed if the death of Mrs. Galt's mother made any difference in our plans. It makes no marked change so far as we now see. We will still make our home here with her father. But considerable strain and responsibility has been lifted from us all, but especially from Mrs. Galt. I can more readily leave home than heretofore. And Mrs. Galt hopes to get about a little for visiting. But she does not want to travel far nor frequently with the little folks.

By the end of April I shall have filled appointments in about all the churches in the Council Bluffs Ass'n, where Sec'y Hitchcock suggested that I work first. I have written to ask him whether or not he has any special plans ahead for me. I think I wrote you once of a desire to do a little further school work while home. I still have the matter in mind but only expect to go for the summer

quarter if at all. I have in mind the Uni. of Chicago and our Seminary there, so as not to be too far from my family.

Do you know by this time where the Board meeting will probably be held this autumn? If that takes me back east I hope I may have opportunity to meet the Bronsons and some others of our friends in the eastern part of the country.

People seem to listen attentively wherever I speak and many are kind in their words of appreciation. But men who might give liberal financial help to our work are not particularly accessible. I have found a few friends willing to give small gifts and I have several ~~at~~ men on my list from whom I hope to get help.

With apologies for delay I enclose a copy of a report from Mr. Price to his friends on the work in which he was engaged the last half of last year. He sent me the report and in the accompanying private letter asked me to send it on to you. I somehow overlooked the request when the letter came about a month ago. Those were busy anxious days near the close of mother Cumings' life. I glanced through his letter again today and learned of my remissness.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

I note your request with regard to the contents of your last letter. Such a letter I would be inclined to treat in a way to keep it from wide publicity or from liability of misconstruction.

Talon

Mr. Jones

Paotingfu, December 31, 1917.

Dear Friends:-

In sending my report of the past six months, I desire first to speak of the work in general. The conditions on East Street have very much improved during the last ten months and very many encouraging things have taken place. The people in that vicinity have come to understand our object and practically all of them have heard the gospel message in some form or another. The response to the invitation to special lectures has been very much larger this half year. The lectures have never been so well attended and they have been of unusual quality. Also in our classes we find the people much more receptive. We have come to understand why we call on them and what is the great message we desire to bring them. And we do not have to intrude ourselves upon them in order to secure their attention to our message. The children of the neighborhood, a very large number of them, have been under instruction of some kind for nearly two years, -some of them two years and ahalf,- and they have naturally told their parents what they have learned so we feel that there has been a very large seed-sowing during the two and a half years of our work, and the results are beginning to manifest themselves.

Speaking of the work among the boys, it is very encouraging at the present time. A special singer was engaged to come over three night in the week to teach them to sing;and he has won the confidence of the the boys in a very remarkable way. They are coming in about the same number as came at first, while, at the present time they are more regular and seem more responsive. From 25 to 40 come every night and many of the hymns they now know by heart and sing very well. We are hoping to secure a man who is especially fitted to work for boys to help us during the coming year. With such a man we feel sure that a large number of these boys will be brought into the Kingdom and thru them a great many families will be reached in the neighborhood. I may say that these boys belong to the better class families. Practically all of them are in the government city schools. They come with their school uniform and they understand very much better than the boys who have not learned to read. We consider this branch of the work as one of the most hopeful that we have.

The work among the military students. The work among the military students this year has been as usual, altho the attendance has not been so large. We have had our regular Bible classes, our Sunday services and our special lectures for them. We have met them in a social way and entered into their lives as much as possible and have helped toward organizing for special Christian work among their fellow-students. A group of twelve young men, who are earnest Christians, have consecrated themselves to special personal work for the coming months. They are holding prayer-meetings in their own rooms and also a special prayermeeting on Sunday in our chapel. They are discussing methods of Christian work, especially personal work, in order to win their fellow-students. Mr. Buchman, who has been sent to China to prepare especially for the coming of Mr. Eddy, met our young men workers last summer at Peitaiho and greatly stirred their hearts by his message. They came home with a very strong purpose to do personal work during the coming year, and they have communicated their enthusiasm to these students, which accounts for the warm interest they are taking in

their fellow-students . This, too, accounts for the fact that at our lectures the attendance of students is unusually large. On the other hand war conditions have divided the students. Students come both from the North and the South and there is a very distinct line of cleavage between them. It is very hard for them to unite, even in Christian work. Students from the North refuse to ~~ad~~ attend the meetings of these 12 young men, of whom I speak because of the strong feeling of anitpathy between the two sections. This has also affected our Bible classes so that the attendance has been much smaller than last year. Two of the students have received baptism and seem to be very earnest Christians. . Two or three others are about ready for baptism. We cannot estimate the value of our work by the number of people that receive baptism, as a very large number of them have been instructed, and, if they do not publicly confess Christ before they go, will go out into conditions which will eventually lead them to confess Christ and His Kingdom. On the whole, we are encouraged by the work among the students and feel that it is ~~ev~~ of very great value to the Kingdom of God in China.

The girls' school. During these past six months we have had an exceptionally good teacher in the girls' school, a graduate from the Academy, a young woman of more than usual ability. She has impressed her personality upon the children and upon the community. 26 girls have been enrolled and most of these come from the best families of the neighborhood. We feel that there are great possibilities in this school. At the Christmas entertainment just held, many of the mothers came so that the chapel was well filled. Of course, the fathers attend our services, and have done so ~~much~~ for two years, many of them. We have been hampered in the girls' school work by lack of funds, but we hope, during the coming year that some money will come in for this branch of the work.

The work among business men. I have already hinted at the openness of the business men and friendliness and need not repeat that here. On account of station classes and the necessity of helping those affected by the floods, I have not spent as much time as usual at East Street. It seemed best for me to move out of the East Street house and use the place where we formerly lived for the girls' school, and thus save $96 a year in the rent. My coming away seemed to create the impression that we were giving up the work and it took some time to disabuse their minds of this impression. During the last six weeks, work there has been far better than before. The number of the better class business men is larger and the general attendance on the meetings, while not so large, seems to be from a better motive. We are looking for very large results from this branch of the work. No one who has not lived in China in a Chinese city can understand the tremendous pull downward of the city life. Temptations are well-nigh irresistible. Paotingfu is a very wicked city. The soldier encampments and the military schools and other government institutions bring in a large number of young men who have thrown off in their coming the restraint of their home relations and surroundings. And Paotingfu has suffered from this large influx of young men. The Chinese say the city is worse than it was ten years ago. Those officials who come quite regularly to our lectures express themselves as greatly interested, but we find it exceedingly difficult to get into real touch with them and to get a hold upon them. It is said that the officials of Paotingfu spend practically every night in gambling and sleep during the greater part of the day. Their work is done by underlings. They appear on special public occasions, but they turn over most of the work to those employed by them, and, as a result, the official life is exceedingly corrupt, and, as a larger result, on

account of this condition of things having been of long standing in China, China is almost destitute of really great men. It may be said that there is practically no man in China that is fit to fill the president's chair and the higher offices go begging for good men. This is China's great peril at the present time. It can be easily seen that men who are living in the midst of such surroundings find it extremely difficult to respond to any appeal for repentance and faith in Jesus Christ. In our work among them we go forward withe assurance that God will call out from among these classes of people, in His own time, those who will be strong witnesses for Christ and for His church. I think I am safe in saying that practically all the officials in Paotingfu believe in a general way in the religion of Jesus Christ. They have lost their faith in the old religions and probably no one of them has ever worshipped idols, but they have not yet gotten hold of Christ. We ask you to pray for this group of young men who come to us and hear these stirring messages that God's Spirit may be poured out upon them and that we may have true witnesses for Christ called out from among them. Last night at a lecture given by Dr. Wilder, of Peking, the house was full; and the audience was held spell-bound by a simple statement delivered in a most effective way of the teachings of Christ with reference to the home. The general postmaster of this Paotingfu District and the postoffice inspector were both present and expressed themselves very emphatically in favor of the teaching that they had heard. We feel that the East Street work, while extending a welcome to everybody and trying to reach all classes of people, must especially try to reach the better classes of people in the city of Paotingfu. We have a plant that is especially fitted for that kind of work andas already we have the ear of the this class of people,- the literati. We plan to open very soon in the city a special work for the coolies and jinricksha men. There are a large number of them, who have their stand very near us and we want to provide a room for them, so that they can come in and find a plafe to rest when they are not busy, drink a little tea and have a warm fire. Very little has been done for these men so far, but we expect to do something very definite for them during the remainder of this winter. It will be seen, then, that while we are emphasizing work among the gentry and official classes, we have no thot of neglecting the poor. From these we may have hope for the larger results in the way of conversions. On the whole, we lift our hearts with profound gratitude to our Heavenly Father for what has been accomplished this year in the East Street field. We feel that the Spirit has been especially with our workers this year and that there has been a higher spiritual tone to their preaching and to the general work which they have done. We ask your continued cooperation, grateful to you for your support and for your continued prayers.

Station class work. During a part of November and December we held a station class in Paotingfu for Christian workers. Men came from all over our field to spend this special time in Bible study. We have arranged a course of study for them, requiring three years, and this year five very interesting men graduated from this course. In this work I had two classes, one in church history and one in the teaching and works of Jesus, both very interesting and both largely new work. So I have kept very busy in preparing and in teaching every day of the week. The results were very encouraging. There were 29 men in the class and they represent 29 different sections of our field. Each one will go home to be a leader in the group of Christians that are in his village.

During this month, while I went into the city for services, I could not give the time to the station that I wished to do. Another branch of the work interesting to one indirectly connected with the East Street is that of the old street chapel. I have been spending a half day each week with the men there, preaching and doing personal work. About 40 people have registered their names ~~f~~ there as inquirers and in January we expect to ~~e~~ open an inquirer's class there for these men. The gospel in this place where the Chinese have been preaching for more than 20 years is now meeting with splendid response, and we expect to gather a large harvest from this long-continued seed-sowing very soon.

I would like to add a few words about flood conditions in our country field. Rev. H. W. Hubbard has given especial attention to the work of relief and verymuch has been accomplished thru the cooperation of the Red Cross Society Committee in Peking. There is a local committee in Paotingfu, which especially looks after the conditions in our field. Some of you will remember that I spent some time in visiting the affected districts in October. No one who has not seen the villages and the fields devastated by the flood can understand the pitiful devastation caused by it. Practically all the villages have houses built very largely of adobe brick, ~~[illegible] under water, in some places ten feet deep,~~ and in ~~one~~ any of the villages I visited ~~[illegible]~~ the water had risen three feet above the highest ground. Under this condition the mud walls crumbled, the roofs fell in and the people were compelled to seek homes in other places. In one village, out of 1200 houses, 1000 were destroyed. The villagers themselves said, "We do not mind so much that our houses are destroyed. We can rebuild. But our crops are all destroyed and we have nothing to eat and our families must starve unless we get some relief. The people were eating leaves of trees and were pulling up the sprouts of fall wheat that is just coming up and eating the roots, and grinding up the chaff of the last year's wheat and the skins of dates. Think of little children living on such food. They do not live; they simply exist. The local Red Cross Society has distributed many thousand dollars in these villages and a family of five would receive $5 ~~de~~. This, I understand, is the largest amount that they could distribute. These $5 would buy them food for a month. That was distributed about three weeks ago. After that money is used up they have nothing,- only what comes from the Paotingfu committee here. Whe whole field occupied by the station has a population of fully five million. one-fourth of the whole field is affected by this calamity. Mr. Hubbard has just sent 440 men from our American Board field to Peking where the Red Cross Society employs them in road building, giving them $6 a month, and they will probably be employed during the rest of the winter, but there are probably 5000 others that ought to be employed. $5 gold would tide over a family of five until the spring crops come. We hope that many of our friends may be able to take at least one family. It will not be too late after receiving this letter to send the money. We appeal for these people in the name of our Great Master, Who loved the poor.

With paternal personal greetings
In His joy and glad service,
I remain, Yours very truly
Francis M Price.

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
JUN 28 1918
Ans'd

Tabor, Iowa,
June 25, 1918

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.,
A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong, —

For a long while I have been intending to write you and give a brief accounting of my time. And now I have other matters to mention. But first about my work.

From about the second week of Jan. through the first Sunday of June I sought, except when seriously hindered, to secure and fulfil appointments in Congregational churches in western Iowa every Sunday morning and evening. The illness and death of Mrs. Galt's mother, and then of her aunt who had done much to mother her, interfered with the program in the churches several Sundays. Mrs. Galt's work in the home has been so heavy, with sufficient and competent help impossible to secure, that I have felt it incumbent upon me to spend most of my days between Sundays at home. Yet I have been away occasionally for a week at a time and have often spent Monday, or a part of the day, cultivating individuals in the churches.

During the period mentioned I spoke formally in 24 of our churches, giving 31 addresses. In a quiet way I have secured in gifts and definite pledges, for special support of work at Paotingfu, $497.00, from 21 individuals in ten of the churches. And I am expecting at least that much more

from parties who have not yet definitely pledged. I am doing other follow-up work as it seems to me opportune. And I think ~~nearly~~ nearly all of what I have secured can be counted upon to come annually if we can report to the donors good results from use made of their gifts.

In this soliciting I have taken particular pains to avoid securing gifts that would otherwise go to the regular treasury of the Board. I have reason to think the churches I have visited will pull up well on their apportionment for the Board this year instead of averaging only about 2/3 as in recent years. I have tried, anyhow, to key them up to their duty. The people who are giving for our Paotingfu work all understand that their gifts are solicited as specials, over and above their giving in the normal way through the church.

Mails from China have been quite irregular and tardy lately. Only ~~about~~ less than two weeks ago did we learn that Mr. Price had really decided to take a vacation in this country this summer. He had it in mind as a possibility a year ago. And, if he arrived as he anticipated, he has undoubtedly been in Mill Valley, Cal., with his daughter, for about 5 days already.

I enclose herewith two communications, that I have marked in the corner "A" and "B" respectively, pertaining to Mr. Price's plans. He sent them to me, suggesting that I might send them on to you if I wished. I judge that "B" is a letter that he sent to quite a number of his friends and supporters. Both documents will be clear to

you without comment from me.

I am fully in accord with the Paotingfu Station in the hope and desire that Mr. Price may return to us for more of the service that he renders so lovingly. I would not in the least urge upon him that he return. For the life and the work are a severe tax upon him in every way. Not only does he feel in a general way the loneliness of being left without Mrs. Price. But he misses her eyes greatly. His eyes were growing weak before her death, and she had got so she read to him a great deal, especially evenings. They have been worse since, so that he uses them to read hardly at all by artificial light. So the winter evenings are long to him. The rest of us are so under pressure of work that we cannot give him the special companionship we would like. In other ways Mr. Price has been failing physically so that the work grows harder. But his heart is in it. And he wants to come back. So we earnestly hope, with him, that the months in the U.S. will so build him up that he will be ready for the service he so much wishes to render. I do not know, of course, how much the past 9 months have told on him. I hope he may take advice, for his own sake, from some physician who will enter sympathetically into his whole problem, before he returns.

I heard from Mr. McCann about ten days ago, about the problem of a lady assistant to help him and Mr. Grimes in their new double office. And last evening I received from Mr. Chandler a copy of his letter of May 22d to you. Some personal remarks from Mr. Chandler

lead me to think other communications on the subject ought to have reached me.

The Mission appeals to the Board to appoint for a term of 3 or 5 years a ~~[illegible]~~ person qualified for this position. And they seem to want me to take no little responsibility in finding the right person. I am not at all sure that I am in a position to do what is wanted of me. I have had in mind one lady for the position but she holds out little hope of considering the place. Mr. McCann mentioned a Miss Brown and referred to some other party. But he has not yet given me the address of either. I may be able, through data at hand, to get into touch with Miss Brown. But all I know about the other lady is that she was a pupil of Mr. Grimes in his business school at Everett, Wash. If you have other facts about these people please let me know. Or if your office can get into touch with any ~~one~~ others that you think qualified please tell me about them. Meanwhile I shall start inquiries in various directions.

Just at present I am seeking no speaking appointments, but expect to rusticate a bit. I begin shocking wheat tomorrow and expect to keep to the wheat fields most of the time for 3 or 4 weeks. I have decided to do this for the present instead of going to the Univ. of Chicago for the full summer quarter. I still hope to go there for the second term, 6 weeks, of the quarter. Some harvesting for one of my brothers is what I am chiefly interested in just now. I'll report on wages later.

We have had no word yet with regard to the Board's attitude to our returning to China. Has action been taken on the request of the Mission made a year ago? If our return is authorized can you instruct Treas. Wiggin to make available for us our refit allowance?

Have the dates and place for this year's meeting of the Board been fixed yet? I have been watching right along for announcement of the meeting but have seen none. We landed at San Francisco Nov. 12th last year and hope we may sail early in Nov. this year. But we may be crowded closely for time if I go to the Board meeting. Dr. Kelsey is getting us adopted by First Cong'l Church of San Francisco for support and we must give at least two weeks to that church before sailing. Will it be important for me to be at the Board meeting? There are a few friends of our Paotingfu work in New England that I would much like to meet if I do go east to a meeting. Among them are the Bronsons and Mr. Bates.

I hope you are not finding the summer work too strenuous. I know it must be a constant heavy tax upon you.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

Talmer

June 24, 1

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Gaet 152

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
JUL 5 1918
Ans'd

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston

Tabor, Iowa,
July 1, 1918

Dear Dr. Strong, –

Your letter of June 25 crossed with one from me to you which gives you some of the information you are seeking. But I shall be glad to go a bit more into detail about Mr. Price. But first a word about the matter of an office assistant for Messrs. McCann and Grimes.

One objection, that I would think a rather serious one, to the plan you mention of turning Mr. White from Turkey to Tientsin temporarily, is this. The anticipated income of the Tientsin office is too small to warrant the employment of ~~another~~ a married man as assistant. In fact the initial expenses of getting around to this new basis, – in part an expense such as struck each of the missions patronizing the old Agency because of trouble to get rid of a man who was ~~too~~ proving wholly incompetent for the work, – have put our office back financially so that it may take several years to wipe away a deficit if the new expense of the needed unmarried assistant is immediately added to the budget. But the need for this assistant is exceedingly urgent. And the office is opened on so stable a basis and with such assured income that the Mission feels it runs no risk of the final outcome, – i.e. no risk except there being possibility of some great cataclysm affecting the whole work of missions in North China in some

such way as Turkey missions have been affected.

If, as a temporary measure, the Board would meet half of the salary and allowances of Mr. White and send him to Tientsin, letting the office there look out for the other half, he could perhaps fill in till some one else was found. But it is eminently desirable that some one be found, just as soon as possible, who will contract for at least three years in this position. Five years would be much better. And it will be a fine thing if there can be a probability that the person who goes will want to remain permanently in the work. It is a position to which those over head do not want to break in new employees any oftener than is necessary.

I believe you have a copy of a letter from Mr. McCann that gives you a pretty clear idea of the qualifications needed and the work that lies before the recruit. I would emphasize the fact that the very first qualification, after character, is stenographical ability. After that comes general business training and, especially, business instincts. She would gradually become familiar with all the book-keeping of the office, with the various files, with the handling of mail in and out, and with all the office decorum.

I hope you will at once put into operation your searching machinery to find some one for this position. I think it a mistake for the Mission to look to me to take much responsibility in this matter. I can follow up parties to whom I am referred, and to some extent I can institute search for possible new candidates. But I am in

nothing like the position that you people occupy for gathering data with regard to possible recruits. I am following up two or three clues already, but do not want you to lean upon me.

In my letter to you the other day I spoke of a "Miss Brown" mentioned by Mrs. Cady. I must confess that I depended upon memory for the name and gave it to you wrong. I beg your pardon. The name was Warner. Mrs. Cady is from Oberlin College it seems, and I infer that Miss Warner was with her in school there. I have not yet got into communication with the lady.

Now as to Mr. Price. I wish I could talk with you face to face, for it is hard to make statements on paper that will be interpreted with just the emphasis intended.

Let me assure you at the start that I know of nothing as regards Mr. Price's relation to our work that "lies beneath the surface" so to speak, or that we want to keep away from you people in Boston or from any of Mr. Price's friends who are in a position to take an intelligent view of our work. In the Paotingfu work as we carry it on Mr. Price counts right in on an equality with the rest of us except insofar as his own reticence, in view of ~~the~~ his technical position as an outsider, holds him back. Seldom does anything occur in a way to let any of the Chinese take note that Mr. Price is on any different basis from the rest of us. Yet the Chinese leaders know of his independent relationship and of the fact that he has behind him only the voluntary support of personal friends. As to why this is we don't tell all we know and we don't feel that we know much to tell anyhow. The fact is we would gladly have had Mr. Price with us

all the while on like basis with the rest of us. And from the side of the work out there and all pertaining to it, it has seemed to us all the time that the natural and right thing would have been for the Board to give him full missionary standing. But we have not cared to ~~battle~~ wrestle with the Board for a decision to this end if it had reasons to view the case differently. I may say, however, that we have never had reasons given us, for the withholding of the appointment, that have seemed to us adequate.

What I want you to realize is that Mr. Price has had just that brotherly spirit towards all the rest of us in the ~~wok~~ work that has made it possible for us to cooperate cordially all along the line. That doesn't mean no differences of judgment or occasional divergence of effort, but only that there has been the spirit that worked matters out even where compromise or adjustment was needed. The quality of Mr Price's work, I think, stands fully approved.

As to the weight, shall I say, of what he has accomplished I think some of the people outside the station have had a higher opinion than we who have been close to Mr. Price. It is hard to appraise the work for an outsider. And, of course, in reporting so as to interest Mr. Price's constituency and keep them jolled up it is natural to dwell upon the encouraging side instead of mentioning limitations.

The greatest handicap to Mr. Price's work is his difficulty with the language. I think it simply marvelous that he has been able at his age, on return to China this time, to grapple with the language as successfully as he has. And he is able to use it so as to accomplish much. Yet he stumbles along with it a good deal all the time, and for

this reason his work lacks not a little in grip, and he sometimes gets into misunderstandings with the Chinese. The spirit that manifestly breathes through all his efforts helps mightily to influence the Chinese to overlook misuse of language or this handicap would count for much more than it does.

With the handicap just mentioned Mr. Price's influence could be stronger among the country people than among the city classes with whom he has been working. But here his physical limitations are a barrier. With his age and such ills as he has this work is altogether too hard for him. He would still do not a little of it if we encouraged him to. But it is very hard on him and we keep him from it for the most part. He is heavy and has trouble with his feet so he cannot relieve by walking the great fatigue of slow travel in the springless carts. And he cannot relish Chinese food, so suffers hardship in diet when out in the country.

In the East St. work we have given Mr. Price the very best of Chinese assistance we could get hold of, and Mr. Price has been the essential head and rallying center for the work. We have all helped so as to make it successful. And we have treated it as essentially a part of the station work all the time, so if Mr. Price gradually draws partly away from it, dividing his time with other interests, I do not think it means any neglect of work at that center. As I interpret remarks in the communications we have just been receiving they do not mean that Mr. Price is to drop out of the East St. work, but simply that the work is pretty well under momentum and responsibility for it is being distributed in such way

that he need not give all his time there, - perhaps not even the larger share of his time.

Our Chinese leaders and partially-trained workers, laymen and others, get so familiar with the Chinese as it is poorly spoken by us lisping foreigners that they can often gather our meaning when those who have had little contact with foreigners are quite at a loss to know what we say. Mr. Price's familiarity with the Bible, and his readiness at outlining material for teaching, makes him helpful in instructing such people. Our station is getting the work in hand now in a way to give a little more attention to such work than has been possible in recent years. These are reasons back of the remarks that it is hoped Mr. Price may give more time to work of this sort in future.

I have tried to be very frank with you. I have always been exceedingly reticent about criticizing Mr. Price's language handicap, because of my own very serious handicap of the same kind. Any excuse because of premature responsibility for the work does not alter the fact in the least. I do not yet feel that I can undertake anywhere near as much public work, with use of Chinese, as Mr. Price does. As I have intimated, we all think it very remarkable that Mr. P.- has been able to take hold out there at his age, and fit in as well as he has, and accomplish as much. Whether he will have the health and strength for very much of a further term of effective service we cannot say. We can only hope so. If the Board will reinstate him to the standing of missionary I feel sure that everyone in the North China Mission, - certainly those

of us close to him in the work, - will approve.

I have had to write this rather hastily but with many interruptions. I am nursing Mrs. Galt just now as well as being baby nurse and doing a good deal of the household work. Mrs. Galt has just gone through the trying ordeal of a miscarriage, evidently as a result of something going wrong a month or more ago. There had been a month or more of development. We are sorry this has come about. But Mrs. Galt is getting along nicely and will be up and about in another day or two now.

Very sincerely,
Elmer H Galt

Labor

July 1, 1910.

REC'D JUL 15 1918

Tabor, Iowa,
July 10, 1918

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
A. B. C. F. M., Boston

Dear Dr. Strong, —

Your letter of July 3d again crossed with one of mine. You ask a few new questions about Mr. Price that I will endeavor to answer.

For reasons connected with his support Mr. Price has talked with me quite freely about his own financial matters. I think he has not intended such private confidence in the matter that he would object to my giving you the main facts.

According to data he has given me Mr. Price has a present income, from invested funds and other sources, of about $500 per year. From this he is supplying his daughter Alice with about $180 per year, and this he is solicitous to continue. I think you are aware of this daughter's mental derangement. As I understand it the asylum she is in is a state-supported institution. At any rate no support is required from Mr. Price. But Alice's condition is such that she seems intelligent about many matters and chafes greatly at too rigid restrictions. It helps not a little towards her contentment if she can have "pin-money" of her own to spend just as she pleases for clothes and other things. So Mr. Price wants her to have as much as the above-mentioned sum. He wants, therefore, to accumulate not only with a view to possible future wants of his own but for this special cause. I think his plan is to leave sums of money with the Board, on your Annuity Plan, to provide this income for Alice. If I am not mistaken he has already sent some such trust funds to Treas. Waggin, already.

I am not informed of the disposal he will make of his other property, but would guess that he will leave it to his other heirs.

You can judge from the above, as well as I, what is Mr. Price's outlook. Should he soon come into a position such that he would no longer have any current earnings you can see that he must have help from some source. If he can continue to earn so as to let income from present investments accumulate, his income would be considerably increased within, say, 10 or 15 years. I doubt whether he can look for much help, if any, from his children or other relatives should he come to a time of want.

Mr. Price is a man who will not readily give up an active life. Unless physical limitations put a compelling hand upon him, he will die in the harness, presumably with something of current income to the end.

I am very glad to have your statement that you "are not indifferent to his welfare" in matters financial. Mr. Price has felt that one of the underlying reasons for the Board withholding from him re-appointment has been the fear of a future of dependence on his part. He thinks the Board wants to assume no financial obligations for his future. I have told him that, in view of services he has rendered, I could not believe the Board would avoid a moral responsibility for his welfare, whether or not he ever secured a new appointment. I know he ~~would~~ will, under any circumstances, avoid if possible any dependence upon the Board.

Very sincerely,

Elmer H Galt

I hope I may attend the autumn meeting.

Health certificate enclosed

Jackson

Jackson, 18.

REC'D JUL 26 1918

Tabor, Iowa,
July 24, 1918

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
A. B. C. F. M., Boston

Dear Dr. Strong, —

Thank you for your notification of the authorization of our return and of the making available of our refit allowance.

Have you made any further efforts to find the needed office assistant for the business office in Tientsin? I have followed up six different parties who were evidently qualified for the place. But none of them are available. Among them was the Miss Warner whom I mentioned to you. She is engrossed in war work. I have no name at present of a prospective candidate. Am writing to the Student Volunteer Movement about the matter, but think you may have written there already.

May I ask you to spend some of your leisure moments with the correspondence which I enclose. I have arranged it in chronalagical order, and a perusal of it will make clear just what it is about. The gist of the matter is that our Presbyterian friends at Paotingfu and we have not quite agreed on an interpretation of their medical responsibility towards us. We have no fault to find with the way they have served us. But it seems that they render the service just from a feeling of moral responsibility towards us such as they would feel professionally towards any other fellow-foreigners there, — in business or otherwise employed. The only difference they would make between such people and us is in the scale of charges. There is an agreement between our missions covering that matter.

We have maintained that there is a special responsibility resting upon the Presbyterian physicians, in view of the general mission polity recognized by both Boards, to look after the health of the members of our Station. We think the responsibility should be such as that for the members of their own Station. Our reasons for this

position are fully set forth in my letter of Jan. 7, 1916 to Mrs. Whallon. I am sorry I must send you so dim a copy.

The question between us, as you see, has had to do merely with polity affecting us foreigners. But there is a principle involved that we really think ought to apply in wider scope. In view of the fact that our Board leaves the whole Paotingfu field to the Presbyterians, so far as medical work is concerned, ought not our Presbyterian friends to plan the development of their work with our outlying field as much in mind as their own? This isn't a question of much practical concern thus far, but it may become so some day if the Paotingfu hospitals should begin establishing branch dispensaries and reaching out in other ways to the various corners of the field.

I submit this correspondence to you just to ask whether you consider the question of such import as to call for further following up here at the home end. Or shall we just let the matter rest where it is? I informed Mrs. Whallon of my intention to bring the correspondence with me and submit it to you if I had good opportunity. I have thought of holding it till I could speak to you about it face to face. But I now fear I shall not see you except during the days crowded extremely full at the time of the annual meeting. So I am sending you the documents now.

Personally, I wish we might have from the Presbyterian Board a definite pronouncement covering its view of obligation arising from the considerations I have pointed out in the four main paragraphs of my letter of Jan. 7, 1916.

Kindly return the correspondence to me after you are through with it.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

RECD

REC'D AUG 9 1918

Tabor, Iowa,
Aug. 6, 1918

Rev. H. E. Strong, D.D.,
A. B. C. F. M., Boston

Dear Dr. Strong,—

Thank you for your letter of July 29th. You had evidently read very carefully the correspondence sent you, regarding medical attendance at Paotingfu, and understood the problem involved.

I was not surprised that you were reticent to make the matter one for formal correspondence between your office and that of the Presbyterian Board. We have hesitated all the while to bring it to your attention at all, just because practically we are being served all right. And if our friends look upon it as a kindly charity they are extending us, rather than a fulfilment of mission obligation, we need not let pride step in to question their attitude of mind.

I won't weary you with any further correspondence on the subject, but may say a little more to you personally when I get to see you. I think there is a principle underlying our problem that might be worthy of the attention of the Foreign Missions Conference at one of its meetings.

I am making some new plans that I think you will approve, that will take me to New England a month ahead of the Board meeting. You may remember that I had hopes of spending one quarter at Chicago University for study while at home. I had Chicago in mind because I felt I ought not to be far from my family and it seemed best to plan for them to stay here.

The deaths and illnesses that have come close to us have quite prevented me from getting away to Chicago at all.

But my new plan is to report at Hartford when school opens there on Sept. 24th and spend a month in the Seminary and the School ~~of Missions~~ before time for the Board meeting. With this plan in mind I hope to reach Boston a day or so before Sunday, Sept. 22d. I have just written Mr. Bronson of Salem offering to be with him on the 22d if he wishes. Maybe I can then see Mr. Bates on the 23d and get to Hartford the 24th.

I can employ the next four Sundays in the service of the Board somewhere within easy reach of Hartford if it is desired. I have written to Dr. Mills of Montclair, N. J., offering him one of the Sundays if he wants to use me. You see his church supports Hugh Hubbard and I promised Hugh I would let Dr. Mills know if I went east.

I believe appointments in the churches are under the supervision of the Home Department. So the most of this letter should have been addressed to Dr. Patton. Will you please pass it on to that department.

Very sincerely,
Elmer H. Galt

Jackson

August 6, 1918

REC'D OCT 16 1918

156

Hosmer Hall,
Hartford, Conn.
Oct. I5, I9I8

Sec'y Herbert E.B.Case,
A. B. C. F. M.,
I4 Beacon St., Boston.

Dear Mr. Case,-

In answer to your communication regarding passports I would say that I independently took up the matter of pass-ports for Mrs. Galt and myself before I came away from Iowa. My application has gone in to Washington, and I think I may hear from it most any day. I think I have complied with regulations in such way that there will be no trouble in securing the document. I was not quite sure that they would not require the evidence of my "employer" as to the necessity of my returning to China. I sent in no statement from the Board to cover that point but, in my letter, referred the authorities to the Board if they wanted such evidence. Now that you have sent an affidavit covering that point I shall send it on at once and, if the passport has not already been issued, it may help to get prompt action.

I shall inform you whether the passport, or passports, reach me all right or not. My instructions mailed me in August from the State Department signified that one passport would suffice for the two of us. And my application procedure has been on that assumption. If there is later ruling in Washington that necessitates separate passports I shall doubtless hear from the Department soon to that effect.

Other items in your instructions, that apply to our case, I shall bear in mind. Thank you for your interest in seeing that we properly looked out for this matter.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

Homer Hall,
Hartford, Conn.
Oct. 15, 1918

Geo'y Herbert K.B.Case,
B. C. F. M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dear Mr. Case.-

In answer to your communication regarding passports I would say that I independently took up the matter of pass-ports for Mrs. Galt and myself before I came away from Iowa. My application has gone in to Washington, and I think I may hear from it most any day. I think I have complied with regulations in such way that there will be no trouble in securing the document. I was not quite sure that they would not require the evidence of my "employer" as to the necessity of my returning to China. I sent in no statement from the Board to cover that point but, in my letter, referred the authorities to the Board if they wanted such evidence. Now that you have sent an affidavit covering that point I shall send it on at once and, if the passport has not already been issued, it may help to get prompt action.

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Very sincerely,

Homer Hall

Copy for Dr. Strong.

SS. Nanking, Enroute to Honolulu.
Dec. 11, 1918

Dear Mr. Price,-

I was sorry not to get this letter written before setting sail, but somehow my time seemed pretty fully occupied, even if my time on the coast did stretch out pretty liberally. The card I dropped you gave a little outline of the situation.

Your letters reached me in due time, and the copies of Dr. Strong's letter and the pledge cards. I fear you will think my report very indefinite and not very satisfactory. Nothing is pinned down to definite figures as yet.

Dr. Kelsey has urged Park church to make its whole foreign mission gift to you, and they seem very glad to do it and will, I think, take the matter up very earnestly. Disorganized as they have been their missionary giving has amounted to little, so what they give will be largely a new gift. It was rainy the Sunday evening I spoke there and only 12 or 15 people came out. But I had a good time with them and expect them, under Mr. Kerlinger's lead, to work things up. Yet I suppose their total gift will not be large.

Dr. Van Horn was real cordial. He shared his pulpit with me the Sunday evening before Thanksgiving. The arrangements were all made before any word could have reached him from the Board asking that I be heard. Dr. Chappel earnestly wants to befriend you and Dr. Van Horn and I laid it upon him to be sort of key man in that church to work up support for you that will go in alongside the other gifts of the church but specially designated. Dr. Van Horn will advise with him and lend cooperative aid. Both men, I know, feel like doing all they can for you. But both are so busy that a little prodding may be necessary to keep things moving. I could not leave extra letters and blanks with them, so you might make the sending of some more the occasion for definite inquiry as to what they can do.

I did my best to interest Mr. Alexander to take up his mother's gift but I fear he will not do so. Dr. Van Horn gave me a letter of introduction that was certainly generous enuf in its expression. And I brot to his attention not only Dr. Strong's letter but a paragraph in a letter from Miss Harvey to Dr. Van Horn, referring to the amount of ~~that lady's~~ Mrs. Alexander's gift and to intimation from her late in her life that she intended the continuation of t the gift. Mr. A- remarked his inability to carry on all his mother's benevolences in addition to lines of his own but promised to take the matter under advisement. After doing so he wrote me that he had found that his mother left $10,000 to the Board in her will. This, he thought, must have been meant to provide the gift for you. In consultation with Dr. Kelsey I sent a carefully worded brief reply to this to say that his mother's annual gift to the Board, aside from your support, was about $2,000, so her bequest would not keep up her wonted generosity. But there is little probability of his giving I fear.

At Dr. Van Horn's suggestion I went to see Dr. Chas. Milliken, pastor of the Interdenominational Church of Piedmont, to see whether he ~~wd~~ wouldn't get his church to do something for you. He was very kindly and felt quite sure he could turn a certain small fund to you. Maybe by next year they could do more but he could not promise at present. Dr. Kelsey hopes to follow this up.

I had a good visit with Mrs. Burroughs and her daughters. They keep up a warm interest in you. We finally did not see the Kyles at all. They had colds the last days we were in Berkeley and so did we. And, altho none of us believed there was any "flu" about it, yet we did not feel like doing unnecessary calling. But by phone and letter I made the situation

Copy for Mr. Kelsey

SS. Nanking, Enroute to Honolulu.
Dec. 11, 1918

Dear Mr. Kelsey:

I was sorry not to get this letter written before sailing, but, owing to the recent strictly fully occupied, even if my time on the boat did attempt out [illegible] liberally. The card I dropped you gives a little outline of the situation.

Young [illegible] time, and the copies of Dr. Strong's letter and the photos [illegible] Indefinite [illegible] very figures as yet [illegible] is pushed down to definite.

Dr. [illegible] mission girls [illegible] and they seem very [illegible] to do it and will. I think [illegible] the [illegible] to illness. In what [illegible] give will be [illegible] or 12 people come out. But I had a good time with them and except them under Mr. Kettlinger's lead, to work things up. Yet I suppose their total gift will not be large.

Dr. Van Horn was real cordial. He discussing quite with me the Sunday evening before thoroughly. The arrangements were all made before any word could have reached him from the Board saying that I be heard. Dr. Chappel earnestly wants to interest you and Dr. Van Horn and I laid it upon him to be sure of key man in that church to work up support for you and will go to Philadelphia the other fifth of the church but especially denominational. Dr. Van Horn will advise with him and lend cooperative aid. Both are I know. Just to [illegible] all they can for you. And [illegible] so they that a little publicity may be necessary to keep things [illegible]. I could not leave extra letters and blanks with them, so you might make the sending of some more the occasion for definite inquiry as to what they can do.

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At Dr. Van Horn's suggestion I went to see Dr. Chas. Millican, pastor of the Interdenominational Church of Pleasant, to see whether he might get his church to do something for you. He was very kindly and felt quite sure he could turn a certain small fund to you. Maybe by next year they could do more but he could not promise at present. Dr. Kelsey hopes to follow this up.

I had a good visit with Mrs. Burroughs and her daughters. They keep up a warm interest in you. We finally did not see the Kyles at all. They had only the last days we were in Berkeley and so did we. And, altho none of us believed there was any "flu" about it, yet we did not feel like doing unnecessary calling. But by phone and letter I made the attention

plain to them.

Dr. Brooks did not see his way to do anything definite for you in his church, altho he did not definitely shut the door of hope. Mrs. Evans expresses regret that she cannot make you a pledge.

I tried to get round to see Mr. Rodgers in your behalf, and Judge Curtis D. Wilbur whom I met at First Church, S. F., and who heard me there. He and his family have just united there. I failed to see these men, but doubtless you can get into touch with them and with your Southern Cal. friends. I urged all whom I have reported to keep Dr. Kelsey informed of their intentions, whether directly or through their church groups.

I hope the way will have been prepared for me to see the Honolulu friends when we arrive there tomorrow.

I made a number of attempts to see Mr. Eddy before we sailed, but in vain. Thru Mrs. Evans I got a message to him reminding him of your cause. But he did not feel like taking up your support with the LosAngeles Com. at all. He is with us here on board. He expects to see Mr. Blackstone in China. And he has large confidence that he can get him to act promptly in your behalf. The worst trouble with this is that you cannot know for some time. But if he does get the whole salary guaranteed there I shall cable the fact to Boston for you.

We have had it a bit rough and Altie has been out but little till the last two days and not very frisky yet. So the two babies have taken the lion's share of my time, and with many other letters to write I cannot visit with you as I would like. I certainly hope all will come out right for you. I shall take up with Paotingfu the matters you have mentioned as soon as I get there. I am sending Dr. Strong a copy of this letter.

Peace and joy to you and Mrs. Price at the Christmas season.

Ever your friend,

Mrs. Francis Price

Honolulu

Dec. 11, 1918.

REC'D DEC 28 1918

SS. Nanking,
One day from Honolulu,
Dec. 11, 1918

Dear Dr. Strong, –

Your kind message of Nov. 25th awaited us on the boat. It was certainly good of you to take time during your "busy Monday" to wish us the God-speed and to give us your heartening words. We need for the work all the graces that you name, in far larger measure than we have had them in the past.

We are glad of the broad-visioned earnest backing that you and your associates constantly give us from the home end. May you be blessed in realization of hopes for a wider more intelligent missionary outlook among the Christian forces at home in this reconstruction period. Protestantism must realize now, if ever, a new world-embracing unified fellowship committed to a regenerative task. I wish the rank and file of the people were more fully acquainted with the issues.

I enclose a copy of a letter just written to Mr. Price. It reports what I did in his behalf ~~around~~ around the Bay. I fear it was not much. It will take some time to tie things up definitely. And Mr. Price will have to look after that personally, I feel.

May the Christmas season bring you renewal of God's peace and joy and comfort, so that sorrow will hold little of pain.

Very sincerely,
Elmer W Galt

Enrolled

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REC'D DEC 28 1918

S. S. NANKING

Honolulu,
Dec. 13, 1918

Dear Dr. Strong,—

We have been strictly quarantined here over night because of a number of cases of "flu" on board. Not a passenger has been allowed to leave the boat. This has prevented me from seeing Mr. Price's friends but I have dropped them a letter. Even Sherwood Eddy was prevented from going ashore to fill engagements.

I forgot to speak in my other letter of a matter that had been on my mind. A young physician at Tabor, Iowa, Dr. B. B. Miller, gave us our needed medical attention during the past year and refused any remuneration whatsoever for services. I would be pleased if you would drop him a brief note expressing appreciation of what he did for us. He was in attendance quite a bit during the summer, when Mrs. Galt was sick and again when the children had dysentery. He is a trustee in our Tabor Church ~~but~~ and loyal to the church's local interests, but has been a good deal of a

S.S. NANKING

slacker, I am told, as regards the wider church benevolences. Maybe a word from you will help warm him up.

Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

Elmer W. Gaet

Honolulu Dec. 13, 1918.

REC'D FEB 17 1919

Tehchow, Shantung, China.
Jan. 7, 1919

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.,
A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong, —

We landed in Shanghai Dec. 30th, stayed about 24 hours, and then renewed our journey by rail, reaching here about ten o'clock in the evening of New Year's Day. I think you know we are temporarily settling here in Dr. Tucker's house for six months' language study.

We spent Christmas in Yokohama, with no quarantine because of influenza or other ailment to prevent our going ashore. It made the day a happy one for all the passengers to find we could have our freedom.

In Shanghai I went with Dr. Sherwood Eddy, by appointment, to see Mr. Blackstone and plead Mr. Price's cause. He heard us sympathetically but explained that he is already way beyond his authorized budget. He said he was just submitting to the Committee in Los Angeles a big supplementary budget for approval, and he promised to forward our request with a strong recommendation that it be allowed. But he could make us no promises. All would depend on the Com. there. I furnished him in writing a statement to forward, and with it asked the Com.

to communicate its decision direct to Mr. Price and to your office.

I am sorry I have been unable to do anything definite for Mr. Price at any stage along my way. I have written him of the interview in Shanghai.

Very sincerely,

Elmer H Galt

Telecon

Jan. 7, 1919

REC'D NOV 15 1919

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Elmer W Galt
American Board Mission
Paotingfu, China

Oct. 10, 1919

Rev. Wm E. Strong, D. D.
A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong,-

I intended to get this copy of "Missionary Jottings" mailed to you some days ago. I have sent out over a hundred copies to friends and donors in the home land. I hope some of the items will prove interesting to many. I am sorry for the imperfect stencil work that makes the printing far from a model of perfection.

I just came in yesterday from a few days spent in a temple 17 miles west of us in the hills, where I helped with the opening of a three weeks' conference of our better educated evangelists. Nine of our men are in attendance. Mr. Price is there to conduct work with them in homiletics right straight through. Dr. Arthur H. Smith arrived here yesterday from Tungchou and went out to the temple this morning, to help for 10 days.

He will have two periods per day with the class, helping the men with the interpretation of difficult Bible passages, giving a few lectures on Christian Fundamentals, and a few others on Christianity in the Occident as Affected by the Great War.

Miss Phelps is conducting a week of Bible study after which I will take the class. Pastor Li of Peking will come to help when Dr. Smith leaves, and Mr. Hubbard is to give a number of hours to Social Applications of Christianity. There are also conference hours on problems of our work.

We have never engaged this temple for such gatherings before, and none of the men had been up there. They are all delighted with the surroundings. There is just room for such a number to be quite comfortable in every way. The beautiful spring in a cave in the rocks, the ledge of over-jetting rock making a long natural verandah called in Chinese "The Hundred Pace Verandah", the rugged rocky mountains that invite to climbing, and the peaceful quiet of the whole place, make it a fine place for study, meditation, and recreation. The afternoons are left entirely free for the out-of-door life.

Immediately following this Conference the 3 days' Autumn Rally of our Station will be held here at Paotingfu. After that 3 months of instruction class work, in various centers of our field, is planned. We expect during that time to hold 6 classes, of nearly a month each, for men who are educated enough to need no help in reading. And within the same period there will probably be as many more, of two or three weeks duration each, for illiterate men.

These are the plans that will occupy our evangelistic staff, for the most part, till Chinese New Year. Very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

Oct. 10, 1913

Rev. Wm E. Strong, D. D.
A. B. C. F. M., Boston.
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Elmer H Smith

Murray S. France

REC'D OCT - 1 1916

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Peitaiho, Aug. 25, 1916.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

In my letter of May 11 I failed to give reasons for the requests of the North China Mission, Chihli District, for furloughs for Miss Davis and Miss Phelps in advance of the regular time. Those reasons had not been communicated to me, when I wrote (I was unable to be present at the Annual Meeting this year), and I assumed that they had written to you directly; but it seems letters have gone only to the Woman's Board, from the secretary of

which you will be able to get more detailed information than that which the ladies in question have now asked me to send.

Miss Davis is, in her own estimation, quite unequal physically to the responsibilities which thrust themselves upon her in Tientsin, and quite unwilling to make what she regards as a pretense of doing a full missionary's work while limiting the load of her responsibilities to the weight which her strength can carry. Her colleagues reluctantly corroborate the view she herself holds of her physical weakness, while by no means disposed to place so light a value as she upon the work she is actually doing, under a strain too great for her to bear long in the Tientsin climate; Dr. Ingram

confirms the view which she and her colleagues hold concerning her health in the enclosed physician's certificate. I understand that it is Miss Davis's intention to resign from the Board and to return to another part of China which suits her health better and where she will feel under no obligation to an organization like the Board to do more than she can; but I equally understand that Miss Davis does not wish to present her resignation in this form nor at this time. She requests that a furlough be granted at the date named in the Mission Vote, on the ground of her ill health, and the Chihli District has approved of her request, after careful consideration of all the facts.

The details of Miss Phelps' case you will also be able to secure from the Woman's Board. I am somewhat embarrassed, in writing of it, by the fact

that the reasons which she herself advances are not precisely the same as those which seem to have had greatest weight with the District in taking their action. Miss Phelps might even resent the statement that physically she is in need of a rest, and, since she herself is unwilling to recognize this fact, it is hardly feasible to persuade her to undergo a physician's examination and get his certificate. But I understand that she has lost about five pounds in weight each year since she came to China; and that process can't go on much longer. I turn from this somewhat informal testimony to her ill health to the reasons which she herself urges. These are two. The first involves a point upon which, it seems to me, the Board might lay a little more emphasis in conferring with missionaries a-

bout to go to the field for the first time. I know of a good many cases in which a newly appointed missionary has arrived at his station some weeks later than the date before which, according to the Board's rule, he must arrive if he is to reckon his seven year term from the ~~date~~ year of his arrival. He is dismayed to discover the rule after his arrival, and is inclined to be a little vexatious when, in Miss Phelps' case, his tardiness in arriving was due solely to the Board's urgency in persuading the appointee to remain in the United States to attend the meeting of the Board or to render other service. Were it not for the Board's pressure upon her to attend the autumn meeting, Miss Phelps would have arrived early enough in 1910 to be regularly due for furlough in 1917. Miss Phelps would be the last person in the world to urge this argument, or to desire

to go in 1917 rather than in 1918 for her own sake, for she is an indefatigable worker, devoted to her tasks; but she has an aged and very feeble mother who is holding onto life in hope of seeing her daughter once more; it is doubtful whether her mother can hold out another year, and it seems to Miss Phelps, and to the District (with its added uneasiness about Miss Phelps' own health), reasonable that she be not expected to spend an extra year before going home because, at the request of members of the Board, she turned in the United States in 1910 till too late to reach her station before the date set by the Board's rule as a limit.

To one or two other matters in your letter I shall refer in a future letter.

Very cordially yours,
Murray S. Franci

JUL 25 1910

Higher Educational Statistics N. China Union College inclosed. 163

Tungchou, near Peking, 28 June/10.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

At last I am ready to reply to your letter of April 12, asking for information concerning the College. My delay in replying has been caused partly by waiting for our annual Mission Meeting in order to get the sanction of the Mission for the estimates for next year, and partly by the labor involved in gathering the data asked for. In a certain sense there has been a lack of continuity in the administration of the College, due to interruptions of furloughs, etc,,and for this reason the data asked for was not all at hand.

I am very glad to comply with your request for this information, and very glad of the hope you hold out that the two million for the endowmwnt of the higher educational work of the Board will be raised this year. If our share of the ~~xxx~~ proceeds of this fund is sufficient to remove the financial limitations of our college work, it will be a matter for great rejoicing, and we trust we shall be ready to undertake the forward movement which the present educational situation in China so clearly demands of us.

For a fuller statement of certain of our needs let me refer you once more to the enclosures in the letter written to Secretary Bell, February 26. I may explain that the small item for an organ included in that statement is not now included in our list of needs owing to the fact that an instrument has been presented to us by a friend in New York.

The minutes of our recent Mission Meeting are now at hand and I shall send you copies as soon as I can prepare the necessary accompanying explanations.

Yours very sincerely,

Howard S. Galt.-

Tungchow, near Peking, 28 June/10.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

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The minutes of our recent Mission Meeting are now at hand and I shall send accompanying explanations.

Yours very sincerely,

Frank L. Hoch.

From Annual Meeting Minutes North China Mission:-

Vote #64: Voted that the Building Committee be given full authority to recommend a basis upon which settlement shall be made with Rev. E. G. Tewksbury in regard to the East End House at Tungchou and that the Building Committee be instructed to ascertain said basis of settlement at an early date and report to the Prudential Committee, asking for a prompt settlement with Mr. Tewksbury.

SEP 14 1910

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Tungchou, via Peking, 19 Aug., 1910.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Cecretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing last letters from Secretary Bell dated June 10, 22, and July 8 have been received and duly transmitted to the Mission.

In the Minutes of our last Annual Meeting, held in June, you will note that in Vote # 64 the Mission took certain action regarding certain improvements in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Tewksbury at Tungchou, which were purchased by Mr. Tewksbury with private funds. I enclose herewith the report of the Committee to which this matter was referred. I do not know that the matter calls for any comments from me. I believe there was some correspondence between the Mission and the Board regarding this matter while I was absent on furlough, but, in the opinion of many the matter has never been completely settled up.

I also enclose herewith a letter for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chandler, who have recently been appointed to the Mission, and whose address in Germany I have no way of knowing. I shall be obliged if you will kindly forward it to them.

On Aug. 7 a cable message, "Dispose", was received from Boston evidently in reply to my letter of 11 June. A few days before this word came we examined the correspondence from the Board for sever-years past, and came to the conclusion that, in action taken Feb. 3, 1903, the Prudential Committee had already authorized the sale of this property. Accordingly at a meeting of the Tract Society held three days before the cable was received, representatives of the Mission made the offer of the Tientsin property to the Tract Society. The offer was accepted, and the details of the transaction are now being arranged. We are glad to have this cable approving of this transaction at the present time.

Word received from Dr. and Mrs Sheffield was to the effect that they were to start from Moscow Aug. 17, so we are looking forward with great pleasure to their early arrival. Reports in the Press of the great Conference at Edinburgh have reached us, and we are made glad by the great things accomplished. We shall await eagerly the full report. We believe that that great meeting marks a forward step in a great world-movement.

Yours very sincerely,

Howard S. Galt Mission Secretary.

Tung Cho-

Aug. 19-1910

FEB 16 1910

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Tungchou, near Peking, 15 Jan.,1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

Since I wrote last to Secretary Barton a letter dated Nov. 17 from him, and letters dated Dec.1 and Dec. 3 and Dec. 8 from you have been duly received and transmitted to the mission.

First as to the matter of Dr. Taylor of the Japan Mission, as mentioned in Dr. Barton's letter of ~~Dec~~ Nov. 17. Upon Dr. Barton's statements being communicated to the mission, the Pang Chuang station passed a motion asking our Committee ad Interim to take such action on the matter as seemed best. The action of the Committee ad Interim has just been reported to me, and I am instructed to write to Dr. Taylor inviting him "to come to Pang Chuang to substitute for Dr. Tucker during the time he is absent from the field". Accordingly I shall extend this invitation at once to Dr. Taylor. I should add that our Committee ad Interim has taken this action with much hesitation. We certainly do not wish to manifest any lack of cordiality toward Dr. Taylor, nor any lack of appreciation of the Board's effort to supply a substitute for Dr. Tucker, thereby making his furlough possible, but we do feel that for a man of Dr. Taylor's years (we understand he is 75 years old) to be transferred to a new field in a new country to take charge of a work already well developed is an experiment in which are wrapped up many uncertainties. However we have voted to extend the invitation to him and we sincerely hope the experiment may prove successful. At the same time we would like to have the matter of his remaining in China beyond the period of Dr. Tucker's furlough held in abeyance for the present.

In response to the request contained in your letter of Dec. 3 i beg to send the following statement, which is a copy of the statement sent to each of our stations by our mission treasurer--

STATION	ESTIMATES	RENTS, etc.	SUM APPRO'ED	TOTALS
Tientsin	$1300.	$70.	$920.96	$990.96
Peking	2575.		1824.22	1824.22
Kalgan	1000.		708.44	708.44
Tungchou	4545	75.	3219.83	3294.83
Paotingfu	1655.	25.	1172.46	1197.46
Pang Chuang	3825.	175.	2497.23	2672.23
Lin Ching	1780.	50.	1261.01	1311.01
Treas. office	100.		70.85	70.85
The. Seminary		230.		230.00
TOTALS	$16480.	$625.	$11675.00	$12300.00

The total sum appropriated is 70.84344% of the total asked for, and this percentage applied to any particular item in our estimates (Mission Meeting minutes, p.10) will supply you with more detailed information if it should be needed. Items for rent and taxes, being fixed sums, are subtracted from appropriations before the percentage is applied.

I am instructed by our Committee ad Interim to request the Prudential Committee to appropriate the usual $100 for Dr. Sheffield's writer for the present year. He is at work during Dr. [redacted] field of this matter and he can supply any further information if needed.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt Secretary N. C. Mission.

Tungchou, near Peking, 15 Jan., 1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

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Chung-Chou - Jan. 15-1910

MAR 2 1910

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Tungchou, near Peking, 27 Jan., 1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell:-
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

Your letter of Dec. 8, with enclosure, was duly received and transmitted to the stations of the mission.

I have now to report to you a motion recently passed by our Committee ad Interim, as follows:-

Moved, that, in view of the critical condition of the health of Miss Jones' mother, we request from the Home Boards approval for ~~her~~ Miss Jones to return to the United States the coming spring if she should be summoned.

Miss Jones writes that her mother seems to be suffering from some form of paralysis, and feels that she should hold herself in readiness to go to her mother's assistance should she be summoned by letter or cable.

I believe that Miss Jones (Laura P.) is under the appointment of the W.B.M.P.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt, Secretary of the N. C. Mission.

Tungchow, near Peking, 27 Jan., 1910.

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Boston.

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I believe that Miss Jones (Laura P.) is under the appointment of the W.B.M.P.

Very sincerely yours,

Edward S. Hall
Secretary of the
N. C. Mission.

Rec'd MAR 24 1910

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Tungchou, near Peking, 25 Feb., 1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Mr. Bell-:

I enclose herewith an important motion just passed by the Committee ad Interim which we would like to have you bring before the Prudential Committee. If it is possible to make this appeal more emphatic we would like to do so. In the College accounts we had to carry over a deficit from last year, and if we cannot have more funds from some source during the present year we shall certainly have to send away part of the students at the close of the first semester. To take a step of this sort now in China, in the midst of the present educational situation, would be like going against "Heaven's Decree", as the Chinese phrase expresses it. We feel that if our needs can be adequately presented before people of means at home that funds would be forthcoming which would enable us not only not to retrench, but to move forward toward some of the ideals which lie before us.

I am writing to Dr. Sheffield, enclosing a copy of this same motion, and we hope that you can take advantage of his presence in America to make an adequate presentation of our needs. Of course we know of the special campaign the Board is making this year for the $2,000,000 for a general endowment fund. If this sum is raised and a suitable share comes to the College here, the immediate need for endowment would doubtless be met. But there are the other needs which we mention which are very pressing. Of these we have put first the sum for separate academy buildings. For this we are asking for $10,000, and this amount will undoubtedly be needed, but I may say here that half this sum, viz, $5,000 would give us a sufficient start to enable us to separate academy from college at once. This institution might be built and equipped as a memorial for some one, if some person of means should be looking for such an opportunity.

We trust that this matter can have the early attention of the Prudential Committee, and that efforts will be made which will result in the relief of the present straitened condition of the College.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Secretary North China Mission.
(Acting-President of the College)

Explains mission action in behalf of N. C. Union College

Rec'd MAR 24 1910

(North China Mission, Feb/10.

MOVED, That the Mission through its Committee ad Interim bring before the Prudential Committee of the Board the following needs of the Mission Academy and the North China Union College at Tungchou, and urge with all possible emphasis the demands of these institutions for more adequate support.

1) A sum of $10000 is needed to provide separate buildings and equipment for the academy sufficient to accommodate 100 students. The enrollment in the academy is now 58. At the present time the academy, an institution belonging entirely to the American Board Mission is being conducted in close connection with the College, which is a union institution. The students of the combined institutions are about to exceed the dormitory capacity of the buildings, so that some sort of enlargement in the near future is imperative. Everyone agrees that this enlargement should be accomplished by separating the two institutions. The financial and other administration of the two institutions would thus be much simplified. We feel that the American Board Mission, in justice to the other missions in the Union, is under obligations to effect the separation of the academy from the College at the earliest possible date.

2) A sum of at least $100,000 is needed for additional endowment for the College. The present annual receipts, apart from the salaries of foreign teachers, is only about $4,000. Of this sum about $2,600 comes from the American Board, and about $1,400 from other missions and from students. This sum is far from adequate and the result is the continual restriction and repression of natural growth. One of our greatest needs at the present time is a stronger staff of Chinese teachers but we have not the funds to secure the best grade of men. The addition of a normal course, and of elective studies in our curriculum, are needs that have long been recognized, but we can do nothing toward supplying these needs until we can strengthen the teaching force.

   In this connection it should be said that we have recently doubled the tuition fee charged students of our own mission. This is as large an advance as it seems wise to make now, altho a further advance may be possible after a few years.

3) A sum of $50,000 will be needed for endowment of the Academy as soon as it is separated from the College.

The above are the most important needs. In addition there are a number of needs, also important, but not requiring such large sums of money, which are given below:-

a) A sum of $1000 or $2000 as special endowment for the College library. A sum of $50 or $100 is much needed annually for the purchase of books selected from the new literature in Chinese which is being augmented so rapidly. There should also be constant additions to the English department of the library.

b) A sum of $300 to provide a dome and mounting for the telescope. A fairly good telescope has been secured but little use can be made of it because of the lack of proper mounting.

c) A sum of $300 to provide cisterns and make necessary changes and repairs in the plumbing in the bathroom, kitchen and chemical laboratory.
d) A sum of $300 to provide an organ for the College chapel. At present the College has no musical instrument, and one is much needed.
e) A sum of $200 to purchase a new College bell. The one purchased a few years ago has mysteriously developed a crack and proclaims daily in injured tones the need of a new bell in its place.

These are the most important needs. Others might be mentioned. But in general we wish to emphasize again the responsibility which our Mission and our Board must assume, by virtue of our place in the Educational Union, for keeping the College at Tungchou in the front rank of such institutions. We expect that the London Mission assume a like responsibility for the Medical College, and the Presbyterian Mission for the Theological Seminary. And it is certainly not for our Mission, being the pioneer in this educational work and responsible for the institution which is in many ways of fundamantal importance, to fail to respond to the demands for progress which the present situation so insistently makes.

(Signed by the members of the Committee ad Interim of the Missions.)

Tring Choir - Feb. 10 1910

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College

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Rec'd MAR 24 1910

Tungchou, near Peking, 17 Feb., 1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

Since writing you last I have received from you three letters dated Dec. 21, one dated Dec. 30, and one dated Jan. 5.

I write today to communicate to you certain motions with the request that you bring them to the attention of the Prudential Committee. These motions originated in the Tungchou station and have the approval of the Committee ad Interim of the Mission. I have combined these motions into one, with four sections, as follows:-

Moved that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the purchase of additional land in connection with the Mission compound at Tungchou, as follows:-

1) A plot of land situated between the railroad and the northern boundary of the former (before 1900) college site, consisting of .49 of an acre, and costing taels59.20, or approximately $36. This plot is marked B on the enclosed map. The adjoining plot, marked "25" on the map, is still owned by the Board and it seems best to retain it as a site suitable for an academy or other school in the near future. The little plot marked B naturally belongs with this and should now be purchased and joined to plot 25, no matter whether this plot is to be held or sold in the future. The sale of B to other parties would seriously injure the value of 25.

2) A plot of land, long and narrow in shape, situated south and west of the present college site, consisting of 5.23 acres and costing taels 565.20, or approximately $340. This plot is marked A A on the map. This ground is low and not suited for building purposes, but it is closely connected with the drainage of our compound and contains the ditch which supplies water to the college pond. Being situated so near the college and residences it is very important that we be able to control it.

3) A narrow strip of land extending west from the last mentioned plot, and including the upper half of the ditch above mentioned, consisting of 1.15 acres, and costing taels 125.10, or approximately $75. The reasons for the purchase of this strip are the same as those just mentioned, viz., the need of controlling our drainage and water supply. This strip is marked C C on the map.

4) Two narrow strips of land comprising the street frontages on the south and north sides of the property of the Boys'school in the village, consisting of .22 of an acre and costing taels 26.20, or approximately $16. This property is No. 14 on the map. When this property was first purchased it was not known that Chinese custom requires the purchase of property to the middle of the street. Now this has been discovered to be the case, hence the necessity for this purchase.

It is understood that the funds for the purchase of the above mentioned plots be taken from the proceeds of the sale of the former college site (marked D on the map) which sale has recently been arranged, and that

no new appropriation by the Board be required. If the above purchases are all authorized by the Prudential Committee there will be a small margin left over from the sale of the old college site. A more definite report of this can be made when the sale is fully consummated.

I should add a further word explaining why these purchases have not been regarded as necessary heretofore. These plots of land have all been held by the "Widows'and Orphans' Indemnity Fund", and inasmuch as this fund has been administered in part by some one of our own number, we have been able to exercise any necessary control over these plots. But the lands belonging to this Fund are now being sold off as rapidly as possible, and if we wish to continue to control these plots we must purchase them. The future growth of our work, especially of our educational work, also emphasizes the need of these purchases.

Another word or two regarding the matter mentioned on page 4 of Secretary Barton's letter of Sept. 1. I have asked that such of our stations as have real estate bringing in an income (and I think there are perhaps but one or two besides Tungchou) prepare a statement such as Dr. Barton asks for and I had hoped that such a statement would be ready before this, but the data have not not yet been received, so that I must still delay sending in this information.

We read from time to time of the preparations that are being made for the great ecumenical Missionary Conference to be held in Edinburgh next June. We presume that plans for that meeting, and for the special features of the Centennial Year of the Board, are keeping you in Rooms at Boston very busy. We remember you often in our prayers and hope that the special features and efforts of this year may result in a great onward movement in the world wide work of the Kingdom.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt { Secretary of the N. C. Mission.

P. S.

Since writing the above the minutes of the recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union have come to hand, and I enclose a copy. I am not aware that they contain anything requiring the attention of the Board now, but you should have them on file for reference. Our own Mission has not had time to ratify the actions taken as yet. If there are any changes made I will report them to you later.

H. S. G.

JUN 24 1910

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Tungchou, near Peking, 28 May, 1910.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
BOSTON.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing to Boston last letters either from Secretary Bell or yourself dated Feb. 11, 17, March 1, 4, 9, April 4, 6, 9, 12, and 27, have been duly received and transmitted to the Mission.

I am enclosing herewith a list of the reports due from this Mission, and under 3 separate covers am sending you copies of such reports as are checked off on this list. A few reports not yet at hand will have to be sent you later. Before these reports were prepared I reminded the members of the Mission of the contents of your letter of Feb. 11, and I trust that you will find that for the most part your suggestions have been followed. The time at which you call for these reports necessitates their being sent to you before they have been read before our Annual Meeting.

We are greatly rejoiced at the prospect that the $2,000,000 endowment of educational institutions will be raised, and at the success which seems to be crowning all the special efforts of the Board during this centennial year. We remember these things often in our prayers, and also the great conference at Edinburgh, the time for which is so near at hand.

I should report to you that Dr. A. H. Smith, and Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Tucker have started on their furloughs, leaving the Mission May 23rd.

We are pleased to note that Mrs. Ament's return to the field has been authorized. She will receive a warm welcome on her return.

Word which came regarding the illness of Dr. Sheffield alarmed us greatly, but we are reassured by the later reports, and are now hoping to welcome him back about Sept. 1st. We hope also that he will be strong enough to attend the Edinburgh Conference.

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt, Mission Secretary.

Mr. Goodrich writes that a copy of the Summary Report prepared for the Board of Managers was sent to Boston last winter. — W. E. G.

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

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Report of General Work 7
" " Woman's " 7

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Report of General Work 7
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TUNGCHOU STATION

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PAOTINGFU STATION

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PANGKIACHUANG STATION

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LINTSINGCHOW STATION

Report of General Work 7
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GENERAL REPORTS: MISCELLANEOUS

★ Report of the Union Theological Seminary
" " " " Medical College
" " " North China Union College 7
" " " North China Union Woman's College.
" " " Mission Press
" " " Mission Treasurer
" " " Committee on Needs of the Mission.

Mr. Goodrich notes that a copy of the Business Report prepared for the Board of Managers was sent to Boston last month. — H.S.P.

JUL 5 1910

Tungchow, near Peking - 3 June, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston. -

Dear Dr. Barton: —

I enclose herewith a copy of the annual Report of the College (Mission) Press. I think this is the last of the reports due from this Mission — i.e. of those which can be prepared before our Mission Meeting. -

Sincerely yours
Howard S. Galt.

Tungchow near Peking - 3 June 1910.

Rev. J. A. Bunten esq.
Yale U.P.C.N.M.
Dan'ton.

Dear Mr. Bunten:—

I notice remarks in copy of the annual Report of the College (Mission) Press. I think that it is the best of the reports the Press sends out. I.e. of those which can be referred before our Mission Meeting.

Sincerely yours

Harrison Wolff

OCT 5 1910 Personal Report of Rev. S. P. Gridley

JUL 5 1910

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Tungchou, near Peking, 11 June, 1910.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

The North China Mission has just concluded an interesting and significant Annual Meeting, the minutes of which will be transmitted to you as soon as they come from the press. I write now by instruction of the Mission to report to you in advance an action which we wish to bring to the immediate attention of the Prudential Committee.

The North China Tract Society has made, thro its Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers of the Society at its annual meeting in August next, an offer to the North China Mission, which is as follows:-

1) The purchase from the American Board of the property in Tientsin comprising the "Treasurer's house", office and store-rooms, and the lot upon which they are located for the sum of Taels 10,000 (at present rate of exchange equivalent to Gold $6,125), Taels 7,000 of this to be paid in cash and the remaining Taels 3,000 to be paid in five annual instalments of Taels 600 each, without interest.
2) The removal of the Business Agency and Business Agent (Mr. A. C. Grimes) from Peking to Tientsin to occupy the property above mentioned.
3) The performance by the above mentioned Business Agent of the Tract Society of the duties of business agent for the members of the North China Mission [and presumably also of the Shansi Mission] at the rate of Taels 15 per member.

Howard S. Galt
Mission Secretary.

The North China Mission has voted to recommend to the Board the acceptance of the above offer, and adds the following recommendations:-

1) That the funds received from the sale of the above mentioned property be retained in the hands of the Treasurer of the Mission (or of the Board) with the expectation that, in case the above mentioned arrangement should prove unsatisfactory, or could not be permanent, these funds would be used for the erection of a new residence, office, etc., for the Treasurer and Business Agent of the Mission on a site still owned by the Board adjoining the site it is now proposed to sell.
2) That the cost of the Mission's business agency service, according to the above arrangement, be met, not by the Board's appropriating a lump sum as in the past (for the Business Agent's salary) but by the appropriation by the Prudential Committee and the Woman's Boards of the sum of $12 for each member of the Mission ($24 for each family) to be added to the salaries and other personal items as

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OCT 5 1910

now granted. This plan being adopted to adjust the cost of service accurately to the number of persons in the mission, as the contemplated arrangement requires.

A few further explanations seem called for. The above plan seems to the Mission the best solution of the business agency question at the present time. The present arrangement with Mr. Gordon terminates on Sept. 1 and is not to be renewed. I should add here that the Mission has voted to retain Mrs. F. D. Wilder as Mission Treasurer, and to continue the temporary location of Mr. McCann at Lintsingchow in view of the manifest needs of that Station. I should add also that we recommend that, in case the Tract Society dispose of the property they are offering to purchase within the period of five years, or make other use of it than that contemplated, they be asked to pay interest on the unpaid balance at usual rates.

I have now to request that you bring this matter to the attention of the Prudential Committee as early as possible and that you kindly send us the reply by cable, so that we may have it in hand to present to the meeting ~~of the~~ Board of Managers in August. The message may be sent either to me or to Mrs. Wilder, the Mission Treasurer. I suggest that you cable the word "DISPOSE" if the decision is to sell, and the word "RETAIN" if the oposite. If the message is to be in any other form please use the China Inland Mission Code Book.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt, Mission Secretary.

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Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

Not Cable

Sale pending
etc.

OCT 5 1910

Personal Report of Mrs S.B.Goodrich.
1909 —— 1910

s Goodrich has continued her teaching of The Union College of Theology during the year. e work ,being in ancient Historyhas required a great deal of readingso that as broad outlook as possible might be given . She has also had all of the students in a Bible asson Sunday ,and as Assistant to the Chinese Superintendent given quite a little time making the Sunday School more attractive and helpful.

the urgent request of a representative of the Worlds W.C.T.U. and with the consent of e Board and the mission she has given part of her time to the work of this Society . This has entailed no small amount of correspondence with officers in different untries and with missionary workers in China . She has prepared a booklet on the igin ,the work and the principles ,the Constitution etc. of the Society and an article the desirability of the Christian women of China uniting to protecttheir home from the ils of opium ,cigarettes,gambling and impurity,which threaten as never before in the istory of China to imperil and destroy. To unite also so as better to learn how to to alt the home to a higher nobler plane. In forming societies her success has been ndifferent . The methodists of Central West and Northern China have done the most this st wintervin forming societiesamong the women ,and in intriducing the Temperance and rity pledges in a large number of their schools and Universities for young men and boys Four varieties of pledges have been prepared to meet different needs. also a ooklet for LoyalTemperence Legions,programs ,a few hymns etc.

o folders ,one on the evils of the Cigarette,and one of the scientific evidence against lcoholhave been printed ,the latter being largely a translation of the articles in the Clures Magazines of last year. As China is now recognized as a field for the rchant and exploiterof every land,no expense being spared in advertising goods both lpful and injurious .Especially is this true of the Tobacco Companies. One company having id they were spending two millions ayear (probably one million ,gold) that they might troduce their cigarettes so that every man woman and child might form the habit. e advertisements flaunted every where ,the free giving awayof boxes of cigarettes to ery shop ,and throwing them in at every doorway,in many of the large cities ,even in e most distant provinces,the use of pictures ,large and small ,some innocuous ,and some rom the Chineseidea ,immoral,all prove the probable truth of this statement. e consequence is that the habit of smokingis being contracted by millions. Men ,women , ung girls ,boys and even children smoke. On occasion even children of from four to ive years of age are seen puffing the cigarette,to the amusement of parents and friends o little realize the danger. Because the habit is so wide spread and becoming so mmon among growing children it threatens China hardly less than the opium habit . oster has been prepared by Mrs Goodrichdescribing the evil effects ,and the attitude of ifferent foreign countries in forbidding its use and sale to minors . This was printed by e North China Tract Soc: One edition of ten thousand has been exhausted ,three thou and being posted in Peking . most of the Missions contributing for the purpose. request has come both from Central and W.China (Szu Chuan) asking to reprint the poster hich has been granted. An edition of tenthousand was exhausted in less than two months fter first printingand requests have come from many sources for copies ,among them one eing from the Tsai Li Hui,one of the largest secret Societies in Northern and central hina. The number who have broken off the habit will never be known but many very inter sting instances have come to light. Thirty two addresses ,on the subject of the vari us enemies of the home and the nation have been given ,in Chefoo ChangLi ,Peking ,Tung ho and Tientsin. Fifteen of these were at the latter place where opportunity was given to ddress some of the Government Girls chools and the large body of teachers and students t the private middle school established by the former Vice President of the Board of edu ation and conducted by Mr Chang Po Lin,and also at the Anglo Chinese College Y.M.C .A.

Lotteries were never so flourishing in China as today .Liquor and beer advertisements re seen at every R.R. station ,claiming to prolong life and aid digestion. Patent medicine f the worst type are advertised in the most pernicious manner,tending to create the dis ases their medicines ,they claim will heal. The Phonograph and Talking Machine have ave prepared records which appeal to thw lowest passionawhile views of impure pictures

are shown at many of the Fairs at so much a view. Throwing off the restraints of th old customs the Chinese young people ,eager and expectant concerning the wonderful future before them from foreign enlightenment are sailing out upon the sea of life without chart or compass. There is nothing they would not explore . One or two voices lifted up to warn them of the rocks ahead ,on which their frail barks will founder if they are not careful is not sufficient . What is neededcis a united effort ,a United grasp upon the Arm ,might to save ,otherwise every form of our work is imperilled . The brightest and keenest among our students are in danger and the homes for which we work are imperilled.

Peking Woman's Work
1909 – 1910

For A. B. C. F. M.

OCT 5 1910

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Tungchou, via Peking, 10 Sept., 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of August 3rd was recently received and transmitted to the Mission. We are glad you are back from the work in connection with the Edinburgh Conference, and ready to resume your work in the office again. We trust your strenuous labors have not impaired your health. Dr. Sheffield is back in Tungchou and has given us brief reports of the Conference. His remarks concerning you and your work lead us to feel proud of our Board's Foreign Secretary.

I enclose herewith a report of work done by Mrs. C. Goodrich during the past year,-- a document which was appended to the annual report of the Woman's Work of the Peking Station, but which got waylaid in the copying.

I enclose also a statement by Dr. Susan Tallmon, of the Lin Ching Station, regarding the physical condition of Rev. Mr. Ellis. In the Mission Meeting Minutes vote # 96 asks for a furlough for Mr. and Mrs. Ellis the coming year, and on page 3 of my letter of 30 June I said that Dr. Tallmon was expected to prepare such a statement. I understand that Dr. Tucker of the Pangchuang Station, ~~was~~ now home on furlough, was also quite familiar with Mr. Ellis' condition, and I suggest that you might secure further information, if it is desired, by corresponding with him.

As I have mentioned above, Dr. Sheffield and Mrs. Sheffield are back in Tungchou, having reached here Friday, Sept. 2, and we were all right glad to welcome them back. They seem to be in good physical condition, not over-fatigued by their long journey, but it seems to us that the marks of Dr. Sheffield's serious illness in America are still upon him.

Conditions in our Paotingfu Station are in a very disturbed condition, due to certain rumors involving the good name of Mrs. Aiken, and certain leading Chinese workers there. Our Committee ad Interim has felt compelled to take the matter in hand and I presume there will be important matters to report to you soon.

The College has just resumed its work, with the students all back in good spirit apparently, and we are looking forward to a semester of excellent work. Mr. Wilder and family are just in the process of removing to Peking for the Seminary work. His removal leaves an immense vacancy here, very hard to fill. Porter and I are assuming superintendence of the evangelistic work, and we are all urging the local church to secure its own Chinese pastor.

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt - Mis. Sec'y.

Sept. 10-1910

Fung chow.

OCT 31 1910

Tungchou, via Peking, 1 Oct., 1910.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you on the 10th of Sept. your letters of August 16, 20, 25 and Septtember 1 have been duly received. In some of these letters there are matters mentioned which require more reply than I am now prepared to make. Concerning these, more later.

Today I sent you a cable, as follows:

"Fernstalk, Boston. Rajojufozo yigagameno hefovezuka."

which, being interpreted by the China Inland Mission Code, means "Is a doctor coming to the North China Mission this autumn? Telegraph news promptly-- too pressing to await letters." Howard S. Galt."

The occasion for this cable is the need of our Pangkiachuang Station. The crowded Mission Compound there contains boys' and girls' schools, each with 40 or 50 pupils, each; the Stanley family with two young children, all of whom have been ill recently, and Mr. and Mrs. DeHaan. Mr. DeHaan returns from Peitaiho, where he has been ill nearly all summer, still much broken in health, threatened with chronic dysentery. In addition of course are the single ladies resident there. The nearest physician is Dr. Tallmon at Lin Ching, 50 miles away across country. The medical assistant, left in charge of the hospital, is not sufficiently well trained to meet these needs. His little son has just died of scarlet fever. Your letter of Aug. 25 mentions a physician who may be appointed. Some members of the Mission have had word (private) to the effect that a Dr. Love was to be sent out soon. We need to know at once regarding this matter, for if no physician is coming out to the Mission this autumn, an attempt will be made to secure a temporary supply here, and if this fails, probably Mrs. Stanley and children, and Mr. and Mrs. DeHaan will remove to Lin Ching for the present.

In reply to your letter of Aug. 20, would advise the following:

Cables for members of	Tientsin Station		Tientsin, China.
" " " "	Peking	"	Peking "
" " " "	Kalgan	"	Kalgan "
" " " "	Tungchou	"	Peitungchou "
" " " "	Paotingfu	"	Paotingfu "
" " " "	Pang Chuang	"	Te-Chou, Shantung, China
" " " "	Lin Ching	"	" " " "

A special Committee appointed to investigate conditions at the Paotingfu Station has teturned and made its report to the Committee ad Interim. This Committee has not yet fully formulated its action. As soon as this is done I hope to send you a full statement of the situation.

Yours faithfully,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

Tungchou, via Peking, 1 Oct., 1910.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you on the 10th of Sept. your letters of August 19, 20, 25 and September 1 have been duly received. In some of these letters there are matters mentioned which require more reply than I am now prepared to make. Concerning these, more later.

Today I sent you a cable, as follows:

"Ternstaik, Boston. Rajiurzo yigagamono nelovenuka."

which, being interpreted by the China Inland Mission Code, means "Is a doctor coming to the North China Mission this autumn? Telegraph news promptly- too pressing to await letters." Howard S. Deal."

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In reply to your letter of Aug. 20, would advise the following:

Cables for members of Tientsin station						Tientsin, China.
"	"	"	"	Peking	"	Peking "
"	"	"	"	Kaiyan	"	Kaiyan "
"	"	"	"	Tungchou	"	Peitungchou "
"	"	"	"	Paotingfu	"	Paotingfu "
"	"	"	"	Pang Chuang	"	Ta-Chou, Shantung, China
"	"	"	"	Lin Ching	"	" " "

A special Committee appointed to investigate conditions at the Paotingfu Station has returned and made its report to the Committee ad Interim. This Committee has not yet fully formulated its action. As soon as this is done I hope to send you a full statement of the situation.

Yours faithfully,

Mission Secretary.

Long chou

Oct 1-1910

Copy

Tungchou, 2 October, 1910.

My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Aiken:-

The action of the Committee ad Interim at the meeting held in Peking last Wednesday evening ~~was~~ is given on in the statement enclosed herewith. As I have already written you, Mrs. Aiken's letter was received on Friday morning. Thereupon the reporting to you of Wednesday's action was postponed in order that all members of the Committee might read and consider this letter. I assure you we were all deeply touched by the letter and commend heartily the spirit which it indicated. But after careful and prayerful consideration we cannot feel that the attitude expressed by this letter gives adequate cause for the modification of our action. The sources of trouble in the Paotingfu Station lie so deep, and their detrimental influences are so far-reaching that we feel that the time ~~was~~ for further experimenting has gone by.

We wish to say further that we by no means consider that the entire blame for the present situation-- I mean that portion of it which rests upon the missionaries-- rests alone upon you. We feel that Mr. Perkins is also in a measure responsible. Or, stating it differently, I might say that we consider that much of the blame is to be attributed not to men but to methods. We feel that the independent action of the two missionaries, the lack of free and frequent conference, of all that goes to make up "team-work", to such an extent that the situation was constantly interpreted by the Chinese as indicating lack of harmony, if not actual disagreement, was exceedingly detrimental to efficient administration, and contained many of the seeds of the present trouble.

I need not tell you with how great sorrow and reluctance we felt ourselves gradually forced by the logic of the situation to take the step indicated in the statement enclosed. Let me assure you both of our real sympathy and friendship, and express the hope and prayer that divine wisdom be given to you and to us and to all who must have a share in dealing with this most regrettable situation.

I sent you a telegram today to the effect that Mr. McCann would go to Paotingfu tomorrow. He goes by vote of our Committee to help in dealing with these who caused the recent outbreak in the gateway. I wish to add also that the Committee feels that normal peace and quiet may be more readily restored if Mr. and Mrs. Meng can find an opportunity to remove from the compound at an early date. This feeling Mr. McCann will explain to you more fully.

Very cordially yours,

Howard S. Galt, Mission Sec'y.

Tungchow, 2 October, 1910.

My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Aiken:-

The action of the Committee ad Interim at the meeting held in Peking last Wednesday evening was is given in the statement enclosed herewith. As I have already written you, Mrs. Aiken's letter was received on Friday morning. Thereupon the reporting to you of Wednesday's action was postponed in order that all members of the Committee might read and consider this letter. I assure you we were all deeply touched by the letter and commend heartily the spirit which it indicated. But after careful and prayerful consideration we cannot feel that the attitude expressed by this letter gives adequate cause for the modification of our action. The sources of trouble in the Paotingfu Station lie so deep, and their detrimental influences are so far-reaching that we feel that the time was for further experimenting has gone by.

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Very cordially yours,

Howard S. Galt, Mission Sec'y.

Tungchow

Rev. T. Perry Aiken

Oct. 2-1910

28

Tungchou, via Peking, 28 Nov., 1910.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My, Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last (on Oct. 1) a letter from Secretary Bell of Sept. 21, and a letter from yourself dated Oct. 22 have been duly received. Also on Oct. 12 I received a cable in code as follows, "masigovedu hajud" which was interpreted to mean " Doctor cannot come before March". I also received a cable to the effect that Miss Phelps was to sail on the Mongolia Oct. 25.

Miss Lulu McKinney, mentioned in your letter of Sept. 1, has arrived and has been married to Mr. Heininger. The two are now spending a few days in Tungchou. I hope within a day or so to get an opportunity to talk over with him some of the matters mentioned in your letter of Sept. 1st.

Mr. Frame reached the Mission on Oct. 30. He is located temporarily in Peking for language study. He came to Tungchou last Thursday and conducted our Thanksgiving service. He has made an exceedingly favorable impression and gives promise of fulfilling the high expectations your letters inspired. Mr Martin and family and Mrs. Ament reached Peking (about) Oct. 13. Mrs. Ament received a most cordial welcome from all her old friends. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were likewise warmly welcomed and are regarded as recruits of great promise. We feel that the Prudential Committee has treated our Mission most generously in the number and quality of recent recruits. That page of photographs in a recent "Congregationalist" was strong evidence of this. Miss Phelps has not yet arrived, but is reported to be visiting in Japan for a week or so. My brother wrote that he expected to sail from San Francisco Nov. 22, but no word from the Board to this effect has yet been received.

At last I am able to enclose an account of the situation at Paotingfu comprised in action of the Committee ad Interim regarding matters there. The statement of this action is rather brief, and some of the statements regarding certain Chinese students and helpers will not be of particular significance for you. I could give you more details of the situation if necessary, but I do not know that you will care for them. The Mrs. Meng spoken of is the wife of the Chinese Pastor there. He had already resigned before our investigation was made. That the pastor's wife and the missionary's wife should have been the two most seriously involved in this matter, even tho the serious charges were not confirmed, is of course a cause for the deepest regret. Both the Aiken and Meng families were eager for an investigation, and the situation seemed to call for it, hence the C.A.I. made arrangements for it. The whole attitude and bearing of the Chinese pastors Li and Jen (both of Peking) during the investigation was such as to make us proud to have them as our associates, and the assistance they rendered was very great. The "findings" of the committee of investigation were made public at a general church meeting at Paotingfu before the committee

Tungchow, via Peking, 26 Nov., 1910.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last (on Oct. 1) a letter from Secretary Bell of Sept. 21, and a letter from yourself dated Oct. 22 have been duly received. Also on Oct. 12 I received a cable in code as follows, "Masiyoviu hajuli" which was interpreted to mean "Doctor cannot come before March". I also received a cable to the effect that Miss Phelps was to sail on the Mongolia Oct. 26.

Miss Julia Wickney, mentioned in your letter of Sept. 1, has arrived and has been married to Mr. Heinlager. The two are now spending a few days in Tungchow. I hope within a day or so to get an opportunity to talk over with him some of the matters mentioned in your letter of Sept. 1st.

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departed and commanded the general approval of unbiased persons. Shortly after the committee departed there was an unseemly outbreak in the gateway of the Compound--an attack by four discharged helpers upon one who had been a witness against them-- the settlement of which was very troublesome. Probably accounts of this have been sent you. Since then matters seem to have quieted down. Mr. McCann was asked by the Mission to remove to Paotingfu, and accordingly went there with his family the latter part of October. While not able to do preaching and evangelistic work his good judgment and business experience will be valuable in the general oversight of the work at the present juncture.

My tardiness in reporting these matters to you has been due to the delay on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Aiken in accepting the suggestion of the C.A.I. regarding furlough. Not until about Nov. 15, just as the C.A.I. had decided to wait no longer but report the whole matter to the Mission, did a request come from Mr. Aiken asking that the Mission request a furlough for himself and family in the usual way. A circular motion was at once submitted to the Mission and the votes have practically all reached me-- all unanimous in requesting the Prudential Committee to grant the furlough. Just at this point your letter of Oct. 22, with enclosure, was received. You enclosed no extra copies, so I infer that you thought it not necessary to report it to the Mission. I will submit it to the members of the C.A.I. What you write to Mr. Aiken of course practically renders needless the vote of the Mission asking the Prudentila Committee to grant their furlough. But of course you will be glad to have the judgment of the Mission on the matter as well. The matter of their return to the field we feel need not be taken up until it comes up regularly at the next Mission Meeting.

As if there were not troubles enough for us--and for you-- in this matter at Paotingfu, I have to report also a very serious outbreak in the College. I am enclosing a copy of an account of this prepared for the various Mission Stations whose students were involved. Tomorrow is the day set for the return of those who went away, and you will be glad to learn that, so far as we have heard, all students have decided to accept the conditions and return except the few who were suspended or expelled. There may be a few more who will not return, but in general we are quite satisfied with the way the students are facing about and accepting the rather severe conditions. We are hoping that the steps we have taken and hope to take in the future will make another outbreak of this sort impossible. That this affair should follow so closely upon the special religious meetings of last spring fills our hearts with the deepest sorrow, and yet we have faith to believe that the good effects of those meetings will largely remain in spite of this affair. We need the constant sympathy and prayers of all friends of China in this work of training the youth for future service just at this time when new feelings of self-consciousness and independence are waking into life.

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The third enclosure I am sending does not call for much explanation. The site referred to is marked "35" and "B" on the map sent to you with my letter of Feb. 17 last, and is described in the first paragraph of that letter. The motion noted at the bottom of this enclosure has been passed unanimously by the Mission, and we trust the Prudential Committee will act upon it favorably.

Dr. Goucher of the American branch of the Educational section of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference has recently visited Peking and Tungchou and outlined for us plans which that Committee has in mind for making itself helpful to us in our educational work in the future. He gave a very interesting and earnest address, and made us feel that the Committee he represents will be of real assistance in the work. May I ask in this connection what you understand to be the relation, if any, between this Committee and the Committee or Commission organized in New York two or three years ago for the purpose, as I remember, of investigating and assisting educational work in China?

Mr. Tewksbury and family are spending several days in Tungchou, and we are thoroughly enjoying their visit. They are being entertained in the homes of Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield and ourselves. Matters pertaining to the settlement of his various affairs here are proceeding satisfactorily thus far. We shall look for some definite action by the Prudential Committee on the report of our building committee sent you in my letter of Aug. 9th.

What can we expect for the College the coming year as a result of the Board's new endowment fund (now practically completed we hope) for educational work? We shall await with great interest to hear regarding this matter.

I fear I have wearied you with the many matters in this long letter. I have tried to be as brief as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt, Mission Secretary.

P. S. In view of what this letter contains regarding Mr. and Mrs. Aiken I am sending it to you privately. Of course you will feel free to use these data according to your judgment.

The third enclosure I am sending does not call for much explanation. The site referred to is marked "2" and "3" on the map sent to you with my letter of Feb. 17 last, and is described in the first paragraph of that letter. The motion noted at the bottom of this enclosure has been passed unanimously by the Mission, and we trust the Prudential Committee will act upon it favorably.

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Very sincerely yours,

Edward L. Mott

Mission Secretary.

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Rec. 26-1910

JAN 9 1911

Tungchou, via Peking, 9 Dec., 1910.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you on Nov. 26 your letter of Nov. 4th has been received and transmitted to the Mission. May I suggest here that you have one more carbon copy of your letters made and enclosed, so that each one of our Stations may receive a copy and keep it on file? As it is now one copy must be sent to two Stations, and only one of them can place it on file. If there are five copies, besides the original, each Station can have its own copy.

I have now to transmit to you an important motion regarding the removal of the Pang Chuang Station to a new site, which has passed the Mission unanimously, and is now referred to the Prudential Committee for action. Enclosed with the copy of the motion is a full statement of the Pang Chuang situation, including the property and financial elements, carefully prepared by Mr. Stanley. I think I need add no more comments now, beyond saying that the Mission is thoroughly convinced that the move is a wise one, and that if the move can be effected it will be vindicated by a more rapid development of the work in the future. If the Prudential Committee approves of the move I suggest that you cable me the word "Removal". If the Commitee does not approve the cable message can be "disapprove". If the message is longer please use the China Inland Mission Code Book, as formerly.

I also give below a motion which has just been passed by the Committee ad Interim:

In the estimates for Pang Chuang $100 were divided between the DeHaans and the Stanleys for Medical attendance. It appears now that it is not enough inasmuch as the presence of a physician is required this winter and Dr. Keator has been secured provisionally. It has been stated in a letter from Boston (from Secretary Bell, dated March 4th) that there is a sum of $300 available for this purpose. Accordingly it is hereby moved that the Committee ad Interim, acting for the Mission, ask the Prudential Committee to appropriate this sum of $300 for the providing of medical attendance at Pang Chuang. In case this amount, plus the $100 medical allowance for the two families, is more than enough the balance shall revert to the Board.

We trust this matter may be acted upon favorably by the Prudential Committee and this sum placed at the disposal of the Mission Treasurer for this purpose.

There are several important matters mentioned in the Minutes of our last Mission Meeting which were referred to the Prudential Committee regarding which we as yet have had no reply. We trust they will not be overlooked.

Yours very sincerely,
Howard S. Galt.
Mission Secretary.

Tung Chow-
Dec. 9-1910

Tungchow, via Peking, 9 Dec., 1910.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston.

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Yours very sincerely,

Frank L. Ewin

Mission Secretary.

Rec'd MAR 4 1911

Tungchou, 10 Jan, 1911.

My Dear Mr. Aiken:-

Since we met you in Peking on New Year's day we have had further reports of the situation at Paotingfu as regards both mission and personal finances. These further reports increase our anxiety regarding the financial credit and good name of the Paotingfu Station. From our present understanding of the situation it seems to us quite hopeless for you to attempt to extricate yourself from this complicated situation, repay the various obligations which we learn you have incurred, and bring matters to a satisfactory settlement, within the period which would naturally precede your furlough.

Furthermore, during this present period when the situation calls for rigid economy in all matters of expenditure, we fear that such economy is not being practised. A particular instance which came to my own attention recently was the payment of the R.R. fare to Tungchou of the student Ch'eng Chen Ya (according to his own statement) whose recent actions (which must have been known to you) were such that he could not be re-admitted to the college and was sent away at once. This affair, small in the sum of money involved, seems to indicate a temper of mind which, when considered in connection with other things, gives us cause for great anxiety regarding the settlement of affairs preceding your furlough.

The Committee ad Interim is so far convinced of the hopelessness of this financial situation, and is so anxious regarding the manner in which the financial credit and good name of the Station have been imperiled, that we have reached the following decision: 1) That you should place not only the Station finances but your your own personal finances also in the hands of Mr. McCann, who, in consultation with the Mission Treasurer and the C.A.I., will undertake to effect a settlement. 2) That you and Mrs. Aiken should make immediate preparations and be ready to start on your furlough within a period of three weeks from the date this letter reaches you, or as soon thereafter as transportation can be arranged by the Mission Treasurer. 3) That you should leave your personal effects, such as cannot be taken as baggage, to be disposed of in order to pay off your indebtedness.

We realize that these are extreme measures, but we are convinced that the situation demands measures of this sort. In spite of all that can now be done we fear that the work you have loved so much and which you thought you were striving to maintain has suffered serious injury. We feel that it should be our primary concern to conserve the missionary work of the Station and the Mission, and we hope you will interpret our action as in line with this purpose, and comply with it as early as possible.

In the midst of this sad and trying situation let us assure you again of our constant sympathy.

On behalf of the Committee ad Interim,

Very cordially yours,

Howard S. Galt, Mission Secretary.

Rev. Aiken

Tungchow Jan. 10-1911

MAR 4 1911

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have a word to add writing in a private capacity--not as Mission Secretary. You doubtless noted in the Mission Meeting Minutes sent to you last summer that the Mission asked for the return of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins after the expiration of their furlough. I voted in favor of that request at the time. My feeling now is that it will perhaps be better if they do not return to the field. If I had known as much about matters in the Paotingfu Station last Mission Meeting as I have learned since I would not at that time have favored their return. I presume their other members of the Mission who feel the same way. You are at liberty to quote this opinion to Mr. Perkins if you deem it wise, for of course in writing to you privately I do not mean that I am writing secretly.

Yours sincerely,

Howard S. Galt.

Tungchow

Feb. 4-1911

MAR 4 1911

Tungchou, via Peking, 4 Feb., 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last on Dec. 9 letters from you dated Nov. 17, Dec. 13, 20, and from Mr. Bell dated Nov. 17, 22, 30, Dec. 10, 17, have been duly received and transmitted to the Mission.

Since my last letter the Mission has welcomed three new members: Miss Phelps, who arrived about Dec. 15, and Rev. and Mrs. Elmer W. Galt, who arrived Dec. 21. Miss Phelps has joined the Paotingfu station while my brother and his wife are for the present here at Tungchou, occupying the rooms adjoining our house which were built for Dr. Williams. Some weeks ago I received a letter from Mr. Chandler, who is studying in Berlin, saying that he and Mrs Chandler hope to join the Mission in June. We are greatly rejoiced at all these reinforcements, and yet we realize keenly that, on account of vacancies which have already occurred or which must inevitably occur in the near future, the working force of the Mission is not being augmented. We have read with much interest your recent letter regarding reinforcements and regret as everyone must this feature of the situation at home and feel that it demands prayer and earnest effort on the part of all who are engaged in this great enterprise.

There are some further features of the situation at Paotingfu to be reported. I enclose a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Aiken by the Committee ad Interim on Jan. 10, which will explain some matters. Upon receiving this letter Mr. and Mrs. Aiken went to Peking and there consulted with the Committee regarding these matters, begging for an extension of time. For certain reasons the Committee decided to extend the time two weeks. Now we understand that Mr. and Mrs. Aiken are making preparations to leave on Tuesday of next week. This has been a very painful situation for the Committee to deal with. We trust that the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Aiken from Paotingfu will put an end to a situation which has caused us all much anxiety for six months past. One of the saddest features of the situation is that many excellent qualities in Mr. Aiken's character come to the end of their usefulness in this way. Further details of the financial situation there will doubtless be reported to Mr. Wiggin by our Mission Treasurer.

Our hearts were all made sad at the report of the death of the oldest veteran of the Mission, Dr. Stanley. His labors in the work of the Mission faithful and manifold and his removal means a large vacancy. But he leaves to the Mission not only a long period of faithful service but two children as members of the Mission who are carrying on with like faithfulness the work he loved. In this all who knew him must rejoice.

The trouble in the College which I reported to you in my letter of Nov. 26 is now to be considered a thing of the past. Two students were expelled and two were suspended. Practically all the remainder returned to their studies, except a few who were not allowed to return by those in charge at their stations because of poor scholarship. The storm passed over quickly and we now think that the atmosphere was cleared thereby. It is our constant purpose to exalt quality above numbers and we think now that our students understand that we would prefer to

loose all the students in the institution rather than to compromise on a moral issue. On Jan. 35 the annual graduation exercises were held and thirteen promising young men gave a program of great interest and merit, a copy of which, with translation, I enclose. On the next day the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union was held in Peking. A copy of the minutes will be sent you when issued. Dr. Sheffield resigned his position as president, was made President-Emeritus, and I was elected to take his place. A new scheme of much significance was decided upon, to be inaugurated one year hence,--namely a year of normal study to be added to the course for graduate students. We hope this will be the beginning of a Teacher's Training College which will do for teachers what the Medical and Theological Colleges do for physicians and ministers. The need of such an institution here in the north has long been recognized, and we will bend all our energies toward making a worthy beginning a year hence. On behalf of this may we not make a new appeal to you and thro you to the friends of Christian Education abroad? Almost a year ago (Feb. 36/10) I wrote home stating the needs of the College as emphatically as possible. In the summer, in response to your request and a long series of questions, I prepared a full statement of our present ststus, our resources and our needs in view of the present educational situation in China. In May of last year you wrote that over 1,100,000 had already been raised toward the Board's special endowment fund for educational work, and our hearts were filled with hope. But since then we have scarcely seen any mention of that fund, and we cannot help wondering what has been the outcome of that effort. When the appropriations were reported out for the present year no mention was made of it. In the meanwhile our needs grow more acute. The Board of Managers, at the meeting referred to above, voted to request the American Board Mission to provide separate buildings for its Mission Academy, so that this academy might be separated from the Union College as soon as possible. This emphasizes further the appeal already made, and if we are to add a graduate normal school the reasons for separating the academy from the College are still further strengthened.

The Medical College, built and equipped by the London Mission, and the Theological College, built and equipped by the Presbyterian Mission, are constantly securing new funds and making new progress. And people are beginning to say, Why is it that the College at Tungchou, the oldest one in the Union and built and equipped by the Mission which has always taken the lead in educational work, is not keeping pace with the others?

I write these facts, not of course by way of complaint, but simply to bring before you afresh the educational situation in the Mission. We trust you will write us what the present outlook is. If we cannot expect help soon from the Board's endowment fund, and if the Secretaries of the Board cannot take time for the presentation to people of means of the needs of our educational work, it seems to some of us that we should be allowed to make an special appeal, or perhaps send some representative of the College home to do this work.

Doubtless many reports have reached you as to the status of the "Plague" here in north China. The ravages of this disease have been, and still are, very great in Manchuria, and it has begun to spread to

other places, viz., Tientsin, Peking, Paotingfu, Te Chou and Chefoo. There was much fear in Peking about two weeks ago, but after the first three or four deaths the government, in more or less cooperation with foreign physicians, adopted strict preventive measures which seem to have been successful in checking the further spread of the disease, so that now people's fears have largely subsided. The danger however cannot be considered as wholly past. Preventive measures in Tientsin also seem to have met with a good deal of success. In Paotingfu, Mr. McCann writes today, there does not seem to be progress in the spread of the disease. From Te Chou I have not heard lately. Word from Chefoo two days ago reported fifty deaths and a scarcety of physicians to undertake preventive measures. Dr. Young has gone to Mukden to assist in anti-plague work there. The physicians of the Medical College in Peking have done splendid service at this crisis, and ten or more students in the class just graduating have been dalled upon to assist the government authorities in Peking.

I recently received a card from Dr. Mark Williams of Taiku, Shansi asking if his furlough had been authorized. It was requested last summe along with that of other members of this Mission. In your letter of Aug. 13 you said that this matter would be held in abeyance pending further correspondence with him. Dr. Williams has now been on the Mission Field for ten years. He wishes to return to the U. S. the coming spring with his daughter, Mrs. Hemingway, and family. It will save time if the action of the Prudential Committee regarding this request can be reported to Dr. Williams direct, if this has not already been done.

One more matter to be mentioned: Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich left Peking on furlough on Jan. 24. They changed their plans and left very suddenly, supposing that the prevalence of the plague in North China would interfere with a meeting of the Committee for Bible Translation the coming spring. I do not know on what steamer they are to sail.

Yours very sincerely,

Howard S. Galt.

Mission Secretary.

Tungabou Feb. 4-1911

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APR 10 1911

Tungchou, via Peking, 10 March, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last on Feb. 4 letters from Secretary Bell dated Dec. 28, 30, Jan. 4, 6, 14 (two letters), 18, and from yourself dated Jan. 5, and 25, have been duly received. We are grateful for the five carbon copies of each letter you are sending, which enables each Station to have its own copy for reference.

I noted the inquiry written by you at the end of the original copy of the letter of Jan. 5, relating to the return of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins to the field. Partly because of this inquiry, and partly because there was known to be some feeling in the Mission regarding the question, a circular motion was prepared and is now being circulated. I shall report to you the result later.

In reply to Mr. Bell's inquiry in his advice of Jan. 14 would say that when Mr. Tewksbury was here in the autumn there were no further negotiations touching these matters,-- nor are there likely to be. I think you can safely consider that the action of the Mission's Building Committee, reported to you in my letter of Aug. 19, 1910 is the last word of the Mission on the subject, and if the Prudential Committee can see its way to effect a settlement on that basis, I feel sure that Mr. Tewksbury will urge no further claims.

We are grateful to the Prudential Committee for its action in setting aside a site at Tungchou for the use of a prospective school for missionaries' children. I do not hear that any funds have been secured yet for buildings. We trust you will keep this need in mind. Some generous friend of missions and missionaries who would contribute $6000 or $7000 (or even less) for the initial equipment of this school would win the life-long gratitude of a large number of Christian workers in North China.

Your remarks in your letter of Jan. 25, to the effect that the offer of $10,000 to aid in the removal of the Pang Chuang Station should have been made to the Board, are, under the circumstances, surely quite in order. When I wrote you I supposed of course the person who made the offer had written to the Board regarding the matter. A conversation I had with Mr. Stanley led me to suppose this had been done. I am sorry for this my failure to make the situation clear. The man who makes this offer is Mr. James Porter to whom the Mission is already indebted for much generous sympathy and aid. I shall endeavor to get into communication with him and suggest that he write directly to you.

Your recent letters give us some hope for some special funds for the College soon. If we can have enough to give us a start on the separate academy buildings it will be a great relief.

I enclose herewith the minutes of the last annual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the N. C. Educational Union. If there is any action reported which the Prudential Committee does not approve kindly advise us.— Danger from plague much abated and outlook hopeful.— Mr. and Mrs. Aiken left for their furlough Feb. 14th.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt, Mis. Secretary.

Tungchow, China Mar. 10. '11.

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Tungchou, Peking, 17 March, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last on March 10th your letters of Feb. 9 and 13 have been duly received.

Our hearts are gladdened and encouraged by the good news in your letter of Feb. 9 regarding appropriations for the college and seminary. We are very grateful to the Committee which administers the income of the new Endowment Fund for this very substantial evidence that the Fund is already so largely in hand and "at work" for thebenefit of the Board' higher educational work. With regard to the college we are so encouraged by the receipt of this $1,000 that our courage merges into boldness and we are constrained to ask for more! What I wish to say is this: we know that this $1,000 was appropriated before my letter of Feb. 4 could have reached you. In that letter I mentioned the new normal department which we are to add one year hence, and explained how this made more imperative the separation of the American Board's academy from the Union College. In the statement of the needs of the institution sent in last summer, as well as in all correspondence since, we have placed first the need of separate buildings for the academy. We can easily understand that the reason that that item in the list of needs was passed by and others granted was because of the larger amount which that item called for. The sum asked for was $10,000 and that sum will be needed to provide for the number of students to be expected in the not distant future. But it was also stated in correspondence that half of that sum, $5,000 would be sufficient to start with and would enable us to effect the needed separation of the two institutions. I write now to ask if there is any possible way in which another $4,000 could be added to the $1,000 already promised? And if there is no way in which this can be done now can you tell us, without necessarily making definite promises, when we might probably expect that such a sum would be available? I make bold to ask these questions now because they have a bearing upon the way in which we use this $1,000 now soon to be available. If, within six months or a year we might expect an additional sum we should be inclined to hold this sum in hand, getting along somehow in the face of these secondary needs, until our primary need can be supplied. If there is no ground for our entertaining any such expectation, then we may as well use this present sum for these lesser needs, inasmuch as it is quite inadequate in itself to meet the greater need. I feel sure you will not consider us unduly insistent, nor these further inquiries unreasonable, but will sympathize with us in our desire to obtain all possible light before we make the next move regarding buildings and equipment. We shall be glad to have a reply as early as is convenient.

In reply to the postscript of your letter of Feb. 9th, asking for information regarding the plague situation, I considered carefully the advisability of sending you a cable, but finally, after con-

sulting with Dr. Ingram, decided not to do so. We had no doubt that the first telegrams sent to the U. S. regarding the plague would be of a sensational nature, for the first few cases in Peking almost caused a panic, but the authorities were so vigilant and got the situation in Peking and vicinity in control at so early a date that we felt that the telegraphic reports which the Associated Press and other agencies would send would be both reliable and reassuring. Peking and Tungxhou have at no time been in immediate danger. The mission compound at Hsiku, Tientsin, was for a time surrounded with a good many cases but the authorities soon gained control. There have been many cases in the Paotingfu country field but the city has been kept free. The reports which I have received from Pang Chuang and Lin Ching have been meager, but we know that many villages near Pang Chuang became infected and the compound there was for a time in close quarantine. I have not had recent reports from there, and neither do I know the status at Lin Ching. We here are not alarmed at this absence of reports, considering that no news is good news. Furthermore I have no doubt that these stations are keeping you informed of the state of affairs directly. Dr. C. W. Young, of ~~the~~ Peking very courageously offered to go into Manchuria and engage in prevention work there (at Chang Chun) under arrangement with the Chinese Government and we have received reports of the splendid work he has done. He is expected back in Peking soon. There have been no cases of plague at Kalgan so far as we have heard.

The contents of your letter of Feb. 13 have been noted and the Mission will give the matter early consideration.

In my letter of March 10 I mentioned a circular vote in the Mission regarding the return of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins. Complete returns are not yet to hand, but enough members of the Mission have been heard from to indicate quite definitely the result-- which is to the effect that the Mission secretary will be instructed to address a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Perkins (a copy of the same to be sent to you) advising them to postpone their return to the field until the Mission can have an opportunity at its next annual meeting (which is to be held in August this year) to carefully consider the whole question again.

I hear that my younger brother, Truman F. Galt, now a senior in the Chicago Theological Seminary, has applied to the Board for appointment. It would rejoice my heart greatly if a third member of the Galt family could come to this field to take advantage of the boundless opportunities for Christian service which surround us here.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,
Mission Sec'y.

Teng Chow

Mar. 17-1911

Copy for Baxter:-

Rec'd MAY 15 1911

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Tungchou, Peking, China,
13 April, 1911.

My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Perkins:-

Time is drawing on toward the date when you will be planning to return to the Mission, and it is for me as Mission secretary to write you a word regarding this matter.

You have no doubt heard something during the past six months of conditions in the Paotingfu Station. Last summer a few students living in the compound stirred up trouble and this gave an occasion for various elements of ill-feeling and factional strife to come to the surface. As a result of this Pastor Meng resigned and an investigation by a committee of the Mission was called for. This investigation took place in October. In view of the crisis in the station Mr. McCann and family had already been asked by Mission vote to remove to Paotingfu. The committee felt that the situation called for the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, and before they departed, early in February, other matters had come to light which abundantly justified the committee's decision. Those who, because of these various happenings, were brought into close contact with the situation at Paotingfu had a feeling that the unsatisfactory state of affairs was due not alone to the conduct and methods of Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, but also to the methods of administration followed during the past years when you were associated with Mr. and Mrs. Aiken. The conditions brought to light seemed to indicate inefficiency of leadership and administration attributable apparently to the decided lack of "team-work" which we all knew had for years characterized the Paotingfu station.

You were of course well aware of the feeling of many members of the Mission regarding Mr. Perkins' work expressed about a year ago, which resulted in a committee's being sent to Paotingfu to investigate matters. The developments of the past eight months have added to that feeling to such an extent that the Mission has voted in favor of your delaying your return to China until the situation can be fully discussed at the coming annual meeting of the Mission (to be held at Peitaiho beginning Aug. 6). There seems to be a somewhat general feeling that it would not be wise for you to return to the Paotingfu station, and the Mission desires an opportunity to discuss at its annual meeting your possible location elsewhere.

In taking this action the Mission is well aware of the resulting uncertainty and inconvenience which you will doubtless feel. This we deeply regret, and assure you of our genuine sympathy and friendship. Our hearts are especially touched as we recall the noble fortitude and patience with which you both have born the sufferings of recent years, and we know that the influence of your lives will abide in the hearts of those who have known you no matter where your paths of service may lie in the future.

We hope you will join with us in prayer that Divine wisdom may be given to all who may be called upon to take a part in deciding these questions of the future.

With cordial regards to you both, on behalf of the Mission,

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

Rev. & Mrs. Perkins
Tsang Chow
Apr. 13-1911

MAY 31 1911

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Tungchou, Peking, 4 May, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last on March 17th letters of March 16 and 24 have been received from Secretary Bell, and a letter of March 22, with enclosure, from yourself was received. On March 19 I received the cable inquiring as to the return of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, to which I replied by cable the same day. On April 13 I mailed you a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. and Mr. Perkins, expressing at some length the judgment of the Mission at the present time regarding their return.

I enclose herewith a copy of the Annual Report of the North China Union College prepared for the meeting of the Board of Managers the last of January. The copying of this report has been thus unduly delayed first, because of irregularities and extra duties connected with plague prevention, and later because of the constant pressure of work in college and in the evangelistic field. When the Mission voted to locate Mr. Wilder in Peking Mr. Porter and I assumed a measure of oversight for the country work, and this we have carried as an extra burden this year. We have not been able to spend much time in the field, but we have devoted much time to the re-organization, first of the local church, which is now practically on an independent basis, and second, of the distinctively evangelistic work. A meeting has been called this afternoon for the organization of a "Missionary Society" which we hope will unite in one body for effective cooperation <u>all</u> the evangelistic forces we can muster whether represented by the missionaries and the Board's funds or by the Chinese Christians and the contributions they will be able to make. Much preliminary work has been done in laying the foundation for this organization, and if it can be consummated to day we shall greatly rejoice. Of this more perhaps at some future time. I started, in this paragraph, to speak of the report of the College. I hope you may find time to look this report thro, and I would like again to call your attention to the plans for a graduate normal school mentioned at the close. I have already written you that the Board of Managers endorsed this scheme. We here feel that it is a step of much significance, and hope that it may be regarded so in Boston. It is surely quite in line with the attitude toward education which you and Dr. Moore took in your report in 1907. And every year which passes adds additional emphasis to the need which this movement will endeavor to meet. At the present time there is <u>no</u> institution in North China where Chinese teachers can secure an adequate professional training.

The Committee ad Interim of the Mission has just taken action upon a matter which I wish to report to you for early consideration. Preceding the Committee's action there was a meeting of the

Tungchou, Peking, 4 May, 1911.

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Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

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I presume you will look at this report of the College. I hope you may find time to look this report thro, and I would like again to call your attention to the plans for a graduate normal school mentioned at the close. I have already written you that the Board of Managers endorsed this scheme. We here feel that it is a step of much significance, and hope that it may be regarded so in Boston. It is surely quite in line with the attitude toward education which you and Dr. Moore took in your report in 1907. And every year which passes adds additional emphasis to the need which this movement will endeavor to meet. At the present time there is no institution in North China where Chinese teachers can secure an adequate professional training.

The Committee ad interim of the Mission has just taken action upon a matter which I wish to report to you for early consideration. Preceding the Committee's action there was a meeting of the

College Faculty to discuss the condition of the English department in the College. Perhaps you will recall that Mr. Ebeling is in charge of this department, and you may remember also the way in which he was secured and appointed to this position during the latter months of 1907 and early months of 1908. (See your letters of Nov. 26, 1907 and Sept. 18, 1908) (I must accept some responsibility for moving to secure Mr. Ebeling in the first place, but none for the action lengthening his period from one to five years, being home on furlough that year.) From very early in the period of his service here Mr. Ebeling's teaching has lacked certain important elements of success, and as time goes on matters seem to go from bad to worse. He fails in large measure to wim the respect of his students (largely thro lack of self-control) and unseemly troubles are constantly breaking out in his classroom. We are not without fear that if there is no change serious trouble may arise at any time. In order to forestall the possibility of such a trouble the meeting of the Faculty referred voted unanimously that Mr. Ebeling should be asked to discontinue his work of teaching at the close of the present term. This vote threw the matter upon our Mission for some sort of action. The Printing Press constantly has an abundance of work and seems to be running successfully at the present time under Mr. Ebeling's management. If Mr. Ebeling could devote his time wholly to that (together with certain matters connected with the publication work of the Mission) he could thus fill out his term of service which, according to the arrangement with the Board, will end about Feb. 1, 1913.

Even if Mr. Ebeling were to continue his work of teaching it is time to be looking for his successor, in order that he may be sent to the field and have a little time for the study of Chinese before undertaking the teaching of classes. As it is the contemplated early retirement of Mr. Ebeling makes the call for a new man, as it seems to us very urgent. Accordingly the Committee ad Interim, acting for the Mission, has passed the following motion:

> Moved, that the Committee approve of the action of the foreign members of the College Faculty as to the retirement of Mr. Ebeling from his place in the College at the end of the present term, recommend that he devote the rest of his period of service to the Press, and request the Prudential Committee to secure and appoint his successor as soon as possible.

We regret exceedingly that just at this time, when we are endeavoring to build up the English Department in the College, we should be hindered by the present situation. We feel confident that the Prudential Committee will appreciate our need and endeavor to find a suitable man as soon as possible. We would like a high grade man to hold the position permanently if he can be secured-- a man of good general education, with special aptitude and training for the teaching of English, and sound and consecrated Christian charter. If a permanent man can not be secured just now perhaps a properly qualified young man could be found to come out under special appointment for a three or five year period.

Very sincerely yours,

Mission Sec'y.

Howard S. Galt

Tung Chow

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Tungchou, Peking, 18 May, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

On May 4th I wrote you concerning the conditions in the English Department of the College, requesting that the Prudential secure and appoint a man for this position as soon as possible. The suggestion has been made that Mr. William Ament, son of the late Dr. Ament of this Mission, might be just the man for this place. We understand that Mr. Ament graduated from Oberlin College a year ago, and has been teaching English Literature in Oberlin the past year, that he naturally has an interest in missions and is somewhat undecided in his own mind as to whether to offer himself for missionary service or not, and that he would probably consider favorably a call to come out to teach English in the College, perhaps engaging first for a short period of service with a view to studying the situation and arriving at a permanent decision later. These are the suggestions that have been made. The idea impresses us favorably here and I pass it on to you for your consideration. Before sending this letter I shall consult his mother, Mrs. Ament, and it may be she will desire to write you regarding the matter.

In case the Prudential Committee is unable to secure Mr. Ament, or any other suitable man for this position, would the Prudential Committee be willing for us to fill the position out here, if a suitable man can be found? I was talking recently with one of the Y.M.C.A. secretaries, and he said that it would not be unlikely that a man for such a place could be found either in Japan or China inasmuch as so many young men have come out from America to teach in the Orient in recent years. So with the authorization of the Prudential Committee we might be able to fill the position out here temporarily.

Since writing you last your letter of April 6th has been received. In your interpretation of the cable regarding MR. and Mrs. Perkins you have changed the intended meaning slightly by inserting a semicolon in the middle of the sentence. The message we wished to send was, "The Mission desires that Mr. and Mrs. Perkins wait to hear what the action of the Mission at its next annual meeting will be." Thus interpreted the cable leaves open the question of their return, as well as the question of their location in case they should return.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt, Mission Secretary.

Tungchow

May 18-1911

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

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In case the Prudential Committee is unable to secure Mr. Ament, or any other suitable man for this position, would the Prudential Committee be willing for us to fill the position out here, if a suitable man can be found. I was talking recently with one of the Y.M.C.A. secretaries, and he said that it would not be unlikely that a man for such a place could be found either in Japan or China inasmuch as so many young men have come out from America to teach in the Orient in recent years. So with the authorization of the Prudential Committee we might be able to fill the position out here temporarily.

Since writing you last your letter of April 5th has been received. In your interpretation of the cable regarding Mr. and Mrs. Perkins you have changed the intended meaning slightly by inserting a semi-colon in the middle of the sentence. The message we wished to send was, "The Mission desires that Mr. and Mrs. Perkins wait to hear what the action of the Mission at its next annual meeting will be." Thus interpreted the cable leaves open the question of their return, as well as the question of their location in case they should return.

Very sincerely yours,

Mission Secretary.

Not Ament

Rec'd JUL 5 1911

for Mary Barton

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Tungchou, Peking, 10 June, 1911.

Rev. Paul L. Corbin,
Secretary of the Shansi Mission,
Taiku, Shansi.

My Dear Mr. Corbin:-

Perhaps it may be known to you that the North China Mission has a "Committee on Mission Policy" appointed at the last Mission Meeting to make a study of our Mission field and force and prepare a statement of the Policy of the Mission in its various activities. Our annual Chinese Mission Meeting was held this year at Pang Chuang early in June, and the above mentioned Committee finding nearly all of its members present, met to discuss the outlines of the policy to be recommended.

Prominent among the questions which soon arose was the future relation of the Shantung work to the Chihli work. It is probably known to you that, for geographical as well as economic and sociological reasons, the Chinese Christians belonging to our Pang Chuang and Lin Ching stations have a tendency to affiliate more ~~more~~ readily with Christian movements in Shantung than in Chihli. This tendency, as the Chinese Christians increase in numbers and in capacity for leadership, will doubtless gain in strength. Our Committee feels that this question should be considered in a broad-minded way with due attention to the point of view of the Chinese and to the furure developments of the work. This question involves the relation of the churches to the federation movements in each province inaugurated as a result of the Centenary Conference of 1907; and the relations of the churches and missions to the union educational movements which are already under way in Chihli and Shantung.

In considering this question the relation of the work in Shansi to our Mission also came up for discussion. We all recall that in past years the question of uniting the two Missions has been brought forward. Dr. Hemingway recently mentioned the matter as something still worthy of consideration.

After the Committee had spent some time in discussing these questions the following suggestion was made: That the North China Mission invite the Shansi Mission to unite in one large Mission in which three Provincial Districts, the Chihli District, the Shantung District, and the Shansi District, should be distinctly recognized. With such a plan there would be an endeavor, on the one hand to have all Christian workers, whether foreign or Chinese, closely federated for mutual counsel, inspiration and co-operation, and on the other hand to allow enough liberty in each District, both to the missionaries and Chinese churches, so that local problems could be worked out according to local conditions, and affiliation with other Christian bodies in each province encouraged.

Such a plan would of course involve much re-adjustment of our present methods. Three or four important questions of administration would require careful consideration, viz., the stated meetings in each District and in the whole Mission; an Executive Committee, perhaps, which could give a measure of counsel and oversight to all stations in the three Districts; the educational policy of each Dis-

REC'D JUL 5 1911

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Such a plan would of course involve much re-adjustment of our present methods. Three or four important questions of administration would require careful consideration, viz., the stated meetings in each District and in the whole Mission; an Executive Committee, perhaps, which could give a measure of counsel and oversight to all stations in the three Districts; the educational policy of each Dis-

trict; and the apportionment and administration af the finances. These questions as well as many others of less importance would all call for treatment along the lines of the new organization.

The first step is of course the consideration of the main proposition mentioned above. Do we favor a federation of the American Board workers, and their Chinese associates, in the three provinces of North China, in one large Mission, with provincial Districts recognized, and sufficient liberty allowed so that the work may follow the natural lines of growth in each province?

I am instructed by our Committee on Policy to bring this matter to the attention of the Shansi Mission, as well as the stations of the North China Mission, and, if the proposition is deemed worthy of further consideration, to invite the Shansi Mission to send a representative to the coming annual Meeting of the North China Mission at Peitaiho beginning August 6th, for further counsel and discussion.

Trusting that the all-wise Father may give us wisdom to consider aright the questions which lie before us, and grant us ever-increasing success in our work,

On behalf of the Committee,
Howard S. Galt,
H.S.G. Secretary.

Mr. Ebeling has referred to me a letter recently received from Mr. Wilder, Mission Treasurer, as follows:

"Dear Mr. Ebeling:-

In a letter from Treasurer Wiggin Received Saturday he writes:

'Our Foreign Secretary tells me that, as Mr. Ebeling is not a regular missionary, but was employed for a term of years only, the salary is not to be increased on account of increase of family.' This referred to my announcement of the twins.

I shall therefore need to charge the $27.48 that I have paid you for them on your June account. I am very sorry.

Yours truly,
(Signed) F. D. Wilder, Treas."

This communication raises the question of the arrangement with Mr. Ebeling, and I have been looking up data bearing on the matter. According to the correspondence from you (letters of 26 Nov., 1907, and 18 Sept., 1908) it would seem as if the intention was to have the arrangement for the first year continue thro the five years, with the exception of the Board's payment of the passage home at the end of the period. But apparently the Mission understood the matter differently (I myself was not here at the time) for the estimates made out in 1908, 1909, and 1910 all list Mr. Ebeling's salary etc., on the same basis as mxhex regular missionaries. And furthermore the Prudential Committee in reporting and sending out the appropriations each year has followed the estimates without

Paul C. Gordon
Tungchow, Peking June 10, 1911

United Church
Board
for
Women

JUL 5 1911

Abbot

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Tungchou, Peking, 12 June, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.FM.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last on May 18 letters from you dated April 14, 25, and 26 have been duly received. We note with much interest what you say regarding the funds we are needing for the buildings for the academy, and sincerely hope Dr. Smith will be able to do something. The more we study our educational problems here the more urgent this step in regard to the academy appears.

What you write regarding Mr. Perkins has been duly noted and it seems to me should be brought to the attention of the Mission at the coming annual meeting.

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter just sent to the Shansi Mission. The suggestions it makes are of course wholly tentative and provisional, but even at this early stage in a matter which may have future developments I thought you would be interested in knowing that such suggestions had been made. We shall be very glad to hear any expression of opinion which you care to make regarding the matter.

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(Signed) F. D. Wilder, Treas."

This communication raises the question of the arrangement with Mr. Ebeling, and I have been looking up data bearing on the matter. According to the correspondence from you (letters of 26 Nov., 1907, and 18 Sept., 1908) it would seem as if the intentionw was to have the arrangement for the first year continue thro the five years, with the exception of the Board's payment of the passage home at the end of the period. But apparently the Mission understood the matter differently (I myself was not here at the time) for the estimates made out in 1908, 1909, and 1910 all list Mr. Ebeling's salary etc., on the same basis as other regular missionaries. And furthermore the Prudential Committee in reporting and sending out the appropriations each year has followed the estimates without

variation. So much for precedent. Mr. Ebeling has of course understood the matter in accordance with the precedent just mentioned, and it goes without saying that it would be some hardship to him to be placed on any other basis now. I do not feel that it is a case that calls for any pleading on my part,-- only to lay the facts before you and ask the Prudential Committee to take the action which it deems wisest.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

Mission Secretary.

Tungchow, Peking. June 12, 1911

Edkins

JUL 26 1911

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Tungchou, Peking, 1 July, 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

Since writing on June 12 to Secretary Barton your letters of May 18 and 26 have been duly received.

We are much interested in what you write regarding Miss Sawyer and the Mission will give her a cordial welcome.

I am sending you under separate cover (first-class matter) reports of work in the North China Mission for the year ending April 30, as follows:

Tientsin Station.	✓General	Work
	✓Woman's	"
Peking "	✓General	"
	✓Woman's	"
	✓Medical	"
Tungchou "	✓General	"
	✓Woman's	"
	✓Medical	"
Paotingfu "	✓General	"
	✓Woman's	"
Pang Chuang "	✓General	"
	✓Woman's	"
Lin Ching "	✓General	"

Rec'd.

North China Union Woman's College Report. (The report of the College at Tungchou was sent on May 4.) Reports have been slow coming in this year, partly, I think, because disarrangements caused by the plague set the work back in the spring, and partly because of the change in the date of our Mission Meeting this year. Some reports are not yet in, and the statistics have not been received in full as yet. I regret this delay very much.

Secretary Barton's letter of Feb. 13, regarding the form of reports was transmitted to the Mission, but I do not know to what extent his suggestions have been incorporated in the present reports. The members of the Mission who are to get out the printed report have not yet completed their work. I enclose herewith the revision of the sections headed, "STATIONS:LOCATION AND SPECIAL WORK OF MISSIONARIES"; and* "INSTITUTIONS IN THE MISSION", as requested in that letter.

Very sincerely yours
Howard S. Galt. Mis. Sec.-

*This statement delayed by lack of full statistics. Will be by next post.-

Tung Chow

July 1-1911

AUG 1 1911

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Tungchou, Peking, 7 July, 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston:-

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

I enclose herewith a revised statement of the "Institutions of the North China Mission" for the Board's Annual Report, and a copy of the statistics of the Lintsingchow Station for 1910, both of which were not at hand to go with the letter sent the first of the week. I hope these delays will not cause you undue inconvenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

I suggest that you try the trans-Siberian postal route for all 1st-class matter. Think usual days will be saved in transit. -
H.S.G.

Yang Chow

July 7 1911.

OCT 9 1911

copy for A.B.C.F.M.

East Cliff, Peitaiho, 17 Aug., 1911.

Rev. Paul L. Cobbin,
Secretary of the Shansi Mission,
Taiku, Shansi.

My Dear Mr. Corbin:-

During the sessions of our annual meeting last week your letter of July 29 was read to the Mission and there was quite full discussion of the proposition to unite the two Missions. As a result I have the enclosed document to present to your Mission for consideration. Our Mission was ready to carry the negotiations further and instructed its Committee to draw up a tentative plan indicating how the new ~~plan~~ scheme might be carried out. In preparing this plan the Committee would have been glad to know more fully the details of your Mission organization, but in the absence of this information we went on as best we could, and so present the enclosed ststement for your criticisms.

Of course we sympathize fully with your remarks about the necessity of conferring with your absent members, with the Association at Oberlin, and with the Prudential Committee. We felt that it was for us here on the field to see how far we deemed it wise to go in this matter, and if there were general agreement that some form of union was desirable, the next step would be to refer the matter home for consideration and approval.

Even if your Mission should not deem it wise to enter into union with us at this time, it is probable that the future growth of the work will call for an arrangement between the two provincial districts of our own Mission similar to the one outlined in the enclosed plan. It is our desire to provide in advance for the growth of the work along the lines which it will <u>naturally</u> take when the our Chinese associates and the Chinese churches have a larger share in it. At the same time we wish to increase if possible, rather than diminish, the help and inspiration which we all receive from large and well-organized bodies of workers. With this double purpose in mind the present plan was prepared. We trust your Mission will feel free to criticize or modify the proposed plan in any way which seems desirable, and we shall look forward with much interest to hearing what your action will be.

Our Mission regretted very much the conditions which made it impossible for your representative to be with us.

May I again express the hope that we may have the Wisdom that is from Above as we give consideration to these important matters.

With kind greetings to all your workers,

Sincerely yours,

H.S.G.

Mission Secretary.

P.S. I enclose herewith a copy of the Statement of Policy which our Mission has ~~adopte~~ adopted with further slight modifications. The document was mimeographed hastily for use during the Meeting, and I regret that we have not yet a copy in better form.

Mr. Gordon

Aug. 17. 1911

SEP 26 1911

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Peitaiho, North China, 20 Aug/11.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary, A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I shall only take time for a few words today in transmitting to you the enclosed letters to Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Aiken. These enclosures I think call for no further remarks now. There was a good attendance at Mission meeting, and in spite of the necessity of taking the action reported herewith, I think we all feel that the change in the time and place of the meeting helped to make it a more satisfactory meeting than we have often had. I hope the minutes will be printed shortly, and then there will be many important matters to refer to you.

We of the College are exceedingly grateful for the gift of the new Encyclopaedia Brittanica which you report. Mr. Porter and I had scrutinized the advertisements longingly, but felt that our resources would hardly enable us to purchase a set. Having had this feeling we ~~xxxxx~~ appreciate your gift all the more.

Dr. Ingram and family start via the Siberian route for their furlough on Aug. 22.

Sincerely yours,
Howard S. Galt,
Mission Secretary.

I enclose also Reports of the Press, and Publication Committee.

Teitaiho Aug. 20 - 1911

Perkins
Aiken

SEP 26 1911

for Sir. Barton

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Peitaiho, 20 Aug., 1911.

My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Perkins:-

Our Mission Meeting has come and gone and I must take advantage of this first Siberian mail to let you know the judgment of the Mission regarding your return.

After lang and full discussion of the question the Mission voted as follows:

"Voted that the Mission, while appreciating the work of Mr. and Mrs Perkins and their influence for good in the church, deeply regrets that existing circumstances make it unwise to ask for their return to the field."

It is difficult to express to you the regret and reluctance with which this action was taken. During the discussion one constantly heard the most cordial expressions of friendship toward you and many spoke appreciatingly of the permanent contribution you had made to the work at Paotingfu. But at the same time the developments of the past year at Paotingfu have given the members of the Mission a new insight into the conditions of that much-disturbed station, and have led the Mission to reverse the decision of last year regarding your return. The Mission decided first that it would not be wise to ask you to return to Paotingfu, and, after deciding that point, canvassed the question of your location elsewhere, and finally reached the decision which I have given above.

We regret exceedingly the loss to the Mission of a family which has so long been associated with us, and the disappointment which you will experience. And we regret that this decision was reached while you were absent from the field,-- a situation which must involve many inconveniences.

We are confident that your long and faithful services on the field will continue to bear fruit, and we trust that you will find opportunities for further service at home. Let me assure you again of the deep feelings of friendship which we all hold toward you, and we shall constantly pray that the good Father may richly bless you in the work of the future.

On behalf of the Mission,

Cordially yours,

Howard S. Galt.

Mission Secretary.

to Mr. & Mrs. Perkins

Peitaihs- Aug 20-1911

SEP 26 1911

For Secretary Barton

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Peitaiho, N. China, 20 Aug.,1911.

My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Aiken:-

The first Siberian mail since the Mission Meeting minutes were written up will soon leave and I must take this opportunity to report to you the action of the Mission regarding your return to the field. The vote of the Mission was as follows:

> "Voted that the Mission, while deeply regretting the conditions which lead to this decision, express its judgment that it would be unwise to request the return of Mr. and Mrs. Aiken to the field."

I hardly need assure you with what keen regret the Mission has viewed the course of events during the past year which has gradually led up to this decision. After all that has taken place the Mission feels that there should be a complete change of Personnel at Paotingfu. The elements of efficiency in the work you have done, and the abiding influences for good which remain in the fields where you have labored we gratefully recognize, and our hearts cannot but be sad as we reflect upon the loss and disappointment which the discontinuance of the relations of the past will bring.

But we know that the harvest-fields of the Kingdom are worldwide, and we are confident that you will find elsewhere joy and success in the Master's work. For this we shall pray, and we know that your prayers will continue to ascend for the work in China which you have loved so well.

I should say that the letters written by both of you from New Haven were received and circulated according to your request.

On behalf of the Mission, with cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

Peitaiho Aug. 20-1911

Copy

OCT 9 1911

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Tungchou, via Peking, 14 Sept., 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing on July 1 I have received a letter, with enclosures, dated June 20, from Mr. Case; your letter of June 28; Mr. Bell's letters of July 15 and 26; and your letter of Aug. 13.

The enclosures in Mr. Case's letter interested us much. Some one suggested that if we could have such information as this concerning all our members, old and new, it would prove very interesting!

We are very glad to receive at last the approval of the Prudential Committee for the transfer of the Pang Chuang Station to Te Chou. Steps to accomplish this transfer will be taken as rapidly as seems wise.

At last I am able to send you a copy of the minutes of our Annual Meeting, held in August, to gether with other enclosures relating thereto. With the Minutes is a copy of the report of the Committee on the Needs of the Mission, to the explanations contained in which a few more comments should be added.

The Statement of Mission Policy referred to is in the Press and will be sent to you as soon as it is printed.

With regard to the matter referred to in vote # 8, I enclose a statement entitled "Suggestions Looking toward the Enlargement of the Union in Educational Work in the Province of Chihli", which will perhaps indicate the outlines of the situation. Since these "Suggestions" were written out there has been much conference between individuals in the various missions, a vote of general approval by the Presbyterian and London Missions, as well as our own, and later the matter was taken up by a large representative Committee (having about 37 members) appointed by the Peking and Tientsin Missionary Associations last year for the purpose of looking into such questions as this. This large Committee held a meeting at Peitaiho, in which there was full and frank discussion of the main issue and all favorable to an effort to bring about a complete union, and then referred the matter to an Executive Committee for further consideration. This Executive Committee met in Peking last Saturday, and referred the main issue involved to the Methodist Mission which was to be in session the first of this week. I have not heard what action the Methodist Mission took, but it was expected by everyone that it would be favorable. There is one very important particular in which the trend of the discussion recently has diverged from the plan outlined in Section 2 of the "Suggestions". What is said in Section 3 regarding "centralization" seems to be regarded by most everybody as of immediate importance. This being the case the suggestion which meets with most favor is to build up the college department in Peking from the very beginning of the new union. Of course this means the removal of the college from Tungchou, a plan to which our Mission and the American Board would naturally desire to give very careful consideration. Probably some sacrifices will need to be made, but everyone out here feels that the questions involved and the benefits to be aimed at so far transcend the limits of any one Mission or Board or group of individuals, that a statesmanlike view will hold these larger

issues central in all negotiations pertaining to this matter. For many days I have been trying to find time to write to you of these matters, but the pressure of duties connected with the opening of College has prevented my doing so. Plans here on the field are still in such a tentative state that there is nothing to present to the Prudential Committee as yet for definite action. But we are glad to report this matter to you and ask for such consideration as you can give it at this stage.

In Vote #32 in the Minutes there is reference to the need for an extra physician in the Shansi and North China Missions, in order to maintain medical work without interruption when regular physicians are absent on furlough. Owing to an oversight the definite request for this physician is not made elsewhere, but this vote is to be interpreted as such a request. As it is now the approaching furlough of any physician raises very serious questions regarding the proper maintenance of his work while he is absent.

In vote #33 there is no mention of the sum involved. I have not the exact figures, but I think it is somewhere between $200 and $400.

As having a bearing on the matter mentioned in vote # 57 I enclose a copy of the "tentative plan" drawn up, and a copy of the letter written to the Secretary of the Shansi Mission to accompany it. We have not yet heard what the action of the Shansi Mission is to be. Mr. Corbin wrote that they would probably have an opportunity for a meeting of their Mission in October. This is another matter which is not yet ready for definite action by the Board, but I send you this enclosure in order that you may be informed as to the status of the matter. In June I think I sent you a copy of another letter stating how this question arose.

Under vote # 65 is given an important resolution. This matter of a school for missionaries children has taken on new life because we understand that the Methodist Mission is now ready to join in the enterprise. This Resolution was drawn up after consultation with Bishop Bashford, altho I have not yet heard what action the Mission may have taken. Presumably it is favorable. I shall expect to write you of this later. The sum we ask from the Prudential Committee (vote # 34) is $1750 rather than $2000 because the site already offered at Tungchou is estimated to be worth $250.

A statement of the Mission's "Estimates" goes along with the Minutes as usual. A statement of the "personals" on the new blank forms sent out last spring will be sent you separately.

Under another cover I plan to send you extra copies of the Minutes for office use.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

Sang chow

Sept. 14-1911

Rec'd OCT 9 1911

SUGGESTIONS LOOKING TOWARD THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE UNION IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE PROVINCE OF CHIHLI

1.--The Present Situation.-- The growth of union educational work in China during the past decade has been remarkable, and as the work advances certain well-defined centers become more and more prominent. Among these no one can deny that the province of Chihli, containing as its chief city the Capital of the Empire, is of strategic importance. In this province the North China Educational Union, comprising three missions, with two other missions in part, and conducting five union institutions, has already had several years of successful activity. There is also the Peking University, with long years of success behind it, conducted by the Methodist Mission, on a basis somewhat broader than the one denomination, and in the work of this institution theEnglish Methodist Mission has a tendency to affiliate. In the college work for men conducted by the two institutions mentioned a certain difference of aim and method is apparent but in spite of this it must be recognised that the two institutions are to a large extent duplicating work which a single united institution could better do. The college for men at Tungchou has at present 89 students, and the Peking University about 46 students in its college department. Not only is the work now being done largely duplicated, but in the work of the future, as the two institutions working independently gradually extend their plans to include normal and graduate departments, ther will be a further duplication of effort, the more to be regretted because the cost of conducting the higher grade work will be greater, and the number of students in such departments will be relatively smaller. If in the work of the future there is this division of forces and duplication of effort it is perfectly evident that there will be weakness and inefficiency as compared with the result of united effort.

In the present situation we must also take note of the Government's scheme of education. This scheme is entirely new since the missions organized their educational work along the present lines. In the Government's scheme of education much progress has been made, and we look for far greater progress in the near future. We rejoice in what the Government has accomplished and hope that the national system will early be brought to a high state of efficiency. But we believe that there is a large province for Christian education as conducted by the Missions. Not only must Christian education prepare the trained Chinese leaders for the Christian work of the future, but the leaven of Christian thought must permeate and influence the highest learning of the Empire. If Christian education is to accomplish this mission it must be brought likewise to the highest state of efficiency, keeping pace with, if not surpassing in excellence the education offered by the Government institutions.

In order that Christian education may reach and maintain such a high state of efficeincy large financial resources will be required. In recent years, both in England and America, men of wide influence and men of large means have become interested in education in China. As a result there have been deputations sent out to investigate the present status and needs of education in the Orient. These deputations have returned and reported and as a result there is reason to hope for large financial aid for educational work. But it is clear that such aid will be given to

union institutions, and not to institutions which stand, or seem to stand, for division or denominationalism. This is in line with a wide trend of affairs in the Occident. Men of large wealth are giving large sums in aid of education, but they are giving only to institutions which, after thorough investigation, prove to be occupying advantageous locations, show freedom from narrowness and sectarianism, and give promise of future efficiency. If Christian education in the province of Chihli is to appeal successfully for financial aid to such sources all division of forces and duplication of effort must be eliminated. If this can be done and all the missions in the province join in a strong united effort there is every reason to believe that the funds necessary to a large success can be secured.

2. Possible Steps toward Complete Union.-- The Christian educational work in the province as now conducted makes no provision for two important departments of education, viz., normal training and graduate work. Normal training is already a pressing need, and graduate courses, in which our college graduates can pursue special studies of high grade, will be needed more and more in the future. Following out the lines of organization already adopted by the North China Educational Union, a complete union of the missions of the Province may be effected in the following manner:- (1) Let the Methodist Mission, or the management of Peking University, provide departments for normal training and graduate study, and at the same time unite fully in all the forms of education now conducted by the Educational Union, the Methodist Mission adding its representatives to the teaching staffs of the union institutions, and the missions already in this Union sending their representatives to the above-mentioned new departments to be established by the Methodist Mission. (2) Let the Methodist Mission hereafter send its college students to the college at Tungchou, this institution becoming the one Christian college for men in the Province, and confining itself strictly to college work.

3. Further Steps which the Future may Demand. There is a feeling on the part of some that, as to location, a policy of centralization would render our Union Institutions stronger and more influential. The plan for the consummation of the union outlined above need in no way be delayed by the steps which centralization may require, but in case it becomes increasingly evident that centralization is desirable, we should have in mind the steps by which it may be accomplished. Economy in equipment, in administration and in the teaching staff may demand that the under-graduate and graduate departments be conducted side by side in the same compound. Furthermore the attractions and advantages of Peking as the Capital of the Empire may, when our institutions feel more keenly the competition of Government institutions, convince us that the college department should be located in Peking. We should be prepared to face such a situation. While the American Board Mission would naturally be reluctant to abandon the buildings already provided at Tungchou, and could scarcely feel justified in asking the Board to duplicate those buildings elsewhere, yet if ample funds were provided from other sources there seems to be no valid reason why, if need arose, the college should not be removed from Tungchou to a site in Peking. Such removal need not involve any waste or misuse of the buildings at Tungchou. Further extension of union effort might make desirable a large and efficient union academy to prepare for the college course. If so Tungchou would be an

ideal location for such an institution. While if the removal of the College from Tungchow left residences unoccupied, a union school for missionaries children, or a union school for the study of the Chinese language might be thus provided for.

4. Assurance that Efforts to Effect the Union will Succeed.-- The times seem ripe for the extension of the union educational work in the Province, and all who have been consulted recognise that this movement is highly desirable. If we all minimize our differences and magnify the large and permanent aspects of the situation sincere efforts to consummate the union can scarcely fail. But in case there are elements of the problem which cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the missions on the field, the suggestion has been made that such matters be referred for arbitration and settlement to the branch of the educational section of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference to which has been committed the educational enterests of the Far East. Members of this Committee have already studied, some of them by personal observation, the educational situation in China, and would bring to the decision of any matters referred to them wide intelligence, a judicial attitude and keen interest in the enterprise. By submitting to this Committee disputed matters ~~there~~ connected with the new union there would be a practical way out of all difficulties and the full success of the union movement would be assured.

(The above has been prepared as a tentative statement to serve as a basis for discussion and a point of departure in case the missions concerned deem further negotiations desirable. It has been seen by Bishop Bashford and approved by him for the purpose mentioned.)

Peitaiho, 8 Aug., 1911. H. S. G.

of Union in educational work,
in Province of Chihli

Union School
mixed children

NOV 9 1911

Tungchou, Peking, 9 Oct., 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you on Sept. 14 letters from you dated Aug. 26, from Mr. Case dated Sept. 1, and from Mr. Bell dated Sept. have been duly received.

I write today to transmit certain enclosures, and these, I think call for little comment. There are three actions of our Committee ad Interim, two of which request further action from the Prudential Committee. The break in the health of Miss MacGown and Mr. McCann are very much to be regretted, not only for the sake of these two valued workers, but because of the embarrassment to the work.

I enclose copies of our "Personal Esti ates" made out on the blanks sent out for that purpose. The directions acco panying these blanks said nothing about their use by the Woman's Boards, but the esti ates for their workers are also included (except the W.B.M.P., which has but one worker). In these state ents Mr. Ebeling's salary is ade out on the basis Mr. Bell's communication of July 26; and Miss Andrews' salary is all set down for the W. B. M, inas uch as it is now probable that she will give up the teaching in the College which she has carried on for years.

With regard to the matter mentioned in vote # 65 of the Mission Meeting Minutes, I a now able report that the joint resolution regarding a Union School for Missionaries children was passed by the Methodist Mission, and that Bishop Bashford has written to the Methodist Board urging action in this matter. We much hope that the three Boards will be able to cooperate in the establishment of this school at an early date.

Our Mission's Statament of Policy is now issued and 15 copies have already been sent you via the trans-pacific route. I enclose a copy herewith. We shall be very grateful for any suggestions or criticisms regarding the sa e.

We were glad to receive the definite word as to the sailing of Dr. and Mrs. Love and hope to welco e them here in a few days. Dr. and Mrs. Tucker, Miss Sawyer and Miss Reed all arrived safely about Sept. 15.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

Tang Chow.

Oct. 9-1911

NOV 29 1911

Tungchou, Peking, 30 Oct., 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you on Oct. 9 only one latter has been received-- one from Secretary Bell, dated Sept. 20.

Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Love arrived in Tungchou on Oct. 23, and are comfortably settled in the house occupied by the Ingram family formerly. They seem to be exceptionally fine people and we are very happy to welcome them here.

No doubt the American papers are full of reports of the revolution. Of course everyone must regard it as a movement of great significance for China. At this writing Yuan Shih K'ai has been invested with almost dictatorial power, and all eyes are upon ~~to~~ him to see whether or not he will really go to the front to assume command, and if so , what policy he will pursue. This morning's Peking daily reports an important victory for the Imperial forces, just north of Hankow, and it is said that Hankow has been taken from the revolutionaries, but this paper is a semi-official organ of the Government and we cannot be sure that this report of victory has not been distorted. The most serious matter affecting North China is a report which has just reached us from the American Legation (unofficial) that there has been a mutiny among 5000 government troops at Lan Chou (not far from Shanhaikuan and Peitaiho) in which railway trains were seized and telegraph wires cut. It is too early to estimate the full import of this affair, but it is a warning that there may be trouble in this province soon. Our Chinese associates and neighbors are growing quite apprehensive, and we must very soon face the question of dismissing the College and other schools. Today Dr. Sheffield and I called upon the Tao-T'ai in the city, and upon a military official of the rank of colonel. They seem to be alert and watchful and will probably keep the disorderly elements of society in check as long as they hold their positions. The revolution is of course aimed against the present Manchu government, and if the central government should be overthrown there might be a period of disturbance before anything like a proper government could be organized to take its place.

The main current of the movement is not in the least directed against Christians or foreigners, indeed the leaders of the movement in Central China are manifesting a friendly attitude toward these classes, but here in the north where old scores of the year 1900 have not been entirely forgotten, there is some danger that if the ordinary regulative influences of government are removed, the baser elements among the people, or wandering bands of defeated or deserting soldiers, may cause trouble.

I expect to go to Peking early in the morning to look after financial matters and consult with the authorities at the American Legation. There is a general feeling that Peking is safe, for the legations are well fortified and guarded, incomparably better than in 1900, and there is the further important element that the present is not an anti-foreign movement. So the question with us is not one of personal safety, but of the extent to which we can go in caring

for the Christians and protecting mission property. We hear tonight that T'ai Yuan Fu, the capital of Shansi is in the hands of the revolutionaries, and this may bring some measure of danger to our Shansi Mission again. I understand that the Legation is considering the advisibility of calling the missionaries from Shansi, and other remote or scattered places, into the centers which are thought to be safe.

We suppose that in the long run the present movement will be of great benefit to China, for even if the Manchu government should not be overthrown at the present time, the movements toward reform are sure to be much accelerated. We only hope that the good can be obtained without China's having to pay too heavy a price in bloodshed and suffering. We pray that the Omnipotnent Father may rule and overrule until His Kingdom can be firmly established in this land.

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

Tung Chow

Apr. 30-1911

DEC 4 1911

Tungchou, Peking, 8 Nov., 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

Since writing to Secretary Barton on Oct. 30 a letter from you dated Sept, 20, and one from Mr. Case dated Oct. 9, and one from you dated Oct. 4 have been duly received. The letter from Mr. Case dated Oct. 9, sent via Siberia, reached me two days before yours of Oct. 4, which goes to show the superiority of the Siberian route. The inquiries raised in Mr. Case's letter have already been answered, I think, in letters sent in during the summer. From no one in the Mission have I heard a word of criticism of the statements regarding new recruits which were sent out.

As to the progress of the revolution in China much has happened since my last letter, but the atmosphere has not at all cleared. Early last week there was a series of edicts of a most surprising character, granting all sorts of radical reform measures, establishing a constitution and a national parliament at once, etc. Here in the North these edicts had a measure of conciliatory effect, but in many quarters they were doubtless interpreted as evidence of the weakness of the Manchu Government,-- which in reality they were. In central and southern China other provinces and important cities have gone over to the side of the revolutionaries, and their cause seems steadily to be gaining ground.

There have been several days of very severe fighting at Hankow, and reports of wholesale burning of the city and slaughter of the inhabitants on the part of the imperial troops have greatly aroused public sentiment against the Government, and render more uncertain the possibility of a truce in order to arrange terms of peace.

Yesterday we had reports which we thought were reliable to the effect that Tientsin was to be taken by the anti-government forces. Today we hear that this has not yet happened, but it is an event which seems imminent, If Tientsin should go, Paotingfu would probably follow, and then Peking would be in a precarious situation. Probably in that case the Manchu court ~~xxxx~~ with its guard would retreat, either with or without some show of struggle.

Mr. McCann's family have gone from Paotingfu to Tientsin, and only Mr. McCann and Miss Chapin are left there at our compound, altho there are still several men and women at the Presbyterian compound not far away. Schools have been dismissed there and work is at a standstill. This morning we had word that the women and children (McCann children) of the Hsiku compound at Tientsin had been summoned to the American Consulate Monday evening for protection, in view of the plan of the revolutionaries to take that city. Our Peking compound is in constant communication with the American Legation, and has been promised a guard of soldiers in case of imminent danger. No word has been received recently from the Kalgan, Pang Chuang or Lin Ching Stations, but non of them are known to be in danger.

Here at Tungchou we are still carrying on college and other work regularly, and at the same time have adopted some protective measures. We foreigners are cooperating closely with the Chinese leaders of the church in the village within our compound fence. Last week the American

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Legation Guard kindly loaned us a dozen rifles, and these together with weapons of various kinds already in the compound, have enabled us to roughly organize an emergency force of forty or fifty men. Our purpose in this is simply to frighten away bands of local banditti which may spring up at such a juncture as the present one. In my last letter I said that the movement was in no way anti-foreign nor anti-Christian. We see plenty of local evidence ~~of this~~. We have already had requests from the head operator of the telegraph station in the city, from the station master and telegraph operator at the R.R. station, from four military officials of the rank of colonel, and finally from none less than General Chiang himself, that, in case of trouble, their families be allowed to come within the borders of our compound for refuge! This goes to indicate the truth of what we hear on all sides, that the compounds where the foreigners are are the safest places. What a contrast from the conditions of 1900! We are offering such asylum as we possess to those mentioned above who have requested it, and expect to extend the same privelege to all church-members, and to all friends and neighbors who may desire it, up to the extent of our capacity.

Of course it is conceivable that there might be such a turn in affairs as would compel us to leave Tungchow, but at present this hardly seems within the range of possibility. It is our purpose to hold on here and protect our Christians and the Mission property to the last extremity. ~~Of course the mothers and the children might be sent to Peking, and the rest of us remain at our posts.~~

Our trust is in the Lord of men and of nations, and we are confident that in ways which now we cannot see His plans will be accomplished. In the meantime we ask you to tell our Christian friends in America that we confidently look forward to a new era of missionary opportunity in this land, and we hope that they will be getting the men and the money ready for a great advance movement in the work of the Kingdom.

~~Yours very sincerely,~~

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

Tungchow

Nov. 8-1911

USA

DEC 12 1911

Tungchou, Peking, 12 Nov., 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since I wrote Mr. Bell on Nov. 8 there has been no radical change in the situation. Tientsin is still wavering, with the probability of going into the hands of the revolutionaries almost any day. The same is doubtless true of Paotingfu. For several days Mr. McCann and Miss Chapin were in our compound there alone, and my brother Elmer, hearing that the strain was telling on Mr. McCann's strength, left here last Friday to be with him and give such assistance as might be possible. We received a letter from him this morning saying that the situation was very strained, but that nothing important had actually happened. About 200 Chinese had moved into the compound, and protective measures were being perfected. There was no reason, he said, to expect an attack upon the foreigners. To return to Tientsin-the women and children of our Mission there are still at the American Consulate, or in the foregn Concessions, while the men are holding on at Isiku. At Peking the situation has not changed, so far as I know.

Ever since the revolt of Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi, more than ten days ago, we have had no word from members of the Shansi Mission, and can not help feeling anxious about them. We know that there has been a serious stoppage of communication, but we hear no reports, or even rumors, of injury to foreigners or Christians.

Here at Tungchou the uneasiness and alarm have increased, but no untoward event has happened, and, while we have taken many precautions we do not apprehend serious danger. In accordance with requests mentioned in my last letter many families of Christians and others have moved into the Mission Compound, among them four families of military officials. These have taken rooms in the houses of some of our well-to-do Christian leaders in the village. With them we have received about twenty rifles and these have added to our defensive strength. We are reserving rooms in the Hospital for General Chiang's family, if they desire to come. We have doubled our gatekeeping force, and multiplied our night-watchmen many fold. All entrance to the compound is by means of tickets which we have issued. College work still continues, and only about ten students have gone away. We have organized a guard of twenty amongst the students, who do night duty in squads of five. We hope the crisis can come and pass quickly for it will be difficult to keep up these various measures for an extended period.

Your letter of Oct. 13 came thro promptly, and feeling it was about time to use the cable, I had a code message prepared, when your message "cable situation" was received this P.M. In reply I have sent "macilujaga vezojizigi kaxivizuka", "Country much disturbed. North China Mission well and safe. No apparent danger foreigners. Howard S. Galt."

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

Nov. 12-1911

Tungchow

#058

DEC 22 1911

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Tungchou, Peking, 25 Nov., 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I write today to present an appeal in bahalf of suffering villages in our Paotingfu field. Members of the Paotingfu Station have for months foreseen that conditions of need would arise, but now investigations have made it clear that the inhabitants of many villages are in distress, and must soon be face to face with starvation unlessrelief is given.

The region affected lies south of Paotingfu, between that city and Cheng Ting Fu. In the spring there was promise of a fine wheat crop, but as the grain began to form it was attacked by rust which not only cut off the yield in quantity but seriously affected the quality. The later crops suffered still more severely from plant lice. The "Kaoliang" is almost a complete failure, and the bean crop suffered too. This was enough in itself to create distress, but in addition the heavy rains of summer caused the overflow of three rivers between Paotingfu and Cheng Ting Fu, which in the districts affected makes the desolation complete, not even the grass and roots being available for fuel.

When we consider what this region has suffered the past year-- first the Plague brought from Manchuria, the abnormal snows of last winter, the excessive rains of spring, the disease on the wheat cutting down the yield from 33 to 75%, the plant lice, and finally the floods of late summer-- we are reminded of the plagues of Egypt. And now comes the revolution, with bands of defeated or deserting soldiers infesting this region and adding to the distress of the people.

So far as investigations already made show, the most seriously affected district is in the southern part of Ching Yuan County. The land belonging to 13 villages has been completely submerged, and adjoining villages have been affected more or less. Even now a large area is still under water. In these thirteen villages the autumn crop has been a complete failure. Taking the minimum figures of those who have investigated the conditions, there are at least 4000 families, or 20,000 people in these villages. Not all of these 20,000 would need relief, but from the information in hand it is safe to affirm that 75% of them will require more or less aid before another crop can be harvested. A large number are now in immediate need, and this number will increase as the winter approaches.

Of course in magnitude this district where relief work is demanded is almost nothing as compared with the great areas of distress in central China, but nevertheless human suffering must make its appeal wherever found, and we would not be true to our trust if we did not transmit this cry of distress to Christian people at home. Already local contributions are being arranged for, and a sum of about $500 in the Mission Treasurery left over from relief work of preceding years has been placed at the disposal of the Paotingfu Station for the present need. To meet the needs now evident at least $10,000 (gold) will be needed, and this sum is far greater than we can hope

to raise locally. The disturbance caused by the revolution makes it impossible to appeal for aid to certain classes of Chinese who in ordinary conditions might be expected to help.

The statement of the situation given above is taken largely from a letter written by Mr. McCann to the Committee ad Interim of the Mission, and is based on investigations made both by Chinese and foreign mission workers. The present appeal has the sanction of the Committee ad Interim.

We write to you not knowing what method of publishing this appeal you may think wisest to adopt. We have thought of a call for contributions published in the "Christian Herlad" which in the past has so worthily aided such causes in China. We leave this matter to your best judgment. All contributions should be forwarded to our Mission Treasurer. We should be glad to receive a cable as soon as any considerable funds are available.

As to the course of the Revolution, there is not much new to report from North China. Conditions here have been much more quiet during the past ten days, but most people consider this but a temporary lull in the storm. All agree that the Manchu dynasty is in a most hopeless condition, and the question is whether the Prince Regent will have wisdom enough to abdicate, or whether he will decide to fight until forcibly overthrown. If the latter, then it would seem that this province must certainly see strife and bloodshed. All members of the Mission are still in peace and safety, and a good share of our work goes on as usual. The higher educational institutions are all still in session, and not a very large proportion of students have thought best to leave.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

(1 extra copy enclosed.)

Tsing Chau

Nov. 25-1911

WED

JAN 18 1912

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Tungchou, 12 Dec., 1912.

Dear Friends of the Committee ad Interim:-

You will recall that by Mission Vote(#47) our Committee was appointed to "make readjustments in the matter of the North China Union College Press to meet the desires of the Mission regarding the termination of the business". Early in the autumn I had a talk with Mr. Ebeling regarding the matter. He was inclined to agree with the Mission that there was not sufficient occasion for continuing the Press at the cost of a foreigner's salary, and said that when in Tientsin he had a talk with Mr. Grimes, who had some idea that the Tract Society might buy the Press and remove it to Tientsin, after his (Mr. Grimes') return from furlough. Mr. Ebeling also said that as for himself, he would prefer to conyinue on for another year, thus filling out his full five years. Soon after this conversation with Mr. Ebeling Mrs. Ebeling had a spell of illness due to her chronic trouble. This naturally raised the question of the family's return to the U. S. at an early date on the ground of Mrs. Ebeling's health. I talked with Dr. Love as to this, and he said that there was ~~a~~ quite a possibility that she might have a serious break-down within a year, altho he did not consider this strongly probable.

Recently I had another conversation with Mr. Ebeling and again broached the subject of their return to the U.S. the coming spring. He replied that letters were coming from home urging them to do this and as far as their personal inclinations went they would be ready to do so, but he still argued rather strongly against their doing so on the ground that he had had no time to correspond with anyone with a view of securing a position, and if he had no position when the family landed in America they would be stranded without resources. Later he made the suggestion that something might be set aside from the profits of the Press to tide them over such an embarrassment.

I told Mr. Ebeling that even if there was some prospect of selling out to the Tract Society I could see no reason why the business could not be wound up for the present (or possibly put in Chiao's hands) and the equipment held until a purchaser might be found.

From the point of view of the College it is absolutely necessary that we secure a new teacher of English for the coming spring. And if the Board would agree to pay the Ebelings' homeward passage the coming spring almost a years salary would be saved, and this would be availab ble for a new teacher, and under the present circumstances it is very probable that a man could be secured temporarily who is already on the field.

In view of all these circumstances I would like to submit the following motion:

Moved, that, on the condition that the Board is willing to pay the homeward traveling expenses of Mr. Ebeling and family the coming spring, the Committee recommends that Mr. Ebeling resign from the ~~Pr~~ his position in the Press and in the Mission at the time of the coming Chinese New Year, that he and his family start for the U.S. as soon thereafter as arrangements can be conveniently made, and that a sum from the proceeds of the Press not to exceed ~~$100~~ $200

JAN 18 1912

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~~(or $300 ?)~~ gold be set aside to meet temporarily the financial needs of the family after their arrival in the U.S.

AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE

I should add that I talked with two other members of our Committee who were recently in Tungchou regarding this matter, and at the time they seemed to favor action similar to the above.

If this motion should be passed we can take up later the question of the disposition of the Press equipment. I might add that the present disturbances in China have much interfered with the business of the Press, so that the present seems an opportune time to terminate the affair.

In voting, if on the affirmative side, please indicate the amount you think wise to allow the family for temporary needs in America.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard Galt, Secretary.

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AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE

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In voting, if on the affirmative side, please indicate the amount you think wise to allow the family for temporary needs in America.

Very sincerely yours,

Frances Halpenny, Secretary.

Dec. 12-1911

Transcribed

Extracts from letter of March 4, 1912, from Howard S. Galt.

"In Secretary Bell's last letter we note what is said regarding the return to the U. S. Of the Ebelings, and the plan for securing a teacher of English in the College. If we can have the extra $1000 from the endowment fund again this year, perhaps we can get the salary of an English teacher for the spring out of that, although it seems to us that a part of Mr. Ebeling's unused salary might very properly go for this purpose. The plan of asking one of the Shansi men to take the work for this spring seems to us quite impracticable. They are in the midst of the language study period, and you will surely agree that we ought not to interrupt their language study for this work, any more than we should in the case of the younger members of our own Mission. As Mr. Proter has already written you we have a Mr. Malone for this spring. As for the fall plan Secretary Bell mentions is the just what we have been urging in our correspondence, and if Mr. Ament is the one to be sent out we shall be doubly rejoiced.

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After returning from Board of Managers meeting of the Union Colleges, and following that I have had a great rush of work in connection with the movement for more complete union in educational work in this province. One important task was the unification of the courses of study in all lower schools, so that students coming from these schools will have the same preparation for entering the union institutions of higher grade. The Committee which has been at work on this task is almost ready to report.

The plans toward the larger union are progressing as rapidly as could be expected in the disturbed conditions of the past few months. The Boards of Managers of the North China Educational Union, of the Medical College, and of the Peking University (Methodist) have all approved certain principles for the organization of the new scheme.

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***

These principles, with a statement of the general plan of which they are a part, are now being submitted to the Missions concerned, and, if approved, are to be by them submitted to their respective Mission Boards. I enclose herewith a copy of the document which has been sent out, and copies of this are now before the stations of our own mission for consideration. I will send you word as soon as the vote is taken. In the meantime I am sure you will be interested in seeing this statement, and will be ready to give it the consideration which it deserves. There will of course be many "corallaries" to the main propositions which will need to be taken up later. (I regret that I have not a better copy of this statement to enclose. Our mimeograph had long been unused and was not in good working order)

Later, March 7th. On account of the disturbed conditions here in the north we decided to postpone the opening of the spring term in the college, which was to have occurred last Tuesday. There will be a delay of at least two weeks. This will give time for conditions to become quite settled, we hope."

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JAN 18 1912

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Fungchou, Peking, 22 Dec., 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

Since writing Secretary Barton on Nov. 25 letters from you or from him of the following dates have been received: Oct. 25, 28, Nov. 13, 16, (2 letters) and 22.

We are glad to have the appropriations for next year reported out at an early date, and are rejoiced and encouraged by the slight increase in the amount for General Work. We hope that this is the beginning of further expansion.

For three weeks or more political conditions here about Peking have been comparatively quiet so that it has not seemed necessary to cable you regarding them. Members of the Shansi Mission have all come out of Shansi except Mr. Corbin at Taiku, and Mr. Pye at Fenchoufu. I have no doubt that members of that Mission have kept you fully informed as to their present situation. At Kalgan Mr. Heininger is left alone, his wife and child now being at Mr. Wilder's in Peking. Mrs. McCann and children are still at Tientsin, as are also all members of the Lin Ching Station except Mr. Ellis, who is still at his post. With these exceptions all members of the Mission are at their regular stations. The peace negotiations have now opened in Shanghai, and all eyes are focused on that point and all ears are strained to catch the first reports of the outcome. We strongly hope that peace will prevail, and that the great work of reconstruction can begin. Nearly all of China's friends and advisers agree that the republican form of government is not well suited to her needs, but on the other hand the existence of the Manchu (alien) Dynasty is an embarrassment to those who advocate a constitutional monarchy. The abdication of the Regent looked loke a step on the part of Premier Yuan toward retiring the Manchus, but whether he is prepared to go further or not no one knows. The Chinese as a race are lovers of peace, and are past-masters in the art of "peace-talking" and the settling up of difficulties by compromise. On grounds such as these, as well as others, we strongly hope for peace.

I enclose herewith a copy of a communication recently circulated in the Committee ad Interim, and the motion therein contained has received the affirmative vote of all members save Mr. Stanley whose station is more remote and who has not yet been heard from. But there is no doubt that the motion will carry unanimously. This document puts the situation clearly before you, I think, and now we would like as prompt action as possible. Mr. Porter, the Assistant- Secretary, has already written you of this matter I believe, but he failed to keep a copy of his letter, and so I do not know just how he presented the matter, so I will state the matter as follows: There are two things we wish to know, First, will the Board agree to pay the homeward traveling expenses of the Ebeling family the coming spring on conditions similar to those named in this enclosed document? Second, will the Board authorize the College authorities (in consultation with the Committee ad Interim) to find here on the field if possible, and employ at a salary approximately that of a single missionary, a teacher who can take charge of the English classes in the College during the

coming spring term? Because of the importance of these questions, both to Mr. Ebeling and to the College we will ask you to send a reply by cable, and I suggest the following code words:

- If the Board agrees to both of the above propositions, please cable the one word "affirm".
- If the Board agrees to the first but not to the second, please cable the word "travel".
- If the Board agrees to the second but not to the first, please cable the word "teacher".

You will notice that the motion passed by the Committee ad Interim looks toward the payment of the $200 for the temporary support of the Ebeling family from the proceeds of the Press. This, as well as the saving of the Ebeling family's salary for nearly a year, should it seems to us meet with the approval of the Prudential Committee, and we hope these requests will be granted.

With regard to cabling your reply, if you find that one or both of the above questions is answered in a letter which you may have already sent in reply to the letter from Porter, mentioned above, and that this letter should reach us nearly as soon as the cable, of course it will not be nesssary to use the cable.

It remains to explain further why we only ask for permission to fill the place of English teacher temporarily for the spring term. You will recall that there has already been correspondence with the Board (See my letter of May 18, and Dr. Barton's letters of June 28 and Aug. 18) regarding the securing of Mr. William S. Ament, now an instructor in Oberlin College, for this position. Altho Mr. Ament could not come out this year, we have hopes, both from his letters and from those of Secretary Barton, that he may be appointed to come out next autumn, for, say, a three year term of service, with the hope that it could be made a permanent appointment later. Having this hope of securing Mr. Ament, we are inclined to hold the position open for him. I have just written him again to this effect, and we hope the Board will take the matter up with him again.

There remains another matter concerning the College to be mentioned. Dr. Barton, in his letter of Feb. 9, reporting appropriations from the Board's "Fund for Higher Educational Work" of $1000 for the College, and $600 for the Seminary, says, "It is expected that this amount will be repeated another year, if called for". I wish now to renew and emphasize the call for these funds. Mr. Wilder can write you more fully of the Seminary's needs, but as for the college it is quite necessary that we have this $1000. We are not pressing just now, in view of the negotiations taking place for a complete union of mission educational effort in the province, for the funds previously asked for separate buildings for the academy, but this $1000 for current expense is specially needed the coming year because of the special normal department which we are planning for, the raise in salaries of Chinese teachers, and somewhat extensive modifications and repairs which are called for. Please report this appropriation as soon as granted, so that we may know what to count on in our budget.

With kind regards and heartiest greetings for the New Year,

Cordially yours,

Howard S. Galt Mission Secretary.

Vengeance Dec. 22-1911

Tuition

Account

(a.)

(College files)

Cattle

JAN 18 1912

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 23 Dec., 191

Dear Mr. Bell:-

In my letter just finished I find I have omitted one item. Our Committee ad Interim has just passed the following motion:

"Voted that the Committee ad Interim request the Prudential Committee to authorize Miss Browne's return to the U. S. on furlough at the end of the school term in the spring of 1912, for the sake of enabling her to return to China to relieve Miss Miner as early as possible, after a full furlough".

This vote has some bearing on the vote (#56) of the Mission at the last Mission meeting. It has for some time been a question which of these two ladies should first take her furlough, and the above vote indicates the decision which those most concerned have arrived at. Altho Miss Browne's furlough is not really due until next autumn, yet we understand that the Secretary of the W.B.M. has already written her suggesting that her furlough be taken a little earlier than usual, so that we have no doubt that the above action will be received favorably by that Board. Miss Miner's furlough is long over due, so that the desire is to have Miss Browne back on the field as early as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

Tungchow.
Dec. 23-1911

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
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This vote has some bearing on the vote (#26) of the Mission at the last Mission meeting. It has for some time been a question with of these two ladies should first take her furlough, and the above vote indicates the decision which those most concerned have arrived at. Altho Miss Browne's furlough is not really due until next autumn, yet I understand that the Secretary of the W.B.M. has already written her suggesting that her furlough be taken a little earlier than usual, so that we have no doubt that the above action will be received favorably by that Board. Miss Miner's furlough is long over due, so that the desire is to have Miss Browne back on the field as early as possible.

Sincerely yours

Frank Ellis

Mission Secretary.

MAR 30 1912

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 4 March, 1912

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Our assistant secretary wrote you very fully on Feb. 4, but I thonk I have not written, nor acknowledged incoming letters, since Dec. 22. Since that date letters from you dated Dec. 14, and Jan. 23; and from Secretary Bell dated Dec. 27, 28, Jan. 17 and 31, have been duly received.

History has been making so rapidly this winter that there has been no time to record it, except briefly with the dots and dashes of the cable message. Of course the press keeps you informed of the larger events.

The Manchu rulers wisely decided to abdicate, and the new government seemed to be just getting a firm hold of the situation when the present disturbances broke forth Last Friday a cable was despatched from Peking, in my name I believe, by Mr. Fairfield, which assured you that missionaries were safe. Since then Peking had a second noght of riot, and sections of Paotingfu and Tientsin have also been pillaged and burned. From the C.I.M. Code book I have worked out the following cable which I plan to send tomorrow morning:

"Fernstalk, Boston. Maciviwoji selucowovu raloceturi yapeyifega cajidipemu vezocazuka." Translation: There have been serious disturbances in Peking, Paotingfu and Tientsin. Telegraph line broken or interrupted--cannot communicate with Shansi. All Mission buildings, missionaries, it is reported here and generally believed are safe. Howard S. Galt."

The riot occurred in Peking last Thursday and Friday nights. In Paotingfu, Friday and probably Saturday nights. In Tientsin, Saturday night Since the trouble broke out we have had no direct communication with Paotingfo, and neither has the legation in Peking. What we know of conditions there-- and the report is very meager-- comes thro the Legation from Yuan Shih Kai, and is believed to be reliable. The substance of the report is that altho the city has been looted and burned in part, no Protestant mission property has been attacked, and no foreigners killed. My brother went to Paotingfu last week Tuesday. Since last Friday I have telegraphed twice but get no reply. His wife and child are with us here. Needless to say we are very anxious, but really have no grounds for anticipating danger to life.

This outbreak in North China is unspeakably regrettable. Just when t the new era was dawning, and the eyes of the whole wolrd were focused on China, and the new republican governmant was just being inaugurated, to have the trained and trusted soldiers of Yuan Shih Kai turned into a demoniacal mob bent only on loot, and that right in the nation's capital, is an unspeakible disgrace. What good can we see in such a hulil miliation? And yet in the workings of that inscrutable Providence which has led China in such new and unexpected paths the last few months, perhaps in these untoward events some needed lessons will be burned into

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, Peking, 8 March, 1924.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Our assistant secretary wrote you very fully on Feb. 4, but I think I have not written, nor acknowledged incoming reports, since Dec. 22. Since that date letters from you dated Dec. 14, and Jan. 23; and from Secretary Bell dated Dec. 4, 28, Jan. 17 and 31, have been duly received.

History has been making so rapidly that either that there has been no time to record it, except briefly with the dates and dangers of the great passage. Or course the press keeps you informed of the larger events.

The Manchu rulers wisely decided to abdicate, and the new government seemed to be just getting a firm hold of the situation when the present disturbances broke forth last Friday; a cable was dispatched from Peking, in my name I believe, by Mr. Fairfield, which assured you that missionaries were safe. Since then Peking had a second night of riot, and sections of Peking and Tientsin have also been pillaged and burned. From the G.L.M. Code book I have worked out the following cable which I plan to send tomorrow morning:

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the conscience of the new nation. In this thought we are encouraged by the recollection of the marvellous transformations which followed the break-up of 1900.

Here at Tungchou we have thus far escaped trouble, but we keep special guard each night, not knowing what will happen. The military camps here are said to be very restless and we are not sure that they can be held in check. We Americans are taking turns in the nightly guard duty. As I write the hour is just past midnight, and I am on guard duty out in the center of the compound. I have brought my typewriter out here and write by the light of a powerful lamp which is suspended from the flag-pole. Out here I can here all suspicious sounds, and every little while take a turn about the compound on my wheel to see if the Chinese watchmen are properly on duty and all is well. This letter has been so long delayed that I felt I ought to get it written this way if possible. Besides this extra guard duty some of us men have been riding to Peking each day on our bicycles to get the latest authentic news, and consult with the authorities at the Legation. The trains are running again now so that this may not be longer necessary.

In Secretary Bell's last letter we note what is said regarding the return to the U. S. of the Ebelings, and the plan for securing a teacher of English in the College. If we can have the extra $1000 from the endowment fund again this year, perhaps we can get the salary of an English teacher for the spring out of that, altho it seems to us that a part of Mr. Ebeling-s unused salary might very properly go for this purpose. The plan of asking one of the Shansi men to take the work for this spring seems to us quite impracticable. They are in the midst of the language study period, and you will surely agree that we ought not to interrupt their language study for this work-- any more than we sholud in the case of the younger members of our own Mission. As Mr. Porter has already written you we have a Mr. Malone for this spring. As for the fall the plan Secretary Bell mentions is just what we have been urging in our correspondence, and if Mr. Ament is the one to be sent out we shall be doubly rejoiced.

As Mr. Porter wrote you in his letter of Feb. 4, I spent some days at Paotingfu assisting in the distribution of such funds as were in hand for the relief of the flood sufferers. I wrote you in December about this matter, and the hope of the Mission was that some aid could come from home. The amount we had to distribute the last of January, only about $600, was pitifully inadequate. No doubt Mr. McCann is keeping you more fully informed as to the conditions there so that I need not write at length. In all the rush of important events this winter we hope the needs of those poor starving people will not be forgotten.

After returning from Board of Managers meeting-- of the Union Colleges, and following that I have had a great rush of work in connection with the movement for more complete union in educational work in this province. One important task was the unification of the courses of study in all lower schools, so that students coming from

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Office of the Secretary

these schools will have the same preparation for entering the union institutions of higher grade. The Committee which has been at work on this task is almost ready to report.

The plans toward the larger union are progressing as rapidly as could be expected in the disturbed conditions of the past few months. The Boards of Managers of the North China Educational Union, of the Medical College, and of the Peking University (Methodist) have all approved certain principles for the organizatiom of the new scheme. These principles, with a statement of the general plan of which they are a part, are now being submitted to the Missions concerned, and, if approved, are to be by them submitted ~~the~~ to their respective Mission Boards. I enclose herewith a copy of the document which has been sent out, and copies of this are now before the stations of our own Mission for consideration. I will send you word as soon as the vote is taken. In the meantime I am sure you will be interested in seeing this statement, and will be ready to give it the consideration which it deserves. There will of course be many "corallaries" to the main propositions which will need to be taken up later. (I regret that I have not a better copy of this statement to enclose. Our mimeograph had long been unused and was not in good working order).

Later, March 7th. On account of the disturbed conditions here in the north we decided to postpone the opening of the spring term in the college, which was to have occurred last Tuesday. There will be a delay of at least two weeks. This will give time for conditions to become quite settled, we hope.

Of course there are multitudes of interesting details connected with these recent events which might be narrated, but I must leave these to be supplied by other members of the Mission, who in most instances have more direct knowledge of them. Communications with Paotingfu are now re-established. The city was terribly devastated but missionaries and mission property were not molested. It seems as if the lessons of the year 1900 had sunk deep into the subconsciousness of the Chinese people.

I sent you under another cover recently copies of the report of the College for the past year.

I have yet to mention a cable which we had prepared just before the recent outbreak, and which was sent off on March 1st. Our papers contained a telegraphic despatch to the effect that the Missions were holding a conference in New York over the China situation. Accordingly we sent the following:"Fernstalk, Boston. racovuzona religious liberty kataxogamu xerolajaga". "Communicate this to New York: Religious liberty fully expected. A splendid opportunity presents itself. Reinforcements sorely needed. North China Mission."

Very sincerely yours,

Howard Galt

Mission Secretary.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

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Very sincerely yours,

Frank Rawlinson

Mission Secretary.

Rec'd Mar. 4, 1912

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, 15 April, 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last on March 4th, letters from you dated Feb. 20 and March 1, from Mr. Bell dated Feb. 29th and March 8, and from Mr. Case dated March 11, have been duly received.

On page 3 of my last letter I mentioned that a certain document, containing a statement of the steps which had been taken in the direction of larger union in educational work, and principles relating thereto, was circulating in the Mission. The returns are now all in, and the Mission voted unanimously to endorse the principles which were presented. I sent you a ~~statement~~ copy of this document at the time, but to facilitate reference, I enclose another copy herewith. Appended to it is a copy of the motions as passed by the Mission. We wish in this way to bring it before the Prudential Committee for action.

Soon after this statement was sent out to the Missions concerned, a communication from the Peking University was received, a copy of which, with the motions appended to it, I also enclose. These motion has passed the Mission almost unanimously. There were two votes against it, and a few did not vote, but statements sent in by all of these members expressing their views, differed only slightly in their practical outcome from the motion appended at the end of the communication. We would like to have this document also come before the Prudential Committee for such action as is deemed desirable. Of course you will wish to know what will become of the property here at Tungchou. It is too early to say just in what way it will be used, but undoubtedly it will be required for the purposes of a preparatory school which may have certain union features. I think you will agree that this is a secondary question, which cannot be fully decided until we see just what the form and the resources of the new institution are to be. One thing we feel is certain, that, after a few more years of growth the buildings here will be fully occupied for worthy purposes.

Since writing you last the standard courses to study for all the lower schools of the Missions in the Province have been drawn up and are in the hands of the printer. The committee on the Constitution of the Union University has a carefully wrought out draft in hand, so that we feel that progress is being made.

I note what you say in your letter of Feb. 20 regarding the importance of the training of teachers. We here heartily endorse these views and feel that from the first the new union institution should provide a strong normal department.

We note also with great interest what your letters say regarding the unifying of mission work in China. Needless to say we are keen for this movement also. Perhaps you will recall what was said on this point in our "Statement of Mission Policy". The mission fields have often been ahead of the "Home Base" in union movements, and it will be a great step in advance if the home Boards and Churches will endorse a great

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, 15 April, 1912.

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Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last on March 11th, letters from you dated Feb. 20 and March 1, from Mr. Bell dated Feb. 29th and March 8, and from Mr. Gass dated March 11, have been duly received.

On page 5 of my last letter I mentioned that a certain document containing a statement of the steps which had been taken in the direction of larger union in educational work, and principles relating thereto, was circulating in the mission. The returns are now all in, and the Mission voted unanimously to endorse the principles which were presented. I sent you a statement of this document at the time, but to facilitate reference, I enclose another copy herewith. Appended to it is a copy of the motions as passed by the Mission. We wish in this way to bring it before the Prudential Committee for action.

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union movement. A recent "Congregationalist" gave somewhat in detail the plan which you presented at New York, and it seems to me eminently significant and practical. Such tendencies on the part of the home Boards as the presentation of such a scheme indicates will surely create an atmosphere of union in which our new educational scheme will meet with more ready endorsement.

There is a matter of importance to the College which I wish to mention. On page 2 of my letter of Dec. 22 I spoke of the hope of securing Mr. Ament for a short term as teacher of English in the College About the same time I wrote to Mr. Ament on this point/ matter. I have had no reply from him direct, but his mother tells me that she thinks he has in mind other plans which will preclude his accepting this position. I presume you have already been in communication with him. If you find that he will accept the position we shall be greatly delighted. If he will not accept, then we trust that you will at once have steps taken to secure another man for the place. Mr. Ebeling laft on April 1, so that from the unused part of his salary the Board should have the necessary funds. We have a very good man for the place this spring, and are meeting his salary for the three months from regular college funds. But he cannot remain after the present term, and it is very necessary that we have a successor on the field by Sept. 1st. I may add that the plans for the new union do not affect ~~this need, for it~~ is still quite uncertain when the two arts college departments can be amalgamated. I suggest that you secure ~~a man~~ for a three-year term, if possible. The formal action of the Committee ad Interim asking for the appointment of this teacher of English was reported to you in my letter of May 4th 1911.

Practically all of the college students are back in their places and hard at work in good spirits. The studies of this term are of a special nature, and the regular studies of the present college year will not be taken up until the autumn. The church at Tungchou has just been making an effort to secure a Chinese pastor. The canvas for funds was not very successful, and we fear that the effort will fail. It is most regretable.

In reply to Mr. Case's letter I enclose two copies of the supplement to the C.I.M. Code-book.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt
Mission Secretary.

Tangchow

Ltr. 15-1912

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

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In reply to Mr. Case's letter I enclose two copies of the supplement to the C.I.M. Cole-book.

Very sincerely yours,

Frederick D. Gealy

Mission Secretary.

JUL 3 1912

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, via Peking, 10 June/12.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.,

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

During May I was absent from Tungchou three weeks, attending the Triennial Meeting of the Educational Association in Shanghai. Since my return I have been trying to find time for a letter, but extra pressure of accumulated work makes it impossible for me to take time for a long letter.

I am writing now just to emphasize again the necessity of sending out a young man this summer to teach English in the College. We are definitely counting on this, and hope that nothing will arise to prevent your sending out a good man. The autumn term begins Sept. 4, and it would be well to have a man here by the first of September. Earlier letters have discussed this matter fully, so that you will understand the importance of the matter. If by any chance it is impossible for you to find a man, then we ask you to cable me, so that if possible we may secure a man who is already out here. I have no one definitely in mind, and prefer that you secure a new man at home, but if you do not find a man we would take up the search, and look for a man out here. It would be understood that your cable message carried with it the authority to offer the ordinary salary, this to come from the Board (being considered to be the unused portion of Mr. Ebeling's salary). If you wish to send a message to this effect you may cable the one word "secure", and we will understand its meaning as above.

All work running along smoothly and prosperously. I hope to write you more at length soon. We are greatly rejoiced at the word regarding the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Wickes.

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Howard S. Galt
Mis. Secy.

Tangchow

June 10-1912

Tangchow, via Peking, 10 June/12.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.,

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I am writing now just to emphasize the necessity of sending out a good man to take charge of the Tangchow College. We are definitely counting on this, and hope that nothing will arise to prevent your sending out a good man. The autumn term begins Sept. 4, and it would be well to have a man here by the first of September. Earlier letters have discussed this matter fully, so that you will understand the importance of the matter. If by any chance it is impossible for you to find a man, then I ask you to cable me, so that if possible we may secure a man who is already out here. I have no one definitely in view, and prefer that you secure a new man at home, but if you do not find a man we would take us the season, and look for a man out here. It would be understood that your cable message carried with it the authority to offer the ordinary salary, this to come from the Board (being considered to be the unused portion of Mr. Ebeling's salary). If you wish to send a message to this effect you may cable the one word "secure", and we will understand its meaning as above.

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Forward book

Rec'd JUL 29 1912

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 4 July, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I wrote you last on June 10th, but did not take time to acknowledge letters received from you. Since my letter of April 15th letters from the Board Rooms dated March 28, May 16, 21, 22, and June 5th, have been duly received.

In Mr. Bell's letter of May 22 we note with interest that the Board's Committees are taking up the matter of the larger union in educational work in North China. Since my former letter to you on this matter the action of the Presbyterian and London Missions here on the field have been reported. A written statement of the action of the Presbyterian Mission has not been sent to me, but I am told (by Dr. Fenn) that the action of the Mission both on the general question and on the offer of The Peking University, was substantially the same as that of our Mission. The London Mission, while heartily approving of the general principles for the new union which have been formulated, does not favor the acceptance of the offer of the Peking University as regards site and articles of incorporation, unless the latter can be considerably modified. As to site, the London Mission prefers attempting to secure a new site, and making a de novo start. There is a feeling on the part of some that this action of the London Mission will seriously embarrass and delay the movement, but personally I am hopeful that some way out can be found. Our sub-committee on Constitution is to have a meeting soon and as soon as we are ready to report the larger "Board of Organization" will probably be called together. I very much hope that the summer will see important advance steps accomplished.

During May I went to Shanghai to attend the Triennial Meeting of the Educational Association, going down thro Shantung, and returning via Nanking, Wuchang and Hankow, in order to observe the work of other educational institutions as far as possible. I returned more than ever convinced that this new union movement in Chihli should be consummated as early as possible. If we can succeed in the plans proposed we should have a strong and efficient institution ready to meet an unparalleled opportunity. If we fail I believe that every year which passes will make our failure seem more regrettable.

I am sending you herewith, and under an additional cover all of the reports of our Stations which have come to hand. others will be sent as soon as received.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

Mis. Secy.

Tungchow - July 4-1912

University

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Peitaiho, North China, 24 Aug.,'12.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

A type-written copy of the minutes of our annual Mission Meeting, just closed, has been handed me by the clerks, and it seems best to transmit the same to you without waiting for the printed copies which may not be ready as early as usual owing to the fact that the Mission Press is closed.

I have marked with red ink all actions which call for the definite consideration of the Prudential Committee. I hope that a copy of the report of the Committee on the Needs of the Mission will also be in hand today to accompany this letter. I think there are but few votes which call for remarks from me, in addition to the explanations which that report will contain. (Report not received in time)

Vote # 20 invites Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Price to take up work in co operation with the Paotingfu Station, and recommends that the Prudential Committee approve of their soliciting certain funds amongst a constituency in California related more or less to that of the American Board. Mr. and Mrs. Price have had quite a career, largely in connection with the Board, and for the past two years have been related to the South Chihli Mission (of which Mr. Houlding is Director). They have decided to sever their connection with that Mission, and are naturally attracted to the work of the American Board, with which they were connected for so many years. The field of of our Paotingfu Station is very large, the work in some districts being only very slightly developed, and the staff of workers, for the present and immediate future is wholly inadequate. According to the plan proposed Mr. and Mrs. Price will take charge of the work of a very definite district, and will, as soon as possible, secure a place (probably by renting) and take up residence in that district. They will be responsible for their own support and that of their work, so that no direct financial aid of any sort will be sought from the American Board. They will simply seek, with the Board's knowledge and approval, to cultivate the financial constituency which is already behind them in their connection with the South Chihli Mission, from which Mission they have been more or less independent financially. For the present it is proposed that Mr. and Mrs. Price reside in one of the houses in the compound of the Paotingfu Station (where there will be plenty of room owing to the early departure of Mr. McCann and family) and give such assistance as they can in the central station, which, apart from their aid, will be wholly in the care of my brother, who has been on the field less than two years.

Dr. Smith and Dr. Sheffield, who were acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Price during their earlier connection with the Shansi Mission, have been enthusiastic in the support of this scheme, and all that we younge

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Peitaiho, North China, 24 Aug., '12.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

A type-written copy of the minutes of our annual Mission Meeting, just closed, has been handed me by the clerk, and it seems best to transmit the same to you without waiting for the printed copies which may not be ready as early as usual owing to the fact that the Mission Press is closed.

I have marked with red ink all actions which call for the particular consideration of the Prudential Committee. I hope that a copy of the report of the Committee on the Needs of the Mission will also be in hand today to accompany this letter. I think there are but few votes which call for remarks from me, in addition to the explanations which that report will contain.

Vote #20 invites Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Price to take up work in connection with the Paotingfu Station, and recommends that the Prudential Committee approve of their soliciting certain funds amongst a constituency in California related more or less to that of the American Board. Mr. and Mrs. Price have had quite a career, largely in connection with the Board, and for the past two years have been related to the South Chihli Mission (of which Mr. Goulding is Director). They have decided to sever their connection with that Mission, and are naturally attracted to the work of the American Board, with which they were connected for so many years. The field of of our Paotingfu Station is very large, the work in some districts being only very slightly developed, and the staff of workers, for the present and immediate future is wholly inadequate. According to the plan proposed Mr. and Mrs. Price will take charge of the work of a very definite district, and will, as soon as possible, secure a place (probably by renting) and take up residence in that district. They will be responsible for their own support and that of their work, so that no direct financial aid of any sort will be sought from the American Board. They will simply seek, with the Board's knowledge and approval, to cultivate the financial constituency which is already behind them in their connection with the South Chihli Mission, from which Mission they have been more or less independent financially. For the present it is proposed that Mr. and Mrs. Price reside in one of the houses in the compound of the Paotingfu Station (where there will be plenty of room owing to the early departure of Mr. McCann and family) and give such assistance as they can in the central station, which, apart from their aid, will be wholly in the care of my brother, who has been on the field less than two years.

Dr. Smith and Dr. Sheffield, who were acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Price during their earlier connection with the Shansi Mission, have been enthusiastic in the support of this scheme, and all that we young

er members of the Mission can learn of Mr. and Mrs. Price and the plan proposed leads us to support the scheme very heartily also. The ~~the~~ thought is that, after Mr. and Mrs. Price have spent the years of service which remain to them in this field, the work will revert to the care of the North China Mission and the churches which we are striving to build up. It has seemed to us that there could be no doubt that the Prudential Committee would give hearty approval to this plan.

Vote # 25 endorses a request which has already been forwarded to you by the Shansi Mission. Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn are here at Peitaiho this summer and many of us have had an opportunity to meet them. They commend themselves to us as promising workers, and we are glad to support heartily the proposal of the Shansi Mission. I understand from Mr. Fairburn that there has already been communication between the two Boards concerned, and that the English Baptist Board, rather than relinquish claims at once on Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn, have offered them the alternative of appointment to the Shensi Mission of that Board. Notwithstanding this proposal Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn prefer the plan of entering into relationship with the Shansi and North China Missions of the American Board, and so we would bring this matter, if not yet decided, to the attention of the Prudential Committee anew. All who are concerned naturally desire as early a decision as is possible, and after further communication with the Shansi Mission, it may be that I shall write again requesting a reply by cable.

Vote # 34 brings up again an important matter, and I am instructed to add a word of explanation. The medical work of the Panchuang Station has been one of remarkable success and untold influence. In the present staff carrying on that work, the Doctors Tucker and Miss Sawyer, we have three workers remarkable for their medical skill and efficiency and their spirit of consecrated service. I know of no work in which the physical and spiritual needs of the suffering are more effectively ministered unto. And yet his work has for years been carried on in buildings which are old, delapidated and unsuitable in from and wholly inadequate in size. Now the Pangchuang Station faces the prospect of early removal to Techou, which only makes the appeal repeated year after year far more imperative because of the larger opportunity for service. It seems to us that the Board owes it to the work of the Kingdom, and to these patient, consecrated and efficient workers, to make possible, by one of the alternatives stated in the motion, the construction of this new hospital building.

Some other matters call for further remarks, but I must close this and get it posted on the Siberian mail which leaves tonight.

We are much gratified to learn of the appointment and final sailing dates of Mr and Mrs. Wickes, Miss Miske and Mr. Shaw.

Faithfully yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

Cablegram -

Aug. 24 - 1912

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

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members of the Mission can learn of Mr. and Mrs. Price and the plan proposed leads us to support the scheme very heartily also. The kind thought is that, after Mr. and Mrs. Price have spent the years of service which remain to them in this field, the work will revert to the care of the North China Mission and the churches which we are striving to build up. It has seemed to us that there could be no doubt that the Prudential Committee would give hearty approval to this plan.

Vote # 25 embraces a request which has already been forwarded to you by the Shansi Mission. Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn are here at Peitaiho this summer and many of us have had an opportunity to meet them. They commend themselves to us as earnest workers, and we are glad to support heartily the proposal of the Shansi Mission. I understand from Mr. Fairburn that there has already been communication between the two boards concerned, and that the English Baptist Board, rather than relinquish claims at once on Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn, have offered them the alternative of appointment to the Shansi Mission of that Board. Notwithstanding this proposal Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn prefer the plan of entering into relationship with the Shansi and North China Missions of the American Board, and so we would bring this matter, if not yet decided, to the attention of the Prudential Committee anew. All who are concerned naturally desire as early a decision as is possible, and after further communication with the Shansi Mission, it may be that shall write again requesting a reply by cable.

Vote # 27 brings up again an important matter, and I am instructed add a word of explanation. The medical work of the Pangchuang Station has been one of remarkable success and untold influence. In the present staff carrying on that work, the Doctors Tucker and Miss Sawyer, we have three workers remarkable for their medical skill and efficiency and their spirit of consecrated service. I know of no work in which the physical and spiritual needs of the suffering are more effectively ministered unto. And yet his work has for years been carried on in buildings which are old, dilapidated and unsuitable in form and wholly inadequate in size. Now the Pangchuang Station faces the prospect of early removal to Tsechou, which only makes the appeal repeated year after year far more imperative because of the larger opportunity for service. It seems to us that the Board owes it to the work of the Kingdom, and to these patient, consecrated and efficient workers, to make possible, by one of the alternatives stated in the motion, the construction of this new hospital building.

Some other matters call for further remarks, but I must close this and get it posted on the Siberian mail which leaves tonight.

We are much gratified to learn of the appointment and final sailing dates of Mr and Mrs. Wicke, Miss Miske and Mr. Shaw.

Faithfully yours

Frank Rawlinson

Mission Secretary.

CT 30 1912

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, 17 Sept.,'12

Rev. J. P. Irwin,
American Presbyterian Mission,
Tengchowfu, Shantung.

My Dear Mr. Irwin:-

The questions regarding a school for Missionaries' children presented in your letter of Aug. 3rd were brought before our annual meeting at Peitaiho, and the action taken thereon was as is indicated below:

1. "Which location is your first choice? Which your second choice?" The Mission voted unanimously in favor of Tungchou as first choice, and very reluctantly in favor of Tsingtau as second choice. A copy of the letter prepared by Mr. Corbett of the Presbyterian Mission, and sent to you, as we understand, as a part of the reply of the Presbyterian Mission to your questions, was read before our Mission, and met with very hearty approval. I think none of the parents concerned go so far as to say that they will not patronize a school in Tsingtau, but all feel very reluctant to do so. As I have said, the vote of the Mission as above was unanimous, and twelve families having children were represented.
2. "Will you as parents who have children of school age be able or willing to patronize the school if established at any of these centers (Shanghai, Tsingtau, Chefoo, Tungchou, and Tientsin)?" One family replies in the affirmative; Two families exclude Shanghai; three families include only Tungchou, Tsingtau and Tientsin, and three families include only Tungchou and Tsingtau.
3. "Will your Mission recommend your Board to support the school regardless of which location is decided upon?" The recommendation of the Mission to the American Board will be in accordance with the reply to question No. 1.
4. " How many children are there in your Mission?" Ans. 28.
   " How many of school age?" " 18

With regard to location, we feel that a school at Tungchou would be certain to have enough patronage to justify its existence. We understand that there are schools in Shanghai available for Missionaries of that region. The C.I.M. school at Chefoo is convenient for Shantung, and has been patronized by many outside of the C.I.M. In the Province of Chihli there is no school of any kind available, and so we think that it is no more than right to urge strongly the Tungchou location. I may add that the arguments you mention in favor of Tsingtau based on "sanitary conditions and regulations", and the "protection afforded by the German Government" have little weight with people who are familiar with the proposed sight at Tungchou.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Secretary American Board Mission

To J. C. Smith

Sept. 17, 1912

Tangshan -

Rev. Richard Ulmer

OCT 30 1912

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 8 Oct., 1912

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing to you on Aug. 24 letters dated July 31 and Aug. 30 have been received from your office. In the latter communication we noted what action was taken regarding the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn. Under date of Sept. 6 Mr. Fairburn wrote me that he had resigned from his position under the English Baptist Board, and said that he had written to you to that effect, thus renewing his request for appointment under the American Board. I do not know that there is anything more for me to add regarding this matter. Very probably the action of the Prudential Committee has already been taken.

With regard to votes # 39 and 40 in our Mission Meeting Minutes, I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Mr. Irwin (Pres. Mission, Shantung) which interprets in full the attitude of our Mission regarding the matter. We would again urge upon the Prudential Committee cooperation with other Boards so that this school may be established as soon as possible.

Mr. Shaw, our new teacher of English in the College, arrived on Sept. 3rd, just in time for the work of the autumn term, and has taken up his duties in a very satisfactory way. He lives in the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Williams and is boarding with us. Personally he is manifesting excellent qualities and we enjoy his presence in our household. Miss Miske reached Peking a little after the middle of Sept. (17) I have not had the pleasure of meeting her yet, but all reports of her are very favorable. On Sept. 20 the Goodrich-Ingram-Hemingway-Payne- Leavens party reached Peking over the trans-Siberian route. It is needless to say that they all received a hearty welcome. You have probably already heard that Dr. Ingram's little daughter Isabel was taken ill with scarlet fever just as the party reached Peking. Her illness has not been serious, but required that she and her father remain in Peking, and the necessary quarantine arrangements have of course caused considerable inconvenience. Within another week we hope the family can all be in Tungchou. Miss Payne has been assigned to the Tungchou work for a year, and Miss Mead returns to Peking. Miss Leavens seems to be restored in health, and we are glad to have her back again. With regard to a residence for Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich there seems to be some difficulty. Under the impression that a residence for them was being secured in Tientsin, the Peking Station promised the house formerly occupied by Dr. Young to Dr. Love, and he and Mrs. Love made all their plans to occupy it. Later it was found that no house for Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich had been secured in Tientsin. Then an effort was made to rent the Chinese quarters in Peking known as Chao Kung Fu, the place which the Tungchou Station occupied temporarily in 1900-1901. I understand that this effort was successful, but it is not certain that the necessary remodeling can be done at once, and the necessity of finding quarters

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Office of the Secretary

large enough for the families of other members of the Revision Committee is temporarily removed by the fact that most of the other members can not come until January. Because of these various circumstances the Tungchou Station has given a hearty invitation to Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich (and Miss Grace) to come to Tungchou for temporary residence. They can either occupy the house next to ours on the east (vacated by Mr. Ebeling's family),—in which case Mr. and Mrs. Wickes would be accommodated in one of our other homes,—or have a share in our house, as they choose. This difficulty regarding a residence has been rather an umseemly embarrassment for noble veterans like Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich to face, and we regret the matter very much. Now we have hopes that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty will soon be reached.

You have of course heard from time to time of Dr. Sheffield's failing health. Something resembling a light stroke of paralysis took place early in September, which made it necessary to cancel his arrangements for an autumn meeting of the Wen Li Revision Committee. From this stroke he has but partially recovered, and there is much reason to fear that he will never again be able to take up this work. It is very pathetic, and touches our hearts deeply, to witness this decline in the strength of one who has labored so long and so efficiently in the work.

I do not know to what extent you have been informed regarding Mr. Frame's illness. He was taken ill with dysentery about the middle of the summer. He made two or three partial recoveries, and at Mission Meeting time was able to take quite a part in various activities, but later was prostrated again, and only now bids fair to make a complete recovery. He has not known well how to take care of himself, and in presuming too much upon his strength at times has suffered discouraging relapses. But now he seems to have conquered his trouble and is slowly resuming his work. Our evangelistic work sorely needs the help which Mr. Frame will soon be able to render.

I presume Mr. McCann and my brother keep you informed of conditions in Paotingfu. The effort to secure a Chinese pastor to help in the country work failed, and it seemed for a time as if my brother, with such aid as Mr. Price could render, would have to assume the whole responsibility of the general work--as far as foreign supervision goes. But recently arrangements have been made for Mr. Ewing to give the Paotingfu field part of his time. The burdens of the other workers will be considerably lightened by this plan.

The plans for the enlarged educational Union are still making progress, but rather slowly. It looks now as if entirely new ~~sigh~~ site and buildings would have to be provided. A tentative Constitution for the new Union has been drawn up and is being submitted to the Missions and Boards concerned. Our Mission has already voted to approve ~~of~~ this Constitution, and I shall send it to you as soon as I can get time to copy it.

Tungchou has remained quiet ever since the disturbance the latter part of August, and all our work is in good condition.

I think we had word that the "Index Volume" of the Encyclopaedia Brittanica sent out for the College was to be sent us by post. It has not yet been received. If sent it has apparently gone astray somewhere.

Faithfully yours,

Howard S. Galt, Mission Sec'y.

Tangchow.

Oct. 8-1912

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 14 Dec./12.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.,

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since my last letter we have received letters from you dated Sept. 16, 19 and 24; and from Mr. Bell dated Sept. 26, Oct. 5 and Nov. 6,

In your letter of Sept. 19 you mention the possible return of Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, to be connected with the Bible Society. The matter had not come before the Mission, but the advice of one or two members had been sought by the Bible Society's Committee. I think that advice was, on the whole, favorable to their return, altho I know there are some in the Mission who think it would be better if they did not return to North China. We have heard from time to time that they were coming or were on the way, but I have not learned from any authoratative source what the facts are.

With the main points of your letter of Sept. 24 I think every wise and true missionary will agree. In some stations of our mission the Chinese are realizing a new interest in the work and accepting new responsibilities, and the prospect contains much of encouragement. In the Tungchou station however we have had some very discouraging experiences. Ever since Mr. Wilder was transferred to Peking two and a half years ago those of us who remained here have added to our regular work as much care of the evangelistic and church work as was possible, and we have labored and prayed earnestly to the end that the Christian community here might accept larger responsibilities for Christian work, both in the city and in the country. We have striven, by the most congregational and democratic methods, to place ourselves on a common footing with our Chinese associates, not only relinquishing foreign control (so far as there was such remaining) but endeavoring to persuade the Chinese leaders to assume the same. So far as is apparent at the present time these efforts have largely failed. Not only have we found that mutual jealousies and unfriendly criticisms have prevented the evangelists from throwing themselves earnestly and unitedly into the work, but the local church, with over 400 members, has not awakened to the need of finding its own pastor. I think we are all convinced that the question of qualified leadership is the great question before the Chinese churches, and that we are not as far along in the solution of that question as we should be. There seems to be a sort of irony in the fact that here in this educational center there is such a serious lack of consecrated and trained leaders for the local work. However, we shall not allow the discouraging experiences of the past to hinder our zeal or weaken our faith. We have succeded, we think, in establishing the forms thro which the Christian forces of the Chinese community may operate and we shall still endeavor in all possible ways to stimulate those forces into activity.

The last letter from Mr. Bell reports the appropriations, and, if

we cannot have an increase, we can at least rejoice that there is no retrenchment!

On Nov. 11 Mr. and Mrs. Wickes arrived in Peking, and are located there temporarily for language study. They have made a very favorable impression and we shall expect much from them in due time. Mr. Wickes has been much handicapped by illness since his arrival, and Dr. Love considers that either he was somewhat worn out before starting, or else the ordeal which he passed thro by the cordiality and kindness of the good friends in Honolulu had something to do with his condition. The Doctor fears that such a round of entertainment and the demands made upon Mr. Wickes for speaking were too much for him. Perhaps this suggestion is worth bearing in mind at the time of the departure of other new missionaries.

We all much regret the necessity which caused Mrs. Porter and children to return to the United States. Doubtless you have already been informed regarding the matter.

With regard to a school for missionaries' children here, some of us have come to the conclusion that perhaps the best way to get a school started is to start it! That is, we have a feeling that if a small start can be made, the forces of natural growth would soon result in something quite worth while. The plan is--very tentative, thus far -- to find if possible someone who is already out here who might be willing to come to Tungchou and begin the work, a number of the families most interested combining to assume her support. In this connection I would like to refer a question to you or to the Prudential Committee. We understand that when children are sent away from home to school, as, for instance, the Wilder boys and Robert McCann, the Board makes an allowance of $250 per child. I write to ask whether we at Tungchou might expect any aid of this sort, in case we attempt to secure a teacher and start the school, as I have already mentioned. In the Ingram family there are four children of school age, and in ours three, and if a teacher could be secured probably some other children would be sent here. Kindly let me know what aid we might expect in this matter as early as may be convenient.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the "Tentative Consitution" for the new Union University which I mentioned in my last letter. This constitution has received the approval of the Mission and is now submitted for the consideration of the Prudential Committee. I understand the Presbyterian Mission has approved of this constitution, but I am not able to say what other bodies here on the field have done so, altho, after all the negotiations which we have carried on, there is no reason to suppose that it will meet with serious opposition or modification. I have it on good (altho not official) authority that the Methodist Mission has voted in approval of the general principle of union-- which is a matter of great significance, so that the ultimate success of the movement I now consider more certain than ever, altho not a little time may be required to consummate the scheme. The question of the organization of the Board of Trustees is a most difficult question for us to handle on the field, one element of difficulty being that the interests of both American and British societies are concerned, and so this question must be referred to the home Boards to be worked out. We cannot say here how the matter should be taken up, but we hope you will keep in correspondence with the other Boards and see that some

strong men take hold of the scheme with energy and enthusiasm. I shall keep you informed of all movements out here which bear upon the matter.

Before closing let me say that we out on this distant field realize in some measure the heavy burdens and responsibilities which rest upon you who are commissioned to do the great work at the "home base". We realize that the strain which comes at the close of the financial year must be very great, and those members of the Prudential Committee who generously subscribed $1000 at the last moment to keep our good old Board from debt, are especially worthy of our gratitude. And we hope and pray that the home base and the foreign outposts may be bound closer and closer together in the ties of sympathy and service.

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

Tungchow Dec. 14-1912

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JAN 2 9 1913

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 4 Jan./13.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

There are some further matters to report relative to union in higher education, as presented in my letter of Dec. 14th.

I have now received definite reports from the Presbyterian Mission and from the London Mission, both of which accept the "Tentative Constitution" a copy of which I forwarded in my last letter.

The action of the Methodist Mission has also been received, and is as follows:

"First. We emphasize the statement that this Mission has uniformly favored union, and has demonstrated its willingness to make union an accomplished fact.

"Second. We record our approval of the various steps taken by Peking University towards union, and of the action of the Board of Managers of Peking University, as follows:-'Resolved that the Board of Managers of Peking University, having received the proposition of the Provisional Board of ~~Education~~ Organization for Union in Higher Education in Chihli Province, submitting the Tentative Constitution prepared by them, wishes respectfully to reply that they cannot accept the Tentative Constitution as a substitute for the By-laws of Peking University, and cannot hold its offer open under the conditions named in the Tentative Constitution.'

"Third. We cannot accept the Tentative Constitution, nor can we request that the generous offer of Peking University be repeated, but we do express our desire for a union in which financial responsibility and representation on the Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers shall be on substantially equal or proportionate terms, and in which the teaching shall be on a strictly evangelical basis.

"Fourth. As the Board of Organization has not accepted the offer of Peking University, and in view of the fact that after prolonged discussion ~~after the~~ during the past ten years no satisfactory solution has been reached on the field, we recommend that the question of union be referred th the home Boards of the several Missions for their suggestions as to the terms and methods of organization of the Union Institution, and we agree to use our best endeavor to carry out the decisions reached. We request the various Boards to take immediate action in order that final action shall not be delayed later than December 31, 1913.".

The Board of Managers of the present North China Educational Union at its meeting in Peking two days ago learned of this action of the Methodist Mission, and passed a resolution requesting the constituent

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Missions of the Union to take action referring the matter to their home Boards, in accordance with the suggestion in the "Fourth" paragraph above, and also, inasmuch as the Tentative Constitution had met with the approval of a number of missions, all but one in fact, on the field, to send copies of this document to the several Boards.

I have not yet had opportunity to submit this particular point to our Mission, but in view of the attitude of the Mission toward this whole question, there is no reason to anticipate anything but a favorable vote on the question of referring the matter home, so in order to save time I am writing this without waiting for the result of the formal vote. If by any unforeseen chance the vote should be unfavorable I will cable you the word "postpone". If you do not receive the cable, please proceed on the basis that this letter has the full sanction of the Mission.

The action of the Methodist Mission comes as a disappointment to some of us, and yet we are confident that, while it may delay, it cannot permanently obstruct a movement which has gained such momentum. And of course the point of chief significance is that the action is on the whole definitely in the direction of union. And it is also a matter of great significance that both Bishop Bashford and Bishop Lewis are on the side of Union. (The point we find it hard to understand is, why Peking University prefers to loose its college rank and ~~become a~~ become merely a preparatory school, if the new movement succeeds, rather than to submit to enough modification to make it acceptable as the nucleus of the new Union University.)

We hope now that the Boards at home will take this matter up with as much energy and enthusiasm as possible, and that the movement will proceed rapidly. It may be that valuable counsel and assistance may be obtained from the American Section of the Committee on Education of the "Continuation Committee".

Since writing you last Mr. Bell's letters of Dec. 4 and 5 have been duly received.

Yours faithfully,

Howard S. Galt.

Mission Secretary.

Jan. 14-1913

Transcribed

E.M.B.

Missions of the Union to take action referring the matter to their home Boards, in accordance with the suggestion in the "Fourth" paragraph above, and also, inasmuch as the Tentative Constitution had met with the approval of a number of Missions, all but one in fact, on the field, to send copies of this document to the several Boards.

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Since writing you last Mr. Bell's letters of Dec. 4 and 5 have been duly received.

Yours faithfully,

Thomas J. Bach

Mission Secretary.

FEB 1 0 1913

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking - 14 Jan. '13.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
14 Beacon St. -
Boston. -

My dear Mr. Bell: -

I enclose herewith the minutes of the Board of Managers' meeting (North China Educational Union) recently held in Peking.

I think there is nothing calling for direct action by the Prudential Committee, and if we do not hear from you to the contrary in due time we shall consider that the minutes are ratified.

Please note the last motion passed, which is the action which I reported to Secretary Barton in my last letter. -

Yours sincerely -
Howard S. Galt,
Mis. Secretary. -

Tientsin

Jan. 14th 1913

Dear Mr. Ball:-

I wrote towards the minutes of the Board of Managers' meeting (North China educational Union) recently held in Peking, I think there is nothing coming for their action by the Educational Committee, and if we must hear from you it is another one of our times we shall consider that the minutes are satisfied.

Please note the last meeting Board, which is the action which I reported to Director Baker in my last letter.-

Yours sincerely-

Wm. Lowry-

APR 28 1913

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, 31 Jan., 1913.

Dear Friends of the North China Mission:-

You are all aware that within a year Miss Andrews and Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, three pioneer teachers in the College, veterans whose very lives nahe been built into the structure of the Institution, have been compelled to withdraw from the teaching staff. A moment's reflection will make it evident to anyone what a large vacancy their withdrawal creates. We would be glad, if suitable men were available, to fill this vacancy by the addition of Chinese teachers; and when Miss Andrews resigned we did secure an additional Chinese teacher. But every time an effort is made to secure a Chinese teacher (and such efforts have been made five times within the past three years) we are impressed anew with the scarcity of properly qualified men, and the difficulty of securing them. And we are convinced that, taking into account only the work now developed, unless we strength en the foreign branch of our teaching staff the efficiency of our work will be impaired. But there is new work also the urgency of which must be considered. In Dec. 1911, by vote of the Faculty, and under the direction of the Board of Managers, we issued an announcement of a special one-year course in Education for graduate students, to be offered in the spring of 1912. The exigencies of the Revolution and the changes in the teaching staff made it impossible to offer this course, either in the spring or in the autumn of last year. In a letter of Feb. 20, 1912, Secretary Barton wrote, "I cannot but feel that the opportunity is now rapidly coming to us to prepare to train the teachers of New China, and am coming more and more to feel-- altho this is of course subject to revision-- that in our work we must put supreme emphasis upon training men and women for teaching positions. We ought to provide, so far as our institutions will admit of it, the teachers for new China, and if we can furnish the ~~schoolmasters~~ teachers who are to be the school-masters of New China, we can have mighty power in shaping the new empire." The London Mission has recently taken action urging the necessity of commencing this work not later then next autumn. Similar opinions were expressed in the recent meeting of the Board of Managers. We are all agreed that this work is of the utmost importance. But it will be quite impossible to make a beginning the coming autumn, unless our teaching staff can be strengthened.

All this is by way of introduction to the particular question which is before us, viz., the transfer of Mr. Frame to the College. Probably all who have become intimately acquainted with Mr. frame since he joined the Mission are agreed that he gives promise of greatest success in the vocation of the teacher. And this statement means the more when account is taken of the initial success which Mr. Frame is winning in evangelistic work. This success is so apparent that the members of the Tungchou Stataion, deeply interested as we all are in the evangelistic work, are very loth to deprive that work of Mr. Frame's leadership. But we feel that the College, representing as it does not only the whole Mission but other Missions as well, has the prior claim. And we consider that in the long run the increased efficiency of the College will count for more in the progress of the Kingdom.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, 31 Jan., 1913.

Dear Friends of the North China Mission:--

You are all aware that within your Miss Andrews and Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, three pioneer teachers in the College, veterans whose very lives have been built into the structure of the Institution, have been compelled to withdraw from the teaching staff. A moment's reflection will make it evident to anyone that a large vacancy their withdrawal creates. We would be glad if suitable men were available, to fill this vacancy by the addition of Chinese teachers; and when Miss Andrews resigned we did secure an additional Chinese teacher. But every time an effort is made to secure a Chinese teacher (and such efforts have been made five times within the past three years) we are impressed anew with the scarcity of properly qualified men, and the difficulty of securing them. And we are convinced that, taking into account only the work now developed, unless we strength the foreign branch of our teaching staff the efficiency of our work will be impaired. But there is new work also the urgency of which must be considered. In Dec. 1911, by vote of the Faculty, and under the direction of the Board of Trustees, we issued an announcement of a special one-year course in Education for graduate students, to be given in the spring of 1913. The exigencies of the Revolution and the changes in the teaching staff made it impossible to offer this course either in the spring or in the autumn of last year. In a letter of Feb. 20, 1912, Secretary Barton wrote, "I cannot but feel that the opportunity is now rapidly coming to us to prepare to train the teachers of New China, and we coming more and more to feel -- altho this is of course subject to revision -- that in our work we must put supreme emphasis upon training men and women for teaching positions. We ought to provide, so far as our institutions will admit of it, the teachers for new China, and if we can furnish the so-called teachers who are to be the school-masters of New China, we can have mighty power in shaping the new empire."

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1913

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

It may perhaps seem to some that the question here raised is a uestion for the Tungchou Station rather than the Mission. But the uestion is brought before the Mission for two reasons: 1st, the College s an institution of the Mission rather than of the Tungchou Station; nd 2nd, we wish to move that, ~~xxx~~ if Mr. Frame is transferred to the ollege, the Mission request the appointment of another man for the ungchou evangelistic work.

Of course it is understood that if Mr. Frame is transferred to the ollege, he will still give a measure of time to the evangelistic work, ust as Mr. Porter and Mr. Galt have done.

In view of the situation above described the following motions are resented, and have the approval of the Tungchou Station.

Faithfully yours,

Howard S. Galt.

Mission Secretary.

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MOVED, that the Mission approve the transfer of Mr. Frame from the vangelistic work to the College, to take place in the autumn of 1913.

AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE

MOVED, that the Mission request the Prudential Committee to appoint s soon as possible a new man for evangelistic work to meet the needs f the Tungchou Station.

AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE

Howard S. Galt.

Mission Secretary.

Jan. 21-1913

Tungchow.

R3 1913

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 8 March, 1913.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

The enclosed letter from Mr. Chandler, representing the Tientsin Station is full and clear, and I think I need to add nothing, except to say that the motion recorded in his letter passed our Committee ad Interim unanimously. We feel confident that the Prudential Committee will see fit to make the grant.

We read with much interest what you wrote in a recent letter regarding aid for a school for missionaries' children, if we should make an attempt to start such a school on a small scale here at Tungchou. Mrs. Galt and I have consulted with others here, and made inquiries in Peking, and it is safe to say that, while people are not ready to pledge support until more definite announcement regarding the school can be made, there is not the slightest doubt that the number of pulils you mention, 10 or 12, will be ready to enter the school from the beginning. Granting that this is the case we would like very much to know further what aid, either in the from of an allowance for each child, or a grant for the teacher's salary, we may expect from the Board. I may add further that correspondence in one or two directions has been undertaken regarding a suitable teacher. Of course it is not certain that someone can be found here on the field. We shall be glad to hear from you further regarding this matter at an early date.

The conference with Dr. Mott, representing the Continuation Committee, took place in Peking last week. I would like to write you at some length about it but cannot take time tonight. In a word, I may say that I consider it very timely and helpful, and full of promise for the future.

One of the results of this Conference was new impetus given to our movement for a larger educational union. Since the Conference closed three meetings of those who have been carrying on the negotiations here on the field for a year and a half, have been held, and there is much hope of reaching a greater degree of uninanimity than has yet been reached. As soon as the minutes of these meetings are at hand I shall send you a copy. I only wish to say now that the movement is stronger than ever here now, and that we hope that the Boards at home will push the negotiations vigorously until this movement is consummated. It is our strong hope that all parties concerned can reach a positive decision this year.

I have read with much interest the letter from Dr. Sailer regarding educational work, and thank you for it.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.
Mission Secretary.

Tungchow
Mar. 8-1913

APR 28 1913

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, near Peking, 3 April, 1913.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last on March 8th, letters from your office dated Feb. 26 and March 6 have been received.

I have referred to the Lintsing Station the question raised in the closing paragraph of Mr. Bell's letter of Feb. 26.

The matter presented in your letter of March 6 is now under consideration. A cable will be sent you very soon I think. The three members of our Committee ad Interim near at hand and members of the Peking and Tungchou Stations (those most concerned) have considered the question, and no one seems to be in favor of Miss Browne's remaining at home to do the travelling secretary's work. The engagement of Miss Browne to Mr. Frame has been announced here and altho their marriage might be postponed for a year (in case Miss Browne returns to the field this summer) to enable her to take up work for a year as the head of the Woman's College in Peking, yet the opinion seems to be that such an arrangement for only one year would not be the wisest. So the prevailing opinion --unanimous thus far- is that that Miss Browne should return at the close of her furlough, be married, and take up work again in the Tungchou Station, where Mr. Frame is located. This would enable Miss Payne, temporarily loaned to Tungchou by Peking, to return to Peking. If Miss Browne should remain in America for a year, it would seem as if Miss Payne must remain in Tungchou, and that throws heavy burdens on the staff of the Woman's College. This is a brief outline of the situation as it is now. Our final action will be determined upon shortly, and then a cable will be sent. I need scarcely add that we would like to do everything possible to help the Student Vulunteer Movement in their most importany work, but it seems to us that someone could be secured for that work whose employment would not rob the field of a valuable and much needed worker.

I am enclosing a copy of a communication sent some time ago to the members of the Mission. The two motions appended thereto have been passed by the Mission, and the second is hereby transmitted to the Prudential Committee for action. This motion is only by way of emphasis of the request for a man for Tungchou included in vote # 22 of the actions of our last Mission Meeting. Mr. Frame is making a remarkable success of the evangelistic work, so far as he can be responsible for it along with his language study. The zeal and devotion which he manifests in this work, and the men whom he is winning for the Kingdom, are an interesting sidelight on the question of the evangelistic efficiency of men who are known to hold a liberal position in theology. I only wish that the men who opposed Mr. Frame's ordination in New York could now witness the devotion which he manifests, and could have observed the joy, which almost brought tears to his eyes, as he told me sometime ago of his feelings when he was conscious of a command of the Chinese language sufficient

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, near Peking, 5 April, 1915.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last on March 4th, letters from your office dated Feb. 25 and March 4 have been received.

I have referred to the Linting Station the question raised in the closing paragraph of Mr. Bell's letter of Feb. 26.

The matter presented in your letter of March 6 is now under consideration. A cable will be sent to you very soon. The three members of our Committee ad interim, as well as the members of the Peking and Tungchow Stations (those most concerned) have considered the question, and no one seems to be in favor of Miss Browne remaining at home to the travelling secretary's work. The engagement of Miss Browne has been announced here and with their marriage might be postponed for a year in case Miss Browne returns to the field this summer to enable her to take up work for a year as the head of the women's College in Peking, yet the opinion seems to be that such an arrangement for only one year would not be the wisest. So the prevailing opinion -- unanimous thus far -- is that that Miss Browne should return at the close of her furlough, be married, and take up work again in the Tungchow Station, where Mr. Frame is located. This would enable Miss Payne, temporarily loaned to Tungchow by Peking, to return to Peking. If Miss Browne should remain in America for a year, it would seem as if Miss Payne must remain in Tungchow, and that throws heavy burdens on the staff of the Women's College. This is a brief outline of the situation as it is now. Our final action will be determined upon shortly, and then a cable will be sent. I need scarcely add that we would like to do everything possible to help the Student Volunteer Movement in their most important work, but it seems to us that some one could be secured for that work whose employment would not rob the field of a valuable and much needed worker.

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to preach the Gospel. Notwithstanding Mr. Frame' success in the evangelistic work, the demands of the College, due to the withdrawal of the veteran teachers, are very imperative, and so we seemed forced to take the action which I am reporting.

I am enclosing the minutes of the meetings recently held in Peking for the further discussion of educational union, to which I referred in my last letter. You will note that this report indicates substantial agreement here on the field on the great, fundamental principles, and in this respect represents an advance upon what I have been able to report heretofore. While the scope of the University now contemplated will be broader than that previously planned for, yet the Missions working in this Province must assume the chief responsibility for its organization. So it is our hope that the Boards will take the matter up as speedily as possible. It is of the utmost importance that all the essentials of organization be decided upon this year if possible, because the Peking University (M.E. Mission) as well as other of our educational interests, are growing impatient of having plans for progress in the development of existing institutions blocked by these prolonged negotiations. If this year passes without important results it may be too late.

Mr. Pye, of the Shansi Mission, told me some time ago that the Shansi Mission had voted in favor of the union of their Mission and ours, along the line presented last summer. As our Mission had already approved of the plan of union, I suppose that the consummation of the scheme now waits the approval of the Prudential Committee. We would be glad of an early report of the action of the Prudential Committee, for if the action is of the nature of approval, the coming summer will be a good time to accomplish the re-organization.

In my last letter I referred to you again certain questions regarding the proposed school for missionaries' children. Mrs. Galt has recently received word of a young woman, just graduating from Pomona College this spring I believe, who would like to accept a position as teacher in such a school. She has plans for spending the summer in Europe, I believe and her travelling expenses from Europe across Siberia to Peking would not be very great. I will mention the name and address, so that you may have them for possible correspondence: Miss Alice Stearns, Claremont, Calif. Miss Stearns' father is a Professor in Pomona College.

May I inquire in what light you now view the relation of Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich to the Mission? Are they voting members, or not? The question has not yet arisen, but it has occurred to me that it would be well to know your point of view.

I omitted to say in my last letter that the announcement of the definite appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard to the Mission gave us all a keen satisfaction. The mission has hoped for this word for a long time.

Faithfully yours,

Howard Galt.

Mission Secretary.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tientsin

Nov. 3-1913

Dear Mr. Fenn:

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Faithfully yours,

Frank D. Gale

Mission Secretary.

AY 2 6 1913

July 11

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 1 May, 1913.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

Since writing last letters from your office dated March 7 and April 7 have been received.

In regard to the question raised at the close of your letter of Feb. 26, our Committee ad Interim has taken the action reported herewith. In order to bring before you the point of view of the Mission regarding the Medical work at Lintsing, I think I can do no better than to enclose a copy of the letter sent by the Lintsing Station to the members of the C.A.I. The statement in this letter is very complete, and I think supplies all the information which the Prudential Committee is seeking on this matter. We very much hope that both the man and the funds can be found to carry out this plan.

I am enclosing also a copy of the action just taken by the C.A.I. in response to your letter of March 7th. We hear from our Presbyterian friends on the field that the Presbyterian Board has taken definite action, and we suppose it to be along the line mentioned in your letter. I have not heard that any action has been taken by the M. E. Board or by the Y.M.C.A. I shall make inquiries at once, and we shall doubtless undertake at once the organization of an executive Committee or Board here on the field for the inauguration and management of the school. If no new buildings are provided for the school now, there may be a real difficulty about accommodating any very large number of pupils, as indicated by the remarks at the bottom of the sheet enclosed. For this reason it seemed best for me to write you suggesting that a union school-- which would of necessity involve a larger number of puplis-- be not urged by our Board this year, but that if the other Boards were really ready to take action now on a union proposition, that it would be best to cooperate with them, even though some embarrassment here in the Tungchou Station be involved. The reported action of the Presbyterian Board, seems to show that the time for united action is at hand, and we are ready to do the best we can. With the prospective marriage of Mr. Frame and Miss Browne, and the location in Tungchou of Mr. and Mrs. Wickes, our housing capacity will be taxed to the utmost. We are hoping that the funds available for the school will be sufficient to make some remodeling or repairing of buildings, if this should be found necessary. We feel that we should know as soon as possible the next steps to be taken in the matter, and particularly as to whe ther

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 1 May, 1913.

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Boston, U. S. A.

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the Boards will assume responsibility for finding and sending out a teacher, or whether this responsibility is to rest with these in charge of the school out here. Because of the many interests involved, and the need of facilitating matters as much as possible, I will request you to reply by cable, as follows:

If the Board (or Boards) at home take such definite action as makes the school a possibility for the coming autumn, and you at home will find and send out a teacher, please cable the word PROCEED.

If the action just mentioned is taken, but you wish us on the field to be responsible for securing a teacher, please cable ENGAGE.

Up to the present time there seems to be no one already on the field who is available. In my letter of Apr. 3 to Dr. Barton I mentioned a Miss Stearns, in Claremont, California, as a possible candidate. If the action of the Board is such that you cable me the word ENGAGE, it might be that the Committee here would decide upon Miss Stearns. If this should be the case suppose I cable you the word CLAREMONT, and this would mean that we requested you to inform Miss Stearns at once that her services would be wanted, and that details of the arrangement would follow by post.

I hope I have made this matter clear, and that we may hear of further favorable action soon.

The cables which we exchanged some days ago on the subject of prayer for the Chinese Government seem to have been correctly transmitted, and do not call for further comment. The whole affair made quite a stir in the Orient, especially amongst our Christian communities and in the foreign press. The telegrapgic news agencies reported the matter far and wide, and there is no need that I write you in detail. The fact that special services were held for prayer not only in China but throughout the Christian world cannot but make a deep impression upon all thoughtful Chinese, and we trust that the power and helpfulness of prayer will be realized in the future steps in this wonderful transformation in China.

Yours faithfully
Howard S. Galt.
Secretary.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

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Yours faithfully

Frank D. Gale

Secretary.

Tangchow

May 1-1913

MAY 26 1913

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Copy

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, 19 April, 1913.

Dear Friends of the Committee ad Interim:-

In regard to the question raised in the closing paragraph in Mr. Bell's letter of March 7th, I have the following motion to propose:

Moved that the Committee approve of the suggestion that the Board make a grant of $500 toward the salary of a teacher for a Union School for Missionaries Children at Tungchou, and pay $150 per child for each pupil from American Board families attending the same; it being understood that each of the other Boards concerned pay $500 toward the support of the school. But in case the other Boards are not ready to cooperate at the present time, we recommend that the Board pay $250 for each child in the Mission qualified to enter the school, leaving it to the missionaries on the field to make their own arrangements regarding a teacher.

AFFIRMATIVE ~~NEGATIVE~~

Approved unanimously by the C.A.I.
Howard S. Galt
Sec.-
1 May 1913

If the plans for inaugurating the school on a union basis at the present time are really carried out a rather heavy burden will be imposed upon the Tungchou housekeepers in supplying accommodations for pupils from other stations, but the opinion has been expressed that if the Boards are now ready to make this move which we have been so eagerly urging for a number of years, and the movement is blocked by our action here on the field, it may be the more difficult to secure concerted action at some future time. There fore it seems better that some sacrifice be made rather than that such an opportunity be allowed to pass. A union committee could be appointed which would decide upon a very limited number to be admitted from other stations until such time as more adequate housing accommodations can be provided.

Sincerely yours,
Howard S. Galt,
Mission Secretary.

To C. A. D.

Apr. 19-1913

Tungchow-

Re- School for husbands-
children-

UG 1 1 1913

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 19 July/13.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last I have a long list of letters the receipt of which should be acknowledged: from Mr. Case, dated Apr. 11, June 5, and 20; from Mr. Bell, dated Apr. 17, 23, May 8 (two), June 5 and 9; and from yourself, dated Apr. 21, May 16 and June 5.

We are gratified at the appointment of Miss Sewall, and rejoice that the vacancy at Tientsin is to be filled by so promising a worker.

As to the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Hawley, I sent you a cable on June 18, to the effect that we could not recommend their appointment. Action authorizing this cable was taken by our Committee ad Interim after consultation with the Presbyterian Mission. It was the general impression that both Mr. and Mrs. Hawley have many excellent qualities, but certain deficiencies and unfortunate experiences have created a situation in which they cannot work to advantage in the Presbyterian Mission, and which, we are told, led the home church which supported them to decline to continue their support. These facts, and the peculiarly close relationship which exists here between the Presbyterian Mission and our own, led us to send the cable referred to.

The question of Chinese students going to the United States for theological study, and the question of the plans for President Capen's tour in China, mentioned in your recent letters, will be brought forward for consideration at our Mission meeting which is to open Aug. 11. In the meantime I can assure you that we shall give Dr. Capen a most hearty welcome, and arrange as carefully as possible for the conduct of his tour.

As intimated in Mr. Bell's letter of June 9, we shall expect to hear soon that the Prudential Committee approves of the organic union of the Shansi Mission with our own, and we are already taking tentative steps looking toward the consummation of this union. Considering the lateness of the date now, it is probable that a formal meeting of the combined missions cannot be held before next year. But we are of the opinion that the putting of the scheme into practice need not wait until that time.

In your letter of May 16 you spoke of a young man who was " a tentative candidate for a position as tutor in the North China College". This remark interested us much, for, while we have sent in no request for such a young man, the needs of the College in the lines you mention are urgent, and will be brought forward for consideration at the coming Mission Meeting, after which you will doubtless hear further from us.

A few days ago we received the cable message "ENGAGE", in reply

Howard S. Galt

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, Peking, 19 July 13.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last I have a long list of letters the receipt of which should be acknowledged: from Mr. Case, dated Apr. 17, June 5, and 20; from Mr. Bell, dated Apr. 17, 23, May 8 (two), June 5 and 9; and from yourself, dated Apr. 21, May 16 and June 3.

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to my letter of May 1st. We are glad to have this definite word about the proposed school, and have taken up in earnest the search for a teacher. Although the time is late we are hopeful that a suitable person can be found somewhere out here in the Orient.

On July 1st I sent you a cable announcing the death of Dr. Sheffield. I should have written you the details of this occurrence sooner, but at first our time was wholly occupied with arrangements for the funeral, and on the evening of the day this was held I had to hurry off to the Western Hills to the Y.MC.A Students' Summer Conference, to begin the next morning a series of addresses for which Mr. Wilder and I were responsible. Thus my writing was delayed until after the close of the Conference. Doubtless other members of the Mission have written you fully before this. The death of this much respected and beloved pioneer and veteran of the Mission was of course not unexpected. For a year or more it was evident that Dr. Sheffield's vital powers were steadily failing, and we had grown accustomed to expecting the end almost any time. The end seeming thus to be so inevitable, we were glad that Dr. Sheffield could sink peacefully to the grave without pain or anxiety, and with such patient and cheerful attendance as only Mrs. Sheffield could give. The funeral coming as it did, suddenly announced, and when the College was not in session, and the Alumni scattered all over North China, could not be attended by many of the Chinese who knew and loved Dr. Sheffield most. Doubtless a memorial service will be held in the autumn, when the great significance of his life and labors can be commemorated.

Personally I shall always feel the loss of Dr. Sheffield very keenly. He was like a father to me, and his influence in bringing me out to China, and his presence at my ordination at Hartford in 1899, made our relationship especially intimate. As I was called to take up the burdens in the College which he was laying down I could not but go frequently to him for counsel and advice, and some years ago I began to feel it a loss when his failing strength seemed to forbid my going to him so frequently.

The significance of Dr. Sheffield's life and work were summed up in a minute entered on the records of our Mission Meeting in 1911: "Voted, that to Dr. Sheffield, wise in counsel, incessant in toil, consecrated in purpose, pioneer of the Mission, whose long and faithful service has largely contributed to its present success; founder of the College through which his strength has been multiplied in the service of trained Christian workers; master of the Chinese language, whose scholarly work appears in Bible translation and general literature; the Mission offer its hearty congratulations on the occasion of his Seventieth Birthday, and express the hope that many future years may bring abundant blessings to the life which has so richly blessed others." Such a life and work should be to us younger men a constant example and inspiration.

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Hope to reply soon to your personal letter of Jan. 13.—

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

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Sincerely yours,

Francis M. Price

Transcribe

July 19-1913

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和文學校
北通州

26 Aug., 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am sending you today a copy of the Minutes of our recent annual Mission Meeting, and with these I shall have some things to write as Mission Secretary, but there are a few matters I would like to mention separately, for the most part in reply to your letter of March 24.

We were glad to learn again of the $1000 for the College from the Higher Educational Fund. I shall write to Treasurer Wiggin regarding payment, as you suggest. We are encouraged to know that, with all your multitudinous duties, you find some time to solicit further enlargements of this fund, and trust you will be successful.

As to a "special list of patrons of the College", I must confess that we have no such list. So far as I know Dr. Sheffield did nothing in this line, and we "inherited" no such list from him. It happens that my own acquaintance in the United States is not at all extensive among people of means, and during my furlough five years ago I was not asked by Dr. Sheffield or the Board to attempt anything in the direction of interesting people in the College. Since then my duties on the field have been so exacting, that I seemed to have no time for cultivating in any special way a constituency at the home base. I realize keenly the need of such a list, and would be very grateful for any aid you can render in the way of putting us in communication with interested people.

What you say about our curriculum interests me very much. Upon the arrival of your letter I immediately posted you two copies of our present course of study. Since coming into my present position there is no one matter relating to the College to which I have given more time than the curriculum-- not only that of the College but also of the lower schools which prepare for it. The two paragraphs of ~~this~~ your letter on this topic, when considered side by side, indicate our most difficult problem. In the first place you imply--and this we fully realize--that our course does not prepare students suitably for study in the United States. On this particular point I may say that the four students, on whose experience in America your remarks are doubtless based, graduated from the College here from six to fourteen years ago, when both our course of study and methods of teaching were very different from now. Furthermore, when I came to China, English was conscientiously excluded from the curriculum, and only in more recent years have some of us younger members of the Faculty succeeded in securing for it a regular place in the course. And the irregular and hesitating way in which English was taught until quite recently, could not possibly prepare students adequately for study abroad. When our present treatment of English, altho we still do not believe in making it the regular <u>medium</u> of instruction, shall have born fruit, we feel confident that the disability under which our older graduates have suffered will be largely removed. But, English aside, there is still the

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TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
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北通州

important question of adapting a course of study which is of necessity largely of the nature of an importation, to the needs of the Chinese--that large majority of them who will never be able to go abroad for study. This is the matter mentioned in your second paragraph. And I doubt not you will agree with me in thinking that it is impossible to prepare a course of study thoroughly adapted to Chinese students in China, and at the same time adapted well to students who expect to study in the United States. There must be compromise somewhere, and the resultant course will fail to satisfy everyone. I may add that our course as it now stands will be further modified just as soon as certain reforms already introduced into the preparatory schools bear fruit. We would be very grateful for your careful, detailed criticism of the course of study, based on the wide study of missionary education which you have been able to make.

This whole subject assumes new interest in view of our hope for larger union in educational work. Your letter of June 30 brought us much encouragement, and a few days ago Bishop Bashford told me that both the Methodist Board and the Trustees of Peking University (in New York) had voted in favor of union, and that Dr. Goucher and Bishop Lewis were on their way out to China to consult further here on the field regarding the best methods of accomplishing the union. We shall hope for further important developments soon.

There is another matter, mentioned in Vote# 28 of the minutes of our recent meeting, about which I wish to write here. This is the call for a man who would act as my secretary, and also give some time to athletics, etc., in the College. Correspondence and clerical work connected with both the College and the Mission are constantly increasing, and the calls upon my time, in various directions, are also rapidly increasing. It is becoming both difficult and discouraging to refuse so many calls to a larger service and devote so much of my time and strength to the routine of office work and correspondence. My service could be more intensive and more extensive, with the help an inexpensive office assistant could give, and would be advanced in both economy and efficiency. Probably no one at home now would think of conducting such affairs as these without clerical help, and yet we out here on the field are obliged to go on in antiquated and wasteful methods.

Perhaps the Prudential Committee will think that this matter can wait until the question of the Union University is settled, but I hope it need not be so. The negotiations of the past two years regarding this union have enormously increased my correspondence, and who knows how much more of negotiations there may have to be before this union is accomplished? In the meantime we are following the policy of increasing in all possible ways the efficiency of our own institution.

Mr. Porter has already written you of the need for a man to help in physical training and athletics in the College. Mr. Porter has himself done splendid work in this line, but the demands of his own department are increasing, and in addition our new department of education, in which we are making a start this autumn, calls for all the time he can

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和文學校
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give. In athletic sports we have made something of a start, but in careful attention to the health of individual students, particularly those not interested in sports, we have been able to do practically nothing.

In spite of the manifest need for the man asked for, we would not press this claim upon the Board's regular resources, in view of other pressing needs of the Mission. But we do feel like asking from the Higher Educational Fund a share enough larger to provide for the salary of the man asked for. Probably a man on a short term basis (three or five years) would be easiest to find, and would be quite satisfactory to us.

We realize that all the qualifications we mention, stenography, typewriting, athletics and music, besides the other general characteristics always desirable, make a combination rather difficult to find. I would say that if you can find a suitable man in other respects, who may not be experienced in shorthand and typewriting, but who is willing to learn, we would be quite satisfied.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Howard S. Galt

Tungchow - Aug. 26 1913

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 27 Aug.,1913.

Rev. James L, Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last on July 19, letters from your office dated June 9, 20, 25, 30, July 2, 10,(two) 11, (two), 16, Aug. 1, and a cable announcing the death of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis' child of about Aug. 1, have all been received. We much appreciate your thought in sending many of these letters out in time to reach us before our Annual Meeting. I do not note that any of these letters call for attention now, apart from the consideration which various matters received during our Mission Meeting, the Minutes of which I send herewith. Other copies will be sent you for refenence and use, as soon as they can be printed.

It is usual for the report of the Committee on Needs of the Mission to accompany these minutes, but this report is not yet to hand, so a few comments from me seem in order. I have marked in red ink the motions which call for definite consideration by the Prudential Committe

First let me say that the union with the Shansi Mission is now an accomplished fact, altho the meeting just held did not comprise the Shansi members. Mr. Fairfield was present to represent them in a certain sense, and a very worthy and able representative he proved to be. I may say that we of this older Mission feel that in accomplishing this union we have "married into" a lot of fine people! Throughout our minutes you will find various evidences of a re-organization along the lines of the new "Basis of Union".

Vote # 28 takes up the important subject of recruits. You will notice that we stand by our statement of needs as indicated in the "Policy", printed two years ago. We still feel that for the efficient staffing of our work we can call for no less. In the order of importance we place a physician first. This grows out of the need of the Shantung District, if Dr. Love be considered as belonging to the Chihli District. We note with much disappointment the vote of the Prudential Committee regarding the opening of medical work in Lintsing. In view of this action we are not quite ready as a Mission to commit ourselves as to the further development of that work. But because of the abundant opportunities for medical work in that District, whether at Lintsing or Techou, and the linking up of our educational work there with the Union Educational work in Shantung, which we feel must inevitably come in the future, it seems best for us to give this call the first place. We intend that it should have precedence over the ordained man (Mr. Hubbard's appointment being considered as supplying <u>one</u> of the ordained men authorized) and the educator, which have already been authorized, according to Mr. Bell's letter of Nov. 22 last. In this connection I would also call your attention, and that of the Home Department, to vote # 29, which mentions a Dr. Skinner, as a desirable candidate. He is well known to several members of the Mission (is, I believe, engaged to be married to our Miss Davis' sister) and is spoken of most

enthusiastically by them. I believe he was up for consideration as a candidate for foreign service a few years ago, but certain financial liabilities stood in the way of his appointment. Second in the order of importance we have listed the man for general work at Tungchou. This is in view of the transfer of Mr. Frame to the College, which takes place in part this autumn, and former correspondence has already brought this need of the Tungchou Station before you. As to the need of the young man for clerical work in my office, and physical training in the College, I have already written you at length in my other letter.

Votes 30 to 36 ask the authorization of the Prudential Committee for various exoenditures from the "Tientsin Property Fund". The larger sums are for new roofs. We very much regret the necessity for these expenditures. When these several buildings at Hsiku were built the members of the Tientsin Station decided to use a patent roofing called "Ruberoid", which has proved to be very near worthless, and must now be replaced by galvanized iron.

Votes 43, 51 and 52 relate to the re-establishment of the Pang Chuang Station at Techou, and the need is more urgent now that a satisfactory site has been purchased.

Votes 49 and 50 call for a house, and wall repairs at Paotingfu, and the second, being more urgent, calls for the money to be taken from the Tientsin Property Fund. A section of the compound wall, built only of earth, should be replaced by brick, for a heavy rain may cause it to topple over almost any day, and just beyond the wall is a morally unsanitary section of the city suburb.

Vote # 54 is a revised statement of the needs in the Lintsing compound.

The Committee ad Interim of the Mission succeeded this summer in disposing of the Mission (College) Press, and the proceeds, with a credit left by Mr. Ebeling, amount to about $3000. or more. Vote # 57 asks for permission to use this as an "Emergency Loan Fund" in the Mission. If this permission is granted, one use of this fund will be to make possible the purchase of desirable property in some of our Stations or Out-stations which is now being rented, the rental money afterward to go to the fund until the loan is repaid. Thus rents will gradually effect purchases, and a substantial saying will result. The next vote, # 58, is an example of the proposed use of the fund.

By vote # 78 the Committee of Reference and Counsel (which name we shall doubtless usually abbreviate to C.R.C.) is entrusted with the necessary preparations for Pres. Capen's visit. Please assure Dr. Capen that we are looking forward with the greatest interest and satisfaction to his proposed visit, and expect to hold a "delegate meeting" of the Mission to consult with him.

The action recorded in vote # 80 was taken in response to a paragraph in your letter of June 30, and the communication from Secretary Brown of the Presbyterian Board enclosed with it. This general statement is about all that the Mission can make now. The concentration of the Shantung institutions in Chinanfu, and the hoped for consummation

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

of the larger Union in Chihli, will, we think, funnish suitable occasions for more definite steps in this matter. Please assure Dr. Brown that the members of our Shantung District will meet in a very sympathetic way any propositions which the uniting Missions in Shantung wish to make to them.

Please note that any motions passed by our recent meeting which directly concern the Shansi District are not valid until ratified by the members of that District.

It may not be out of place to call your attention to the names of the District Secretaries, to whom correspondence relating only to the several Districts may be sent:

Chihli, Rev. L. C. Porter.
Shantung, Rev. A. B. DeHaan.
Shansi, Rev. P. L. Corbin. (Rev. Watts O. Pye, until Mr. Corbin's return.)

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,
Mission Secretary.

Enc. Estimates, 1914.

Edward S. Fish
Tangchow -
Aug. 27-1913

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 1 Nov., 1913.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

In the copy of our last Mission Meeting minutes which I sent you vote #49 asks for an appropriation for $3500 for a new missionary residence at Paotingfu. A motion has just passed the Mission's "Committee of Reference and Counsel" (taking the place of the former "Committee ad Interim") changing the amount asked for from $3500 to $2000. The new plan, authorized by the Building Committee, is to remodel a house now standing, a very large house, making it into a double house for the accommodation of two families. I think my brother has already written you from Paotingfu, saying that this change was contemplated. He writes to me that all who have studied the new plans consider that, if they can be carried out, either part of the double house will be a more suitable residence that the big house as it now stands. Will you kindly report this change in the request to the Prudential Committee. If the Prudential Committee acts favorably, any time before Christmas, it might be worth while for you to cable me (the one word REMODEL would be sufficient), so that any possible advantage may be taken of New Year's "bargains" in building materials.

Mrs. Porter and children reached Tungchou safely a week ago last Monday, and Mr. and Mrs. Frame returned last Monday. The Tungchou community gave these friends a very warm welcome.

Yours sincerely,

Howard S. Galt

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

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Howard S. Roak

Tungchou

Nov. 1-1913

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 17 Nov., 1913

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of October 11, written to me personally, has been in hand several days. I have been thinking over the questions your letter raises, and consulting with some other members of the Station, by name, Dr. and Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Frame and Mrs. Sheffield. The opinions of these friends doubtless influence my own judgment, but none of them should be held responsible for what I write.

It seems to me very difficult to write a wise and satisfactory reply to your inquiry. The work of Miss Andrews for something like forty-five years in this one station has given her a place of influence in the church and in the hearts of the people which is quite unique. The sentiments of the Christian community toward her are those of the deepest respect and affection. She has had special care of the station classes and Bible women's work, and in connection with this has been able to act as a sort of pastor for the women of the whole community. She knows the women as no one else does, and through her assistants, the Bible women, is constantly bringing forward women interested in the Truth and preparing them for church membership. It would be almost impossible to exaggerate in describing Miss Andrews' zeal and devotion in the work, and her influence for good in the community.

But from the point of view of present day methods and present day efficiency, if one were to write with absolute frankness (and I take it that this is the way one should write under the circumstances), one or two other things may be said. Miss Andrews has not been remarkably successful in the organization of the work. She labors herself with the utmost devotion, but has not introduced any large degree of method or system in the work, and has not known just how to turn over work to her younger colleagues and to the Chinese workers. Her methods have an element of paternalism--I can think of no better term--something the younger men are gradually trying to get rid of in all our Mission stations, I suppose. I do not mean to blame anyone for these methods. I take it that they were natural, perhaps necessary, in the pioneer days. There have been slight difficulties of adjustment between Miss Andrews and her younger colleagues, Miss Browne (formerly), Miss Payne, Miss Mead and Miss Leavens. I think these younger workers have sometimes felt that Miss Andrews kept the work in her own hands, even when it was wearying and exhausting her, when they were both able and willing to do more. And I think all of us feel that Miss Andrews does not know how to grow old naturally and gracefully, without becoming anxious and almost impatient because of her declining power of doing things. Within the last year however she seems to be submitting more graciously to the inevitable, and does not undertake matters so far beyond her strength. Just now she seems to be in fairly good

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Your letter of October 11, written to me personally, has been in hand several days. I have been thinking over the questions your letter raises, and consulting with some other members of the Station, by name, Dr. and Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Frame and Mrs. Sheffield. The opinions of these friends doubtless influence my own judgment, but none of them should be held responsible for what I write.

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But from the point of view of present day methods and present day efficiency, if one were to write with absolute frankness (and I take it that this is the way one should write under the circumstances), one or two other things may be said. Miss Andrews has not been remarkably successful in the organization of the work. She labors herself with the utmost devotion, but has not introduced any large degree of method or system in the work, and has not known just how to turn over work to her younger colleagues and to the Chinese workers. Her methods have an element of paternalism--I can think of no better term--something the younger men are gradually trying to get rid of in all our Mission stations, I suppose. I do not mean to blame anyone for these methods. I take it that they were natural, perhaps necessary, in the pioneer days. There have been slight difficulties of adjustment between Miss Andrews and her younger colleagues, Miss Browne (formerly), Miss Payne, Miss Mead and Miss Leavens. I think these younger workers have sometimes felt that Miss Andrews kept the work in her own hands, even when it was wearying and exhausting her, when they were both able and willing to do more. And I think all of us feel that Miss Andrews does not know how to grow old naturally and gracefully, without becoming anxious and almost impatient because of her declining power of doing things. Within the last year however she seems to be submitting more graciously to the inevitable, and does not undertake matters so far beyond her strength. Just now she seems to be in fairly good

health, although her strength is conspicuously less than it was one year ago.

I think it is Miss Andrews' ambition to fill out another period --it is two more years before her furlough is due-- and then retire. I understand that she has not a strong desire necessarily to meet the end and be buried in Tungchou, rather it is the dislike of laying down the work as long as she has strength left, which keeps her at her post.

Some one has said that the Woman's Board is not inclined to send a fourth worker to Tungchou as long as they are supporting three, Mrs. Frame being one of the three. Miss Andrews' condition being so uncertain, another worker should by all means be on the field now studying the language. Mrs. Frame, strong and efficient as she is can not be expected to give the time to the work which she gave before she had household cares. I do not know in detail the relation of Mrs. Frame to the Woman's Board and its constituency, but it would seem to us here the more natural thing for her support to be assumed by the American Board, and the Woman's Board send out another worker in her place. Thus there would be someone in preparation for the work Miss Andrews must soon lay down.

As to the possibility of Miss Andrews' strength declining in such a way as to end her service and put upon someone else the burden of caring for her-- Dr. Ingram considers such a situation possible but not exceedingly probable. Mrs. Ingram has said that in the event of such a situation she would be glad to take Miss Andrews into her home and care for her. This is a generous offer, but it is a question whether Mrs. Ingram, herself oftentimes not in robust health, and with the cares of a large family, would really be able to accept such a responsibility.

To express in a word my judgment: from the point of view of pure efficiency, apart from personal considerations, I believe it would be best for Miss Andrews to retire soon, and let others go on with the work. But from a personal standpoint, having in mind Miss Andrews own feeling, the attitude of the Chinese toward her, and the consideration due to one of such years and such service, it might well be considered best to have her remain longer, or to the end. And further, to try to combine these two views: If there were an opportunity within a year or so for Miss Andrews to go home home conveniently and comfortably with someone else, I believe it would be better for her, for her aged sister, and for the work, if she ~~were~~ could be persuaded to do so-- though not against her will.

I have written at some length, perhaps too frankly, discussing some matters not touched upon in your inquiry. If you think anything I have said would better not be passed on to the Woman's Board, I am surely you will wisely reserve it.

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

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Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown

Tungchow

Mrs. Ingram

Mar-14-1913

REC'D DEC 29 1913

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, via Peking, 4 Dec.,1913.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

Just a line to accompany the enclosed copy of a motion recently passed by the Commitee of Reference and Counsel. The Mission is becoming painfully conscious of the fact that our two houses at Tientsin were very poorly constructed, and we greatly regret that the need of repairs is so early becoming apparent. Under the circumstances it is well that we have this Tientsin Property Fund to fall back upon. This condition at Tientsin helps to justify the Board's decision to send out to China an architect, mentioned in a recent letter. Such a man, by the way, should be more than an ordinary architect; he should have had practical experience in building superintendence, and give promise of knowing how to get along with men, and how to accommodate his methods to the customs and disposition of native workmen.

A meeting of our Committee of Reference and Counsel is to be held in Peking tomorrow. After this meeting I may have some other matters to report.

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Secretary.

Tungchow

Dec. 4-1913

Copied 3.2.22

C'D JAN 30 1914

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 5 Jan., 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Dr. Smith wrote you at some length on Dec. 9th, and now there are one or two other matters to mention.

First concerning a young man who might be persuaded to join our Mission: Mr. Arthur W. Hummel, Kwansei Kakuin, Kobe, Japan. Mr. Hummel is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and of the Divinity School connected with the same. He expects to teach in Kobe until March , 1914, when he is to return to the United States to be married. I understand his fiance is the daughter of a Congregational minister in Kansas City, and a graduate of Oberlin. I understand that after his marriage Mr. Hummel will be seeking a permanent missionary position in China, preferably that of teacher. We cannot call for Mr. Hummel for the College just now, but I feel confident that he would find work to interest him in our Mission, perhaps along educational lines. I will write to Mr. Hummel from here, suggesting that he apply to the Board for appointment.

In the last part of my letter of Aug. 26 I wrote at some length concerning vote # 28 in the Minutes of our last Mission Meeting, which called for the appointment of a young man to teach music and physical culture in the College and act as my Secretary. In the correspondence from your office no mention has been made of this matter, and it is evident that the appointment of such a man has not been authorized. This has been a great disappointment, and tends to make one discouraged. At the meeting of our Committee of Referance and Counsel, in December, I made a statement of the status of my work and needs, and as a result the Committee asked Dr. Smith to emphasize the request which the Mission had made,-- which he did on page two of his letter of Dec. 9th. I wish now to call your attention to the fact that the salary for this man was not asked from the Board's regular income, but from the income of the Educational Endowment Fund. We feel like urging a further claim on this fund to this amount. From the fact that this matter has not been mentioned in any correspondence from your office, I have wondered if it was not overlooked by the Prudential Committee, the request being upon a somewhat different basis from that for other recruits. And now I have a man to suggest for this place. Mr. Hubbard, who has recently joined the Mission, tells me that in the senior class in Oberlin College is a certain James T. Carter, prominent in Y.M.C.A. work, possessing athletic and musical ability, and a first class man in every respect. Mr. Hubbard thinks that thro a short term service we could probably capture him for the mission field permanently. Mr. Hubbard says he has already written to Mr. Carter, and I have it in mind to address a letter to him also.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, Peking, 5 Jan., 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Dr. Smith wrote you at some length on Dec. 8th, and now there are one or two other matters to mention.

First concerning a young man who might be persuaded to join our Mission: Mr. Arthur W. Hummel, Kwangsi Kakuin, Kobe, Japan. Mr. Hummel is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and of the Divinity School connected with the same. He expects to teach in Kobe until March, 1914, when he is to return to the United States to be married. I understand his fiance is the daughter of a Congregational Minister in Kansas City, and a graduate of Oberlin. I understand that after his marriage Mr. Hummel will be seeking a permanent missionary position in China, preferably that of teacher. We cannot call for Mr. Hummel for the College just now, but I feel confident that he would find work to interest him in our Mission, perhaps along educational lines. I will write to Mr. Hummel from here, suggesting that he apply to the Board for appointment.

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One other matter. In recent letters there has been some mention of the question of the best form of correspondence between your Office and the reorganized Mission. I only have the following suggestions to make: That correspondence conserning only one District should be sent (with copies from two to four in number, according to the number of stations in the district) to the District Secretary. Letters concerning the whole Mission should be sent to the Mission Secreatry, eight copies being sent, one for each station.

The winter session of the College begins tomorrow. We have begun the "Week of Prayer" meetings, and are hoping for spiritual uplift greater than usual. All forms of work seem to be in excellent condition, with new opportunities crowding everyone to the limit of his strength.

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

Tung Chow

Jan. 5-1914

2

1

Prudential Committee Minutes, July 8, 1913

"A proposal for a Union School for missionary children at Tungchow, China, was approved. An appropriation of $500 toward its founding was made, with the understanding that a grant of $150 should be made annually for each child attending."

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The winter session of the College begins tomorrow. We have begun the "Week of Prayer" meetings and

C'D FEB 2 1914

Jan 8, 1914. 226

P.S.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Just a word or two in addition to what Dr. Smith has so kindly written.

As to a second teacher: If we really make a proper start with the school next autumn, offering instruction in both high and lower school grades, we shall need at least two teachers. Miss Beard's qualifications seem of a high order, and she seems well prepared to take charge of the school. Her own study and experience however do not indicate special qualifications for high school work, so in asking for a second teacher, we would emphasize the needs in the high school. Perhaps the very best way would be to consult with Miss Beard herself, in case she accepts, regarding a second teacher, keeping in mind the fact that it would not be well to begin with Corgregationalists exclusively!

As to buildings for the school: After careful consideration on the part of our Committee, we are agreed that, even in case the College should be removed to Peking as a consequence of the success of the larger Union scheme, there would be left here no building suitable for classroom work of the school. Vacated residences might serve very well for dormitories but not for the school building. This being the case we shall try to build for the school the coming autumn some sort of a building, a part, perhaps of a larger and more complete building to be erected ultimately. Other Missions are asking their Boards for funds for such a building, and we should naturally bear our share. I write to inquire if the $500 appropriated by the Prudential Committee for 1913 (only a few dollars of which were called for--to pay for telegrams, etc.) may be retained by us and spent as a contribution of our Mission toward this first building fund. Kindly bring this matter before the Prudential Committee, if necessary, and let me know the result as soon as possiple.

Faithfully yours,
Howard S. Galt

As to the second teacher, perhaps I should add that it is our intention that any applications, with qualifications, testimonials, etc., be sent out to us for action by our Committee, of which Committee I am secretary.

I have written to the North China Mission that we are authorizing the use of the $500 for the bldg.

Tang Chow

Jan. 8-1914

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 16 Apr./14.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Dr. Smith wrote you last on March 23rd. Since then letters from your department dated, Feb. 18th, March 3rd, and March 11th have been duly received.

I note what Mr. Bell says in his letter of Feb. 18th regarding an assistant for secretarial work. Since writing to you last on this subject I have received a letter from Dr. Frank D. Gamewell, General Secretary of the Educational Association of China, in which he says, "You perhaps have heard of an association at home which is handling young men who desire to come out to China for a limited period of service in our Colleges. The term varies from one, two to three years. The association provides transportation both ways, and the institution using the men simply provides for their salaries at the current rate for single men during the period for which they are employed." I have corresponded with Dr. Gamewell regarding this matter, and from what he writes it seems probable that the organization he mentions could send out a young man, provided we could guarantee his salary. It would certainly be quite a help to the Board to have the travelling expenses met by other than Board funds, and so on this new basis I feel constrained to mention the matter again. I would not do so if I were not thoroughly convinced that the providing of the man we ask for would be a gain in true economy and efficiency out of all proportion to his cost. Secretary Patton, in the report of the Home Department for 1913 has a paragraph on "office efficiency", in which he says that within three years not less than ~~thre~~ fifteen improvements in office management have been added. Some of us think that it is time "efficiency investigations" were being extended to the foreign field as well as to the home base. Secretary Bell wrote in a letter of Oct. 15, 1913 that three new ordained men have been authorized for this Mission. But apparently none of these have been secured. Dr. Patton, in the report above mentioned, speaks of the large number of authorizations allowed by the Board, and of the meager number of those who have been secured, "a total of twenty-one out of fifty-four authorizations." If this is the case it would seem as if every effort ought to be made to increase the efficiency of those already on the field. I assume that it would be ~~as~~ easier to find unmarried young men willing to come out for a short term of service than men fully qualified for life service. And if the presence of such a young man for secretarial and office work on the field would materially increase the efficiency of the regular workers, it would seem as if, in the present situation, his salary could be met from the funds waiting to meet the salaries of the men already authorized, before these men will all be secured. At any rate, on the supposition that the travelling expenses of the young man we want would be met by the organization mentioned by Dr. Gamewell, I would like to refer the matter to you for further consideration.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Rev. J. L. Patton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

We are very glad to learn of the appointment of Miss Mickey, of Oberlin, to come out under the W.B.M.I. Her presence will fill a real need in the Union Women's College.

I have the following motion, passed unanimously by circular vote in the Mission, to report to the Prudential Committee:

"Voted, in view of the imminent need of further funds for building purposes in the North China Mission, that the Prudential Committee be requested to hold the $9,000 being received from the sale of the Kalgan property in reserve for this Mission".

In explanation I may mention two or three possible needs: The erection of separate buildings for the boy's academy at Tungchou, in case the College is to remain here; the erection of residences for instructors, (or possibly of other needed buildings), in case the larger educational union is consummated and the College is removed to Peking; the enlargement of the compound at Peking, to provide for the growth of the boys' school or other departments of the work. At least two of these needs will be surely pressing upon us, and we would be glad to be assured that the sum above mentioned might be available when required.

Your letter of March 17th, with enclosure, has been received and interests me much. I will give it careful attention and reply as soon as possible.

Cincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

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Your letter of March 17th, with enclosure, has been received and interests me much. I will give it careful attention and reply as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Ellis

Mission Secretary.

Tungchow

Apr-16-1914

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 2 May, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am enclosing herewith copies of a "Proposed Agreement between the different Societies working in Peking, desiring to form a closer Union in Medical Work", and of a letter addressed to the Mission by Dr. Young in explanation thereof. Regarding this matter the Mission has voted unanimously to approve "the Proposed Agreement, and requests the Prudential Committee of the American Board to approve the same and to carry its provisions into effect."

As a matter closely related to the above scheme I have to report also that the movement for a complete union in higher education for which we have been hoping and working so long has now assumed new and decidedly hopeful aspects, and I trust I shall be able to report to you a definite scheme before long. Dr. H. H. Lowry, Predident of the Peking University (M. E. Mission) after months of deliberation, has brought forward a scheme for the federation of all of our Missions in a union University to be located on a site in Peking just east of the present site of the Peking University. This scheme, differing somewhat from any plans we have heretofore worked out, has been submitted to the Stations in and near Peking which belong to the Missions concerned, and has been tentatively approved by them. It will be presented to our Mission for formal approval soon. But before this is done ~~steps should be done~~ steps should be taken to correlate this scheme with the scheme for Medical Union, a statement ~~for~~ of which I am now enclosing, which was formulated before the scheme for the larger union and more or less independently from it. On the enclosed copy I have marked with lead pencil those sections which may require modification when the two schemes are correlated. Notwithstanding the uncertainties involved it seems best to report both of these schemes, one in full form, the other briefly, to you now, in order that you may know what progress is being made, and be prepared for as prompt action as possible when the full statement of both schemes is sent to you.

I can scarcely express to you our joy and satisfaction at the definite prospect now before us that these union movements will succeed. Negotiations have been going on now for three years, and as you well know much careful thought and earnest, prayerful effort have been expended. I am sure that you will join with us in prayer that every step, both out here and at home, may be guided from above.

One or two other recent Mission votes will be of interest to you. In view of the needs of the Medical College the Mission has voted to transfer Dr. Ingram and family to Peking, and, in view of the expected return to Lintsing of Dr. Tallmon, has voted to locate Dr. and Mrs. Love at Tungchou. These changes will doubtless be made

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

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the latter part of the coming summer. It will be with great reluctance that the other members of the Tungchou Station witness the removal of Dr. and Mrs. Ingram, who have carried on so long and faithfully their work here, but in this as in all matters we strive not to let personal considerations influence the efficiency of the Mission's work.

We have been waiting long for a reply from the Prudential Committee to my inquiry in a supplementary note to you accompanying Dr. Smith's letter of Jan. 8th. It was regarding the use of left over funds for a building for the School for Missionaries' Children here at Tungchou. The failure to receive a reply from you, as well as one or two other matters, has delayed us so that no building has been started, but the building season is growing late and we ought to decide at once. Accordingly I will request you to cable your reply. If we may use the funds as suggested please cable ALLOWED. If not, cable DISALLOWED.

We have received a letter from Miss Flora Beard accepting the position of head teacher in the school for missionaries' children, and look forward to her coming with much satisfaction. We have heard nothing definite, however, regarding a second teacher, and fear that the time will pass by ~~one~~ and no one be secured. We shall be glad if you can give us any aid in the matter. In view of the delay incident upon further correspondence we are quite ready to leave the matter for Secretary Brown and Secretary North, in consultation with Miss Beard, to decide without referring the matter again to our committee here. Think I shall write to them to this effect.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

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Mission Secretary.

Tungchow

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 1 June, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I ~~enclose herewith~~ send under separate cover reports from the different Stations of the North China Mission, as follows:

Tientsin Station.	One	Copy	of	General Report.
Peking "	"	"	"	Educational Report.
	"	"	"	General Report.
Tungchou "	"	"	"	General Report.
	"	"	"	Medical "
Paotingfu "	"	"	"	General Report.
	"	"	"	Woman's Work Report.
	"	"	"	Y.M.C.A. Report.
Pangchuang "	"	"	"	General Report.
Lintsing "	"	"	"	General Report.
	"	"	"	Out-Station Report.
Taiku "	"	"	"	General City Work Report.
	"	"	"	Out-Station Work Report.
	"	"	"	Woman's Work Report.
	"	"	"	Medical Report.
Fenchow "	"	"	"	General Report.
	"	"	"	Educational Work Report.
	"	"	"	Woman's Work Report.
	"	"	"	Girls' School Report.

Other reports not now at hand will be sent later.

Since writing you last, Mr. Bell's letter of Apr. 13, announcing the appointment of Mr. Hummel for Fenchow, has been received, and we rejoice that so promising a candidate for this work has been secured. The copies of your letter to Dr. Smith were also duly received.

Very Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

P.S. Three Cen. Reports from the Shansi district also ~~enclosed~~ sent, — and a report of the College enclosed. This will be issued in printed form later.-

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 1 June, 1914.

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Other reports not now at hand will be sent later.

Since writing you last, Mr. Polly's letter of Apr. 15, announcing the appointment of Mr. Hummel for Fenchow, has been received, and we rejoice that so promising a candidate for this work has been secured. The copies of your letter to Dr. Smith were also duly received.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Frederick Davis

Mission Secretary.

June 1-1914

P.S. Thus Com. Report from the Shansi district also ~~[illegible]~~ sent — and a report of the Girls' School. This will be mailed in printed form later.

JUL 16 1914

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 22 June,1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter by Dr. Tucker, and a motion passed by the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Mission. I think there is need for no further comment here, as the letter makes the matter clear.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

Forwarded. Salt.

Tungchow. June 22, 1914.

REC'D SEP 1 1914

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和大學校
北通縣
Office of the President

Wo Fo Ssu, near Peking,
3 Aug., 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Last spring I acknowledged the receipt of your letter of March 17, enclosing the paper on "Education and Evangelism", and I have been trying ever since to find time to comply with your request and write out my suggestions or criticisms.

I think you will be interested to know that the paper was read, soon after it was received, at a meeting of the Tungchou Station, and aroused much interest and discussion. Perhaps the ideas expressed below reflect somewhat that discussion, but no one but myself is responsible for their expression here.

Your paper seems to me to be an able discussion of an important theme. The presentation of the situation seems in general to be true, altho of course when particular fields and institutions are considered much variation appears.

What I have to say will be based quite definitely on the situation in North China and in the Union College at Tungchou, for I take it that consideration from this point of view is probably what you desire.

So far as North China is concerned I think there has never been a sharply defined issue between education and evangelism. Probably the reason has been that most of our evangelistic workers were thorough believers in education, and our educational work has been closely associated with evangelistic work. From the beginning the North China Union College has had as its purpose, primarily, the training of Christian students for Christian work. Just now perhaps its mission is being conceived a little more broadly, but the Missions uniting in the College still look to it as the source of trained Christian leaders.

As regards the policy which your paper advocates, in the Tungchou Station we have, by force of necessity, been to a limited extent following such a policy ever since Mr. Wilder was trasferred from the Tungchou evengelistic work to the Theological College in Peking. During the last four years almost the only foreign supervision which the church and evangelistic work at Tungchou have received has been given by men connected with the College. The results have not been particularly encouraging, altho a slow progress in the evangelistic work can be discerned. But it should be noted that an important element in the policy you advocate, viz., an adequate staffing of the educational institution, has heretofore been lacking at Tungchou. Aside from this work I may add that Mr. Biggin, the London Mission representative on the College Faculty, has regularly carried on a measure of evangelistic work in connection with his teaching. So that on the whole, it may be said that the North China Union College has exemplified more or less the policy which you advocate, both in spirit and in practice.

However, when it comes to carrying out your policy to the

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHINA
協和大學校
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Office of the President

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However, when it comes to carrying out your policy to the

fullest extent, there are certain difficulties, not insuperable perhaps, which should be considered.

First there is the matter of specialization. Heretofore our educational institutions have been manned pretty much on the theory that any regularly trained missionary could be a successful teacher. And this policy has met with fair success, when success has been estimated by the light of the stage of progress which our work in general has reached. But times are changing, progress is now more rapid, and we must in the future pay more attention to specialization in order to maintain educational efficiency. Hereafter, if prospective teachers are to take from one to three years in post-graduate study in department in which they are to teach, then not less than two years of theological study, and, after reaching the field, learn the vernacular, they could not take up their teaching before the age of 28 or 30. Yet, perhaps for the future, a median course thro such a program would be best--, say two years of specialization, two years of theological study, and two years of the vernacular. This would put a man who graduated from college at the age of 22 into the teacher's chair at 28 years of age.

The principle of specialization is also involved in the division of a man's time between teaching and evangelistic work. If a teacher gave from 1/4 to 1/2 of his time each year to evangelistic work, it is a question whether his work would not be in a measure impaired because of divided interests. Probably this would be true of at least some men, and this would have to be set over against the gain, undoubtedly real, which would be derived from acquaintance with two fields of activity,--as your paper points out.

In the second place there is the difficulty of organizing the work along the lines of your policy. Your suggestion is "that every educational institution be made the center of evangelistic effort <u>for the field which it serves</u>". This in North China would mean that our College would become the center of evangelistic work for three different missions in three different provinces. The evangelistic work is too extensive, too complicated, and the interests and distances are too great, to permit of the practical operation of this scheme. If we attempted to carry out the scheme in a more limited geographical field say Chihli province, it would still fail, and for the same reasons. The evangelistic interests of the great cities like Tientsin, Peking and Paotingfu are such that the work must be carried on by men who are always at their posts, and can give concentrated attention to their complicated tasks. The union feature of our College organization also complicates the situation, and would make the adoption of the policy advocated by the paper very difficult.

These considerations would make the adoption of this policy, in the full form which your paper apparently contemplates, inexpedient if not impossible. But at the same time I doubt not that much could be done to get the <u>spirit</u> of the policy manifested thro activities radiating from the College. I do not believe that the college teachers could accept responsibility for leadership in evangelistic work in such a way as to supercede any of the existing agencies of that work. But I do believe that the College could prove to be a strong <u>auxillary</u> force in evangelization. The teachers could go often to places not too

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remote, for lectures and addresses, and participation in special evangelistic campaigns. The members of our staff at Tungchou are already doing some of this work. With a larger staff, and larger experience in the work, we could do more.

In the third place, there is the effect of the policy, if adopted, on the general attitude of Christian communities toward evengelistic work, and particularly the effect upon students, in attracting them to enter that work. We are all agreed that the churches must have the best of native leadership, and nothing interests us more than plans for securing and training the highest grade of leaders. I have no doubt that many of the good results along this line which your paper describes, would materialize. But it is not clear how the adoption of the policy would lead a large number of first class men to devote themselves unreservedly to the work of the churches. The influence of the teacher, thro the power of example, would probably be exerted upon his students, even to the form of his evangelistic activity. And if the evangelistic work was built up around the educational institution as a center, the teachers of which gave part time to such work, is it not probable that their students would be impressed with these methods, and they in turn desire to be connected with schools, and give part time to evangelistic work? In this case the churches would still fail to find the high grade men who would give themselves wholeheartedly to the services of the churches as pastors and evangelists.

The above considerations seem most obvious when one considers your paper from the point of view of North China. One cannot help thinking also of our new Union University project, and the effect of such an institution upon the possible adoption of your policy. It is of course too early to say to what extent we might be able to carry out such a policy, with our higher educational work organized in such a form. But I sincerely hope that the new Union University will always stand, both in spirit and in practice, for just such a type of institution as your paper contemplates.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

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Very sincerely yours,

Florence E. Fitch

Mr. Fitch
Aug. 3-1914

SEP 1 1914

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

WO FO SSU, Near Peking,
4 Aug., 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

With my family, and my brother and his wife, I am spending a few weeks at this "Temple of the Sleeping Buddha" in the Western Hills, about twelve miles north west of Peking. There are three series of temple courts, and two of these have been leased for a period of fifteen years by the Peking Y.M.C.A., and it is here that their Summer Conferences are held, as you doubtless know. We have rented a little cottage in the back corner of the temple garden from the Y.M.C.A,,and this with our tent furnishes sufficient accommodation for our two families. The physical climate here is not very different from Tungchou, but the "social climate" is very different, and its "rarity" is a delightful change. After an arduous year of college work, the special responsibilities of commencement, a solid week of Mission meeting, the followed by duties at the Y.M.C.A. Summer Conference and an Institute for Teachers in Tientsin, it seemed as if I must get away into some wilderness, where there were no more meetings, addresses and committees! Doubtless you have had some experiences of this sort!

I understood that Mr. Frame, clerk of the meeting, sent you a copy of the minutes of our Annual Meeting, and that Dr. Smith, the newly elected Secretary of the Mission, has already communicated to you a report of the important events of the meeting. And you will receive in due time a printed copy of the new Mission Rules, providing for new and closer forms of cooperation in all mission affairs, with our Chinese colleagues. We hope that the Prudential Committee will find nothing in this to disapprove of, and that in experience we shall find the new plans practical and full of new dynamic.

Mr. Bergamini arrived at Peitaiho the other day, and letters I have received indicate that he is making a favorable impression. I shall be glad to meet him.

I have not brought the correspondence files out here, but do not recall that there are important letters from your office requiring formal replies. Your letter of July third reached me a few days ago, and I was very glad to learn that already you had plans for a conference in New York concerning the Union University scheme. We shall look forward with great interest to the report of that conference.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

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Rec. Aug. 4-1914

Ans. To Sec.

CDNOV 11 1914

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和大學校
北通縣
Office of the President

12 Oct., 1914.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Dr. Smith tells me that he, as Secretary of the Mission, wrote to you in the summer regarding a successor for Mr. Shaw, our teacher of English in the College, who is now beginning the last of his three years' term of service. His successor should be on the field by Sept. 1st, 1915. Mr. Shaw is a splendid young man, and has done excellent work, and we shall be quite satisfied to have another short term appointment. It would be well if the young man who is to come could have the appointment arranged some time in advance, so that a bit of special preparation might be possible. In Mr. Shaw's case the arrangement was made very suddenly, and he has told me that there was some deficiency in the correspondence from the Board's office, so that he did not know until he reached the field what subject he was to teach. Please have it made plain to prospective candidates that the work is that of teaching the English Language in an institution which does all of its other teaching in Chinese. The work in English ranges from elementary reading and grammar work up to the reading of standard English Literature, and the writing of English essays and papers. If the man to be sent out has had some experience in teaching, in addition to being a college graduate, so much the better. Athletic and musical ability, besides a warm-hearted interest in Y.M.C.A., and other Christian work, are of course very desirable assets.

Your letters which came in the summer told of plans for a conference with other Boards in New York regarding the union university scheme. We have waited long and patiently for a report of this conference. The only word which has reached us was a brief cable from the Methodist Board to Bishop Bashford, saying that the scheme was approved. We now suppose that letters from you must have started via the Siberian route and been lost in Europe on account of the war. In no other way can we explain such long silence. Please let us have as full reports of what took place as possible, unless you have already sent them via the Pacific. It may be that the war will interfere with the early consummation of the scheme, but there will surely need to be a lot of preliminary work in organizing done, and that need not be delayed further, we trust.

Our work goes on very much as usual, but the great war and its world-wide consequences fills up our thought during all spare moments, and is the constant topic of our prayers. The unseemly conduct of Japan in Shantung fills the minds of the Chinese with anxiety and suspicion, not to say hatred. Japan seems only too ready to imitate the nations of Europe in over-riding all the restraints of neutrality. There is a strong sentiment in China in favor of armed resistance to the Japanese invasion, but the government realizing its military weakness, is endeavoring to avoid conflict. What the ultimate outcome will be it is hard to predict.

There are no radical changes to report in the work of College or

CONOV 11 1914

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHINA
協和大學校
北通縣
Office of the President

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My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Dr. Smith tells me that he, as Secretary of the Mission, wrote to you in the summer regarding a successor for Mr. Shaw, our teacher of English in the College, who is now beginning the last of his three years' term of service. His successor should be on the field by Sept. 1st, 1915. Mr. Shaw is a splendid young man, and has done excellent work, and we shall be quite satisfied to have another short term appointment. It would be well if the young man who is to come could have the appointment arranged some time in advance, so that a bit of special preparation might be possible. In Mr. Shaw's case the arrangement was made very suddenly, and he has told me that there was some deficiency in the correspondence from the Board's office, so that he did not know until he reached the field what subject he was to teach. Please have it made plain to prospective candidates that the work is that of teaching the English language in an institution which does all of its other teaching in Chinese. The work in English ranges from elementary reading and grammar work up to the reading of standard English literature, and the writing of English essays and papers. If the man to be sent out has had some experience in teaching, in addition to being a college graduate, so much the better. Athletic and musical ability, besides a warm-hearted interest in Y.M.C.A., and other Christian work, are of course very desirable assets.

Your letters which came in the summer told of plans for a conference with other Boards in New York regarding the union university scheme. We have waited long and patiently for a report of this conference. The only word which has reached us was a brief cable from the Methodist Board to Bishop Bashford, saying that the scheme was approved. We now suppose that letters from you must have started via the Siberian route and been lost in Europe on account of the war. In no other way can we explain such long silence. Please let us have as full reports of what took place as possible, unless you have already sent them via the Pacific. It may be that the war will interfere with the early consummation of the scheme, but there will surely need to be a lot of preliminary work in organizing done, and that need not be delayed further, we trust.

Our work goes on very much as usual, but the great war and its world-wide consequences fill up our thought during all spare moments, and is the constant topic of our prayers. The unseemly conduct of Japan in Shantung fills the minds of the Chinese with anxiety and suspicion, not to say hatred. Japan seems only too ready to imitate the nations of Europe in over-riding all the restraints of neutrality. There is a strong sentiment in China in favor of armed resistance to the Japanese invasion, but the government realizing its military weakness, is endeavoring to avoid conflict. What the ultimate outcome will be it is hard to predict.

There are no radical changes to report in the work of College or

REC'D 1915

Station. In the College, Mr. Wickes has been added to the teaching staff, taking for the present one class in the Bible. His is a very scholarly mind, and we hope he will prove to be a marked success as a teacher, and bring the Bible department into a position of respect in the minds of the students such as it has not always enjoyed.

The normal department which we started a year ago is not being conducted this year. Not enough properly qualified students offered for matriculation this autumn to warrant us in offering the work this year. It is an interesting fact that not one of the eighteen young men who graduated last June has entered any school for professional study. I think this is due to two reasons, one general, and one special. The general reason arises from economic pressure, the one great fundamental fact which we live with day and night in all our work here in China. The pressure is usually exerted by the parents of the students, who insist that after finishing what seems to them a long course of study, the young men shall secure positions at once which shall bring in revenue for the home. The special reason is we believe due to the negotiations for the new union university. Our graduates have learned of these plans, and believe that the professional departments of the new institution will be so much better than those now in existence, that they wish to wait until the university is organized. I believe that this reason is especially strong as regards the department of thelogical training. This attitude on the part of our students and graduates furnishes an additional reason why we should get the new university started as soon as possible.

The attendance in the College this year has dropped back a little, and now stands at 91, in the four College classes. The decline is due to stiffer requirements regarding scholarship and self-support, and results from our policy of emphasizing quality rather than quantity. In the two classes of the academy, still connected with the College, there are 43 students. In the summer I mailed you a copy of the annual report of the College written last June. I now send you under separate cover 20 copies, to be used any way you see fit to stimulate interest in the Board's educational work, or in this institution. I shall be glad to have you make criticisms or suggestions regarding the form of this report.

The teachers in the College will endeavor this year to put into effect in a small way some of the ideas in the paper you sent me last spring regarding the union of evangelistic and educational work. The absence of the normal department, and an unbroken staff of instructors will enable us to do something of this kind. After this year our foreign staff will be broken by furloughs, and I fear the opportunities will not be so good.

No doubt the burdens and difficulties resting upon you and your colleagues on account of the war are unusually heavy. We are constantly remembering you in our prayers. We hope that the American people will keep their heads, and faithfully serve their own highest interests, and those of the world, during the present terrible crisis.

Yours very sincerely,

Howard S. Galt

Howard S. Galt

Tsingchow

Oct-12-1914

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The attendance in the College this year has dropped back a little, and now stands at 41 in the four College classes. The decline is due to stiffer requirements regarding scholarship and self-support, and results from our policy of emphasizing quality rather than quantity. In the two classes of the academy, still connected with the College, there are 43 students. In the summer I mailed you a copy of the annual report of the College written last June. I now send you under separate cover 20 copies, to be used any way you see fit to stimulate interest in the Board's educational work, or in this institution. I shall be glad to have you make criticisms or suggestions regarding the form of this report.

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Yours very sincerely,

Howard S. Galt

REC'D JAN 30 1915

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和大學校
北通縣
Office of the President

2 Jan., 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston. U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of Nov., 13, with enclosures, came in due time, and we were glad to have the full statement of the results of the Conference in New York last summer regarding the union University scheme. Before receiving this letter from you we had heard the substance of what what had been done from Dr. North, but I think your letter of July 15th has not yet been received.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the minutes of a meeting held in Peking Dec. 11, which met for the purpose of drawing up a constitution for the proposed University. The present Bylaws of Peking University were used as a basis. In our Chihli District a motion is being circulated calling for the approval of these Bylaws, and the result of this motion will be formally reported to you later. I think there is no doubt about the District's approving the same, and referring them formally to the Prudential Committee. I am sending you a copy thus in advance so that you may have an opportunity to study the document, and get it before the proper authorities with the least possible delay.

A motion has recently corculated in the Mission, and I think Dr. Smith has already reported it to you, calling for the appropriation of the $9,000 which we understand is being received from the sale of the Board's property in Kalgan, for the purpose of buying land for the extension of the proposed site in Peking. This sum will not go very far toward securing the amount needed, but, if available, it will at least be evidence to the other Missions of good faith on our part, and we shall hope that other sums can follow.

Probably it will seem to many like a costly sacrifice on the part of our Board to give up (as far as college work is concerned) our present site and equipment at Tungchou, and spend large sums on a new site in Peking. Probably at the outset the Boards will need to appropriate, or secure from special givers, quite large sums to get the union scheme thoroughly launched. But as soon as we have a "going concern" on a union basis, I think there is ground for expectation that donors of large means will be found who, because of the union and interdenominational features of the institution, will contribute so liberally that the Boards will be considerably relieved from what, on our present basis, are regular annual appropriations.

Reverting again to the matter of a successor for Mr. Shaw here in the College, as mentioned in my letter of Oct. 12th, I understand that the Mr. Carter, in Oberlin, with whom the Board had some correspondence last year, might be available, and he is reported to be a most desirable young man.

With best wishes for large success throughout all the New Year,

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Howard S. Galt

RECD JAN 30 1915

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和大學校
北通縣
Office of the President

2 Jan., 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of Nov., 15, with enclosures, came in due time, and we were glad to have the full statement of the results of the Conference in New York last summer regarding the union University scheme. Before receiving this letter from you we had heard the substance of what had been done from Dr. North, but I think your letter of July 15th has not yet been received.

I am enclosing herewith copies of the minutes of a meeting held in Peking Dec. 14, which met for the purpose of drawing up a constitution for the proposed University. The present Bylaws of Peking University were used as a basis. In our Chihli District a motion is being circulated calling for the approval of these Bylaws, and the result of this motion will be formally reported to you later. I think there is no doubt about the District's approving the same, and referring them formally to the Prudential Committee. I am sending you a copy thus in advance so that you may have an opportunity to study the document, and get it before the proper authorities with the least possible delay.

A motion has recently circulated in the Mission, and I think D. Smith has already reported it to you, calling for the appropriation of the $3,000 which we understand is being received from the sale of the Board's property in Kalgan, for the purpose of buying land for the extension of the proposed site in Peking. This sum will not go very far toward securing the amount needed, but, if available, it will at least be evidence to the other Missions of good faith on our part, and we shall hope that other sums can follow.

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With best wishes for large success throughout all the New Year,

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown

Tungchou
Jan. 2-1915

RECD FEB 23 1915

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和文學校
北通州

20 Jan., 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I enclose herewith the report of the Mission Language Study Committee for the year ending last June. The numerous extra duties connected with our large "Joint Meeting" last summer, followed by committee meetings, etc., made it quite impossible for me to undertake at that time the amount of work required to compile this report. Then came the autumn's duties in the College, so that not until the present, when there is a little "let-up" in College work preceding the semi-annual examinations, have I found time to do this work. There has, I think, been steady improvement in the method of keeping language study records, (Mr. Wilder has put an immense amount of faithful effort into this task) but it seems to me that some better system is needed, and I am bringing certain suggestions before the present Committee. When it is noted that there are between thirty and forty members of the Mission who are in the language study period, the need of systematic records, and very definite regulations regarding examinations, is apparent. The report I now send you has, I hope, been made out in accordance with your letter of Dec. 27, 1912, on the subject.

A recent letter from the Foreign Department announced that the Prudential Committee had authorized the appointment of a man to be secretary to the President of the College and to the Secretary of the Mission. This is most welcome news, and promises to bring immense relief to Dr. Smith and myself from routine clerical work. We trust that a suitable man can be found at once. We have considered the question of finding a man out here, but we can learn of no one properly qualified. Your letter did not definitely state that the appointment would be for a "short term", but we rather assumed that that was intended. Previous correspondence will indicate the qualifications desired, but I might sum them up as follows, in what I consider the order of relative importance-- Christian character and missionary spirit being of course taken for granted: 1)A "secretarial" disposition and instinct. 2) Acquaintance with type-writing. 3) Acquaintance with stenography. 4) Athletic ability. 5) Musical (vocal) ability-- these last two for application among the College students. 6) Executive ability. Of course we cannot hope to get these all perfectly compounded in the same man, but we would like the man who has the best combination of them. If the right man is available now, I should say there is no reason why he should wait until autumn to come; we will undertake to find him a suitable place to spend his first summer and become acclimated.

All well, and work too flourishing to permit one to take time to write about!

Sincerely yours,
Howard S. Galt

Tungchou — Jan. 20-1915

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D.MAR 10 1915

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和大學校
北通縣
Office of the President

3 Feb., 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have recently heard from a Mr. Huntington Gilchrist, a young man out in China on "short term" service, formerly a teacher in Foochow, and this year teaching in the Peking University, to the effect that he has a younger brother graduating from Williams next June who would like a position for short time service here in China. I do not know much of the Mr. Gilchrist here, but what I do know is very favorable, and it may be that his brother is just the man to come to the College here as teacher of English in Mr. Shaw's place. Or possibly he might be the material for the secretary whom we are looking for. I pass these suggestions on to you for whatever they may be worth.

Home Dept

I am happy to report that a second son, whom we call Wendell West Galt, arrived in our household on Jan.23, and is considered by all members of the family to be about the finest yet! The small lad and his mother are both in excellent condition.

Dr. Smith is a bit indisposed with his old throat trouble, but we hope it will not last long.

We have just completed the examinations of the first semester in the College, and now have a few days' recess. This half of of the year has been very satisfactory in the work of the College.

In the Mission we are working away at the various stages of our new organization, and altho this is not yet complete, we think we see the effects of a new dynamic at work. We hope and pray that it is of the Spirit, and will be permanent.

The new demands which Japan has alleged to have made of China in return for the cancellation of the "war zone" in Shantung are causing not a little uneasiness among the more intelligent Chinese, and if these allegations prove to be true, it may be there is trouble ahead. We hope it may be averted.

Very sincerely yours,

Sec'y & Treasurer
Gen'l Committee

Howard S. Galt

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHINA
協和大學校
北通縣
Office of the President

3 Feb., 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

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Very sincerely yours,

Frank L. Hoag

Tungchow

Feb 3, 1915

RECD APR 17 1915

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Tungchou, via Peking, 13 March, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am posting to you under separate cover five copies of the new "Prospectus" of the North China American School. This school, as you know, is operating in Peking temporarily this year. The new building here in Tungchou is nearly completed, and will be ready for use next autumn. For this building we only had a sum of $2500 ($2000 from the Presbyterian Board, and $500 from our Board) and we certainly are getting a "bargain" for our money. The building was planned (before Mr. Bergamini arrived) by Mr. Winter, an architect of the Presbyterian Mission in Shanting. By building the building a little taller than usual both basement and attic are brought into regular use, so that one might almost say that the building has four storys. (On account of the scaffolding a good photograph could not be obtained for the Prospectus). In the one building will be kitchen, dining room, school rooms, living room, teachers' rooms and bedrooms for fifteen or twenty pupils.

The building alone will run over the $2500 by one or two hundred dollars, perhaps. I write to mention some of our needs, thinking that there may be some good friends of the Board, or of its missionaries, who would be glad to help us a little on equipment. A hot water heating system will be required (I sent to Mr. Wiggin the order for this the other day) and this will cost $700 or more. In furnishings there must be a complete kitchen and dining room outfit, furniture for schoolrooms, living room, teachers' rooms and bedrooms. Anywhere from $750 tp $1000 will be required for a proper outfit.

To meet all these requirements, and pay the teachers' salaries for the year (amounting to $1200) we have only $1800 is sight. Special gifts, amounting to $500 pr $1000 would be most welcome. If these cannot be obtained we shall probably have to borrow to get thro the year.

We now have the pupils, two splendid teachers on the ground, and the building, so that, if we can secure the proper equipment, the institution should start in the autumn in excellent condition.

Are there not some kind friends who will help us out this first year, so that we will not have "to operate on a deficit"?

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.
Secretary and Treasurer
of the School Committee

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

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The building alone will run over the $2500 by one or two hundred dollars, perhaps. I write to mention some of our needs, thinking that there may be some good friends of the Board, or of missions, to whom we could go and say that for a little on equipment. A hot water heating system will be required (I sent to Mr. Migg the order for this the other day) and this will cost $100 or more. In furnishings there must be a complete kitchen and dining room outfit, furniture for schoolrooms, living room, teachers' rooms and bedrooms. Anywhere from $750 to $1000 will be required for a proper outfit.

To meet all these requirements, and pay the teachers' salaries for the year (amounting to $1200) we have only $1400 in sight. Special gifts, amounting to $500 or $1000 would be most welcome. If these cannot be obtained we shall probably have to borrow to meet the year.

We now have the pupils, two splendid teachers on the ground, and the building, so that, if we can secure the proper equipment, the institution should start in the autumn in excellent condition. Are there not some kind friends who will help us out this first year, so that we will not have "to operate on a deficit"?

Sincerely yours,

Frank D. Gamewell

Frank D. Gamewell
Secretary of Finance
of the School Committee

Tangchow
Mar. 13-1915

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REC'D MAY 20 1915

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和大學校
北通縣
Office of the President

20 April, 1915.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

Was very glad to receive your letter of March 10th, with the definite announcement of the appointment of Mr. Beers as teacher of English in the College. I hope to write to him shortly. Mr. Shaw says that he has already sent to you some information regarding furniture and outfit required. He will have rooms in one of our houses as Mr. Shaw has had. The salary should be $500, with $19.50 for "Health Change", $12 for business agency in Tientsin, and a sum for a Chinese teacher, if he wishes to study Chinese. I should say that the full three years' salary would be considered as due at the end of the third college year.

In reply to the request at the foot of your letter I cabled the other day "Beers xagijuhoja", which should be interpreted as "Beers must arrive before Sept. 10th". The cost of the cable was Mex$12.20, or say Gold$5.00. Please pass this word on to Mr. Eddy, at his request.

Yours sincerely,

Howard S. Galt,

Tungchou Apr-20-1915

Salary

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

Was very glad to receive your letter of March 10th, with the definite announcement of the appointment of Mr. Beers as teacher of English in the College. I hope to write to him shortly. Mr. Shaw says that he has already sent to you some information regarding furniture and outfit required. He will have rooms in one of our houses as Mr. Shaw has had. The salary should be $500, with $13.50 for "Health Change", $12 for business agency in Tientsin, and a sum for a Chinese teacher, if he wishes to study Chinese. I should say that the full three years' salary would be considered as due at the end of the third college year.

In reply to the request at the foot of your letter I cabled the other day "Beers xsqijuhojs", which should be interpreted as "Beers must arrive before Sept. 10th". The cost of the cable was Mex$12.20, or say Gold$5.00. Please pass this word on to Mr. Eddy, at his request.

Yours sincerely,

Howard Spoerk

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHINA
華北協和大學校
華北協和
Office of the President

College
Friends

Salary
Tuition

C'D JUN 18 1915

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和文學校
北通州

17 May, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of March 31, and the question blanks relating to the College came duly to hand. These will have my best attention, as soon as I can get at them.

Dr. Smith and Mr. Porter are both absent in Shanghai, one for the meeting of the Continuation Committee, and the other for the Far Eastern Olympic Games, and their absence puts extra duties upon me, so that it may be some time before I can fill out the blanks.

The annual meetings of our new North China Council, and of the Mission (by delegates) were recently held in Tientsin, and there are the minutes of these meetings and various matters to be sent to you as soon as they can be gathered together.

I hope I will not seem to be unduly insistent if I emphasize once more the importance of the Home Department's finding as soon as possible the man for stenography, typewriting and secretarial work. If by any chance this man should fail to arrive before the autumn, it would seem as if I could scarcely face the work of the coming year-- with Mr. Porter and Mr. Shaw both gone. You know of course the place which Mr. Porter fills, but probably it is not known to you how much Mr. Shaw helps out in College administration, looking after the janitors grounds, buildings, etc. He is able to do this, partly because of much administrative ability, which he possesses, and partly because of the large amount of Chinese which he has acquired. His successor, no matter how able, cannot start in, in such matters, where Mr. Shaw is leaving off. Both from the point of view of the College and the Mission, it is important that the secretary arrive soon. Apart from my own needs, it is hardly fair to ask Dr. Smith to continue doing work which is so largely clerical.

Your letter of April 6th, to the Mission, came in due time, and has been sent out to the Stations. I consider your remarks concerning neutrality, etc., eminently sane. Political excitement has now largely subsided in this community.

Sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

As'st Mission Secretary.

Tsingchow

May 17-1915

REC'D JUL 9 1915

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Tungchou, via Peking, 7 June, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am writing this in reply to your letter of April 30, and Mr. Wiggin's letter of May 1, making inquiry regarding school finances.

After learning of the appropriation of $500 for the Union School for Missionaries' Children, in the summer of 1913, and of similar appropriations from the Methodist and Presbyterian Boards, our union Committee at once set to work looking for a teacher so that the school might open at once. We searched all thro the Orient, but found no one until Jan. 1914, when Miss Tennant, an English lady, was secured in Japan, and the school opened in temporary quarters in Tungchou about Feb. 1, 1914. It continued until June, and in the autumn of 1914, reopened in Peking with the Misses Beard as teachers.

Of the $500 appropriated in 1913, only a few dollars were called for to pay for telegrams, etc., (in search of a teacher) so that practically the whole sum was left intact at the close of that year. In my letter to you, appended to Dr. Smith's of Jan. 8, 1914, I definitely asked the permission of the Prudential Committee to use the sum mentioned toward our building fund. In your letter of June 9 you state definitely that Mr. Wiggin wrote the Mission treasurer that such permission was given.

Our building fund consisted of $2000 specially appropriated by the Presbyterian Board, and of the above (approximately) $500, as is definitely stated to you in my letter of March 13, 1915.

Aside from the building fund, we received in 1914 for the general expenses of the school, $800 from the Presbyterian Board, $500 from the Methodist Board, and (as we supposed) $500 from the American Board, a total of $1800.

From this sum we had to pay Miss Tennant's salary and travelling expenses, the Misses Beard's salaries and traveling expenses, and the running expenses of the school for the first half year. (The current expenses for the autumn term were met by tuition fees made possible by the location of the school temporarily in Peking)

As a tentative budget for 1915, our Committee adopted the follow- last January:

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Appropriations, (3 Missions)	$1800.	Completing building	$ 160.
Balance on hand, Jan 1	120.	Heating plant (?)	740.
Tuitions (?)	80.	Dishes, cooking utensils and furniture, in part	300.
Deficit	400.	Salaries	1200.
	$2400.		$2400.

The equipment needed will easily cost $300 or $400 more than the above allowance, and our Committee decided that we must go ahead, even in the face of a deficit, hoping to pay off the debt in a year or so. Hope the above gives you the information you need. I think you will agree that we can not easily get along without the full appropriation each year.

Tungchow, via Peking, 7 June, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am writing this in reply to your letter of April 30, and Mr. Wiggin's letter of May 1, making inquiry regarding school finances.

After learning of the appropriation of $600 for the Union School for Missionaries' Children, in the summer of 1913, and of similar appropriations from the Methodist and Presbyterian Boards, our union Committee at once set to work looking for a teacher so that the school might open at once. We searched all thro the Orient, but found no one until Jan. 1914, when Miss Tennant, an English lady, was secured in Japan, and the school opened in temporary quarters in Tungchow about Feb. 1, 1914. It continued until June, and in the autumn of 1914, reopened in Peking with the Misses Beard as teachers.

Of the $600 appropriated in 1913, only a few dollars were called for to pay for telegrams, etc., (in search of a teacher) so that practically the whole sum was left intact at the close of that year. In my letter to you, appended to Dr. Smith's of Jan. 8, 1914, I definitely asked the permission of the Prudential Committee to use the sum mentioned toward our building fund. In your letter of June 9 you state definitely that Mr. Wiggin wrote the Mission treasurer that such permission was given.

Our building fund consisted of $2000 specially appropriated by the Presbyterian Board, and of the above (approximately) $600, as is definitely stated to you in my letter of March 13, 1915.

Aside from the building fund, we received in 1914 for the general expenses of the school, $800 from the Presbyterian Board, $300 from the Methodist Board, and (as we supposed) $500 from the American Board, a total of $1800.

From this sum we had to pay Miss Tennant's salary and travelling expenses, the Misses Beard's salaries and travelling expenses, and the running expenses of the school for the first half year. (The current expenses for the autumn term were met by tuition fees made possible by the location of the school temporarily in Peking)

As a tentative budget for 1915, our Committee adopted the following last January:

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Appropriations, (3 Missions)	$1800.	Completing building	$ 160.
Balance on hand, Jan 1	120.	Heating plant (?)	740.
Tuitions (?)	80.	Dishes, cooking utensils and furniture, in part	300.
Deficit	400.	Salaries	1200.
	$2400.		$2400.

The equipment needed will easily cost $300 or $400 more than the above allowance, and our Committee decided that we must go ahead, even in the face of a deficit, hoping to pay off the debt in a year or so. Hope the above gives you the information you need. I think you will agree that we can not easily get along without the full appropriation each year.

Perhaps a question will be raised about the 1913 appropriations from the other Boards. In reply would say that they both lapsed, when we were unable to get a teacher that year. But the Presbyterian Board proceeded to make the special appropriation of $2000 for building, which was very generous. Some of us feel that the Methodist Board might do something more, but representations which we have made out here have not had any apparent effect. Perhaps you are in a position to appeal to the Board in New York. A special grant from them for equipment would be very acceptable.

I do not believe you will ask me for a full financial report at this time. I am acting as treasurer of the union fund. The accounts are kept in local currency, were balanced at the end of the year and submitted for audit. The general account is full of all sorts of details, so if I copied it off and sent it to you, you would not easily understand it. To render an exact statement in the form you suggest would require much time, and I believe the facts I have given will be sufficient for your need.

May I summarize what we would like to have the Prudential Committee do?

1) Recognize that the $500 for 1913 was for the calendar year, and that later it was allowed to go into the building fund.
2) Send out $500 for 1914, and $500 for 1915.
3) Try to secure from special sources, if possible, some $750 for equipment etc., as per my letter of March 13--which request later received the indorsement of the Mission. In the one building we must provide kitchen, diningroom, living room, and school room equipment for two teachers and eighteen or twenty pupils.

We are very grateful to the Prudential Committee for the new rule as to allowances for children attending the school.

The official name of the school, by the way, is "North China American School".

Yours sincerely,

NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL

Howard S. Galt

Copy for Mr. Wigginers.

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Yours sincerely,

NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL

Treasurer.

Rec'd June 7-1915

REC'D JUL 9 1915

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, via Peking,
10 June, 1915,

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I wrote to you last evening, but it seems best to speak of other matters in a separate letter.

First let me acknowledge, if Dr. Smith (who is absent just now) has not already done so, letters from your office of April 29, 30 and May 1.

The statement about the Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation interests us much, and we shall hope to hear more fully on many other points soon. Mr. Greene is due in Peking soon, I understand, and we shall hope to have frequent conference with him.

We are very anxious to hear some further word about educatuonal union and the Peking University, before our Boards of Managers' meetings which are due to be held soon. It is much to be regretted that Dr. North did not report fully enough to form the basis for further action, and that the scheme had to be held up until his return.

We received with great satisfaction the report of the appointment of Mr. Woodall to the office secretaryship. In a letter which I wrote to you some days ago I tried to indicate once more how urgent the need was, and now it is very gratifying to have this definite word of Mr. Woodall's appointment. His exceptional qualifications fill us with high hopes, and that he already has plans for a life service in China is an additional point in his favor. I shall plan to write him soon. Hope his sailing need not be delayed beyond the last of July, and an earlier date would be still better. Just a word about a typewriter. The machine I use is my own (there is an old Blickensderfer, purchased by Dr. Goodrich, belonging to the Mission Secretary, but it is not in commission), and it is a No. 2 "Sun", made in New York. It is a small, second rate machine, and while it does very fair work for me, I fear it would not be suitable for professional use. If Mr. Woodall has a machine of his own which he will bring, very well (we can pay him rent for its use); if not will you please see that he is provided with one to bring with him, and I will be responsible for getting it paid for by the interests served.

Extract for F.F.H. by H. S.

I note what is said about the item of $9000 (from sale of Kalgan property) which was asked for to purchase land for the new Peking University. We hope that this item will be restored to the docket of the Prudential Committee, as a result of further negotiations on union with the other Boards in New York.

The statement about some "united and aggressive literature policy for the various mission fields" under consideration by the North American Mission Boards is very significant, and meets with sympathetic response from this field. Our Mission Committee on the subject is in the midst of a transitional period in its policy. Dr. Smith is keenly interested in such matters, and has taken steps to render substantial aid in our own field.

Very Sincerely yours-
Howard S. Galt - Asst Secretary

RECD JUL 9 1915

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

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Very sincerely yours,
Arthur H. Smith - Senior Missionary

Transcribed June 10 1915

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和大學校
北通縣
Office of the President

14 July, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

At last I am able to send herewith my reply to the list of questions sent out with your letter of March 31. It has not been easy to make satisfactory replies to all these questions, for a set of ready-made questions like this takes no note of the union character of the College here.

Replying to the question at the end of your letter, I think on the whole it will be better for the financial year to follow the academic year-- or extend from July 1st to June 30th. We have not made this change in the College here, but we are finding it very inconvenient to make a satisfactory financial report to the Board of Managers on the old basis. Decision on this point in our Union College will I suppose rest with our Board of Managers. As a matter of fact If the accounts are balanced up carefully each half year, a report could be rendered at either time, and of course this is necessary in the Mission.

In the financial statement I send you will note that the report is for the calendar year 1914. Other items reported are based on the academic year 1914-15.

DR. Smith recently received word regarding the five new lady recruits being sent to the Mission, and the sailing dates for Messrs. Beers and Woodall. All this is very satisfactory news. The appointment of Mr. Woodall, especially, has rolled a great load from my shoulders, and I hope that his arrival will mean that correspondence, as well as some other matters, can be conducted in a more systematic way.

The letter from Mr. Bell which came a few days ago contained brief reference to your recent conferences in New York over the union Medical and University projects, and we are eager to have a fuller statement of the situation. I hope and pray that the date for the consummation of the long-planned for scheme is near. And I hope that the Boards, or the newly-appointed trustees, will give us such specific and authoritative directions for proceeding that we need not be delayed by frequent reference of questions to the home Boards.

Last Saturday I moved my family to the Western Hills for a few weeks at Wo Fo Ssu, the temple where the Summer Conferences are held, to occupy quarters which we sub-rent from the Peking Y. M. C. A. Yesterday I cycled back to Tungchou to carry on work which can not be laid aside. Considering the year's work I am feeling in good condition, and trust I shall not need more vacation than it will be possible to obtain. Family all well, except Mable, who is recuperating at Peitai ho, after her three months and more of hospital experience, and she reports that her strength is fast returning.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和大學校
北 通 縣
Office of the President

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Regarding the question of your letter, whether it would be better for the financial year to follow the academic year -- or extend from July 1st to June 30th. We have not made this change in the College here, but we are finding it very inconvenient to make a satisfactory financial report to the Board of Managers on the old basis. Decision on this point in our Union College will I suppose rest with our Board of Managers. As a matter of fact if the accounts are balanced up carefully each half year, a report could be rendered at either time, and of course this is necessary in the Mission.

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Very sincerely yours,

Jungchow.

Jul 14, 1915

REC'D OCT 4 1915

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Mission Letter #1. Sept. 4th, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary of A.B.C.F.M.,
12 Beacon St., Boston.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Dr. Smtih is absent for a month and I have here a copy of no letter written by him later than August 23rd. So that I do not know what letters from your office he may have acknowledged. The last letter received which I find in the files is from Mr. Bell dated July 7th. You can imagine with what satisfaction we welcomed Mr. Woodall. He arrived Monday of this week. He has buckled on the harness and I hope that he and I together can do such team work that the secretarial work of the Mission and the administrative business of the college can be carried on more efficiently. We expect Mr. Beers in about a week, he having lingered in Japan and Korea to visit friends.

Mr. DeHann in response to the cable from the Board started home the early part of August. Just before his departure he received the letter from Dr. Patton explaining why he was called home. And Dr. Patton sent a copy of that letter here to Dr. Smith. According to the present organization of the mission, decisions concerning furloughs are made by the districts concerned. Accordingly when the cable was received the Shantung district took action approving Mr. DeHann's furlough. From the wording of the cable it was not clear that the matter was one of concern to the entire mission. But Dr. Patton's letter has made this matter clear. And in accordance with his suggestion and others made by Mr. DeHann just before leaving we have requested the committee in each district to prepare a statement

of needs for use in the campaign in which Mr. DeHann is to take part. These statements as prepared by the districts will be submitted to our North China Council and copies will then be sent to your office and to Mr. DeHann. These statements will probably not differ much from those passed at the Council meeting last May. But it seemed best to have them prepared especially for the coming campaign. Regarding one matter in Dr. Patton's letter we would like to ask for a fuller statement. Last spring there was some correspondence between Dr.Patton and Mr.DeHann regarding the plan for connecting a number of Congregational colleges with the educational work of our various mission stations. Copies of certain letters regarding that matter were sent by Mr.DeHann to Dr.Smith, who showed them to me, so that I am slightly acquainted with the plan. But neither Dr. Pattton nor Mr. DeHann ever submitted to the mission or to any of its districts any statement of the plan so far as I know. So that most of the members of the mission have only heard in a very indirect way of the plan or what it involves. Before we can consider the plan intelligently or commission Mr. DeHann to act as the Mission's representative in the furtherance of that plan among the colleges at home we would like to request that either you or Dr. Patton send the mission a full statement of the plan even tho' it be in a tentative form. Upon the receipt of this statement the mission will have something to act upon. And can, I trust, act both intelligently and promptly. According to the suggestion in Dr. Patton's letter Mr. DeHann's campaign among the colleges will come later in the year so that there would seem to be time for this correspondence.

We are well aware that Mr. Porter who is home on furlough has plans for advanced studies in New York. But we would like to suggest that he be employed in addition to Mr. DeHann for this campaign

work so far as his plan for study will permit. In experience and enthusiasm he is certainly not second to Mr. DeHann and he is especially qualified to speak of the educational needs of the mission, particularly those of the Chihli district.

We were very much interested in the report of your conference with other Board Secretaries in New York regarding the Union University plan as reported in Mr. Bell's letter of May 26th. But we have been disappointed at hearing nothing further of the results of the conference in subsequent letters. We trust that this is not an "ominous silence" but only means that it is difficult to secure final action upon important matters in the summer season in New York. We are hoping every mail to receive word of the successful negotiations concluded.

You will be interested to know, if it has not already been reported to you, that during July Dr. Goodrich celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in China. And that Dr. Smith celebrated his seventieth birthday. Word of these events was sent round the mission in advance and in each case members of the mission united in suitable celebrations. We are glad to number these two worthy veterans among the members of the mission. And those of us who are younger look upon them as noble examples for our imitation. Dr. Smith has been celebrating his birthday in a most interesting way. I think he sent you sometime ago a copy of the letter to the mission in which he offered to devote his salary dating from his seventieth birthday to the propagation of Christian literature among our Chinese. Hardly had we had time to accept that generous offer when he proposed to present his library to the mission as soon as he and Mrs. Smith had no further use for it. And suggested that at least half of the books might be passed over to the mission at once. This was followed by a third generous offer of

two hundred books suitable for young people to the North China American School which begins its work here this autumn. You can imagine with what pleasure the groups concerned have accepted these generous offers.

Perhaps American papers are reporting some political agitation in Peking looking to a restoration of a monarchical form of government. The press in China both English and Chinese has given much space to the matter recently and some little excitement has been caused. But at present there is no evidence that anything significant will result from the movement.

I have to report to you the following which has been passed by the Committee Ad Interim:"Voted; that the Prudential Committee be asked to grant to Mr. J. B. Wolfe the sum of gold fifty-four dollars ($54) to cover expenses of his surgical operation in the Peking Hospital." This you will understand is for expense incurred by Mr. Wolfe before he went home last spring.

You will remember that last spring you wrote asking for a financial report of the North China American School. I was only able to reply in a general way at that time. Now I am glad to enclose a report covering the year 1914 and one half of the year 1915. You will note that in this report it is assumed that the American Board has made appropriations in accordance with our earlier request (see my letter to you of June 7th.) We trust this will be satisfactory to the Prudential Committee.

We propose from now on to number consecutively letters written to your office. This will enable you to know at once when a letter has been delayed or lost. If you choose to do the same in letters to the mission we consider it a wise plan. I understand that this plan is followed by other Mission Boards. The present letter will be # 1.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt, Mis. Sec'y

A copy of this for Dr. Patton is enclosed. - Please pardon the change in stationery. Our supply of letter paper must be replenished.

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Very sincerely yours,

Tungchow
Sept. 24-1915

REC'D JUL. 10 1915

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Peking, 9 June/15.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am sending you herewith, ~~and under separate cover~~ the following:

✓ Minutes of the first Annual Meeting of the North China Council.
✓ General and Special Estimates, as passed by the Council
✓ Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Mission (distinct from the Council).
✓ Personal Estimates, and Specials having to do with the missionary body, as passed by the Mission.

Copies of all of these documents have gone to the printer, and the printed copies will be sent you later. In the meantime I send you the typewritten copies, so that matters of importance can be taken up as early as possible. In the copies of the Minutes I have marked with red ink all items of special interest to, or requesting action by, the Prudential Committee.

The item of $150, at the end of the General Work Estimates, for expenses of the Annual Meeting of the Council and the Mission, is made out in accordance with the suggestions in the Board's Handbook pp. 17 and 25, and, as stated in Vote # 33 of the Council minutes, we earnestly request the Prudential Committee to grant this sum as an item in addition to the regular general work appropriations. By introducing District Meetings, where the distances delegates must travel are not so great, and reducing the meetings of Mission and Council to small delegate bodies, I think we are reducing the total expense for such matters, as compared with our former arrangements.

In the Chihli District Specials there is an item of $3000 for equipment of the Tungchou Hospital, which we hope the Board will see fit to ask from the Rockefeller Foundation. According to your letter last winter another physician for Tungchou was among those whom it was expected the Rockefeller Foundation would support, and while this physician is being sought for, we ask that a much needed equipment be provided, so that when the new man (or woman) comes he may find opportunities for effective work. During the latter years of Dr. Ingram's residence here he gave his time largely to literary work, so that the equipment of the Hospital was allowed to fall far behind modern requirements, and now that Dr. Love is here, he finds himself greatly handicapped, both in surgical and medical work, by the lack of equipment. I may add that Dr. Thacker, a specialist from our Medical College in Peking, visited Tungchou recently, and was greatly impressed by the opportunity for medical work here, said it was a great shame to have a man like Dr. Love here with the hospital so meagerly equipped, and urged us to make every effort to secure better equipment. As soon as Mr. Greene, representing the Rockefeller Foundation, reaches Peking, we hope to bring the matter to his attention.

In looking over the lists of "Specials", I think you will note that these have not been made out on the same basis in the three Districts. During the Chihli District meeting there was discussion in committee of the needs of the various ~~county~~ out-stations, mostly county towns, and their equipment needs, but it was not deemed advisable to bring in any comprehensive list of these needs this year.

Regarding the matter of the sale of the old Chapel property in Tientsin to the Independent Church, as mentioned in Vote #43 of the Council Minutes, and #11 of the Mission minutes, I think you will hear more at length from the Tientsin Station. The sum mentioned, Mex.$9000, would be about gold$3800, at present rates of exchange. Mr. Ewing, now at home, could throw light on the loan arrangement made some years ago with the Independent Church.

As to the physician wanted for Tungchou, in the table of recruits in the Council minutes, there was general agreement, and our Chinese colleagues were especially emphatic on this point, that a woman was more desirable, but in view of the scarcity of woman candidates, the request is stated in alternative form.

In the Mission Minutes, vote #4 is in accordance with a plan suggested in a letter from you to Dr. Young, and is intended to create a fund from which emergency expenses for medical treatment could be met.

Regarding vote #5, it should be noted that the Mission is asking for $50 as the house fund for each house for 1916--this in order to get a little ahead on that fund and provide for emergencies, as has been shown to be advisable in correspondence between yourself and the Mission regarding an item for house rent for Dr. Young last year. Your correspondence has thrown some new light on the suggestions of the Board's Handbook regarding this matter, and hence the new plan regarding the handling of this fund. Probably after this first year, only $40 per house will be required, as formerly.

Regarding vote #14, there was a feeling on the part of some that if the Board definitely appointed Mr. and Mrs. Price, that it would mean the deferring of the appointment of one of the new missionary families, already sanctioned by the Board, hence the time limit of three years. If the support for Mr. and Mrs. Price continues to come from special sources in such a way that the matter of other recruits is not affected, I think no one would care to bring forward any time limit. The Mission regards Mr. and Mrs. Price as experienced and valuable workers.

Other items requiring further explanation will, I think, be dealt with in correspondence from the various Stations, or by the Committees on Needs of the Districts or Mission.

I want to add a word about the progress of the new joint organization movement in the Mission. The meeting of the Council in Tientsin in May marked practically the last steps in completing the organization. So far as I know, the movement, from the Stations up thro the Districts to the Council, has been characterized by a fine harmony, a new spirit of sympathy and cooperation, and a new hope of future progress. I think we are not to look for large immediate results or startling innovations. A remark in one of your recent letters about growing oaks in the time

required to grow mushrooms, is perhaps to the point here. Our Chinese fellow-Christians and fellow-workers will not be able at once to put in any large contributions for the aid of the work, but we hope that a new impetus will be gradually felt in the movement toward self-support. Here in Tungchou, for instance, our local Association, after making out the estimates to be asked from the Board for next year, also made out a list of sums to be requested from the Church in Tungchou, and from the smaller bodies of Christians in all the out-stations; and these requests have already been sent to these bodies. This is something which has never been done in a systematic way before. To be sure the sums asked are not large, and we are not sure that they will be forth coming, but our new form of organization makes possible and natural just such plans of cooperation as these. I have not heard to what extent such steps have been taken in other Stations.

At our Council and Mission meetings I was elected Mission Secretary, but I accepted only on the condition that the office secretary should be sent out by the Board, (a condition which your recent letters indicate have been met). Unless Dr. Smith's plans for the summer interfere (he is absent in Paotingfu just now), I shall request him to continue to act as Mission Secretary until the new office secretary arrives. In the meantime letters from the Board to either of us will receive due attention.

With sincere regards,

Faithfully yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Assistant Secretary.

Tungchow

June 9-1915

REC'D NOV 1 1915

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
October 4th, 1915.

Mission Letter # 2.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Secretary of A.B.C.F.M.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.,

My dear Dr. Barton,

Since writing letter # 1 letters from your office with inclosures dated August 6th, 14th and September 1st have been duly received. I think there is nothing in Secretary Bell's letter of August 6th calling for comment now. In your letter of August 14th we note the conditions in New York as bearing upon the Union University scheme. We realize that legal questions must be carefully considered and that undue haste is not in order. Since your letter was received Dr. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board, has visited Peking. In connection with his visit a meeting of the "Union Committee on Constitution of the Federated Peking University" was held. I enclose a copy of the Minutes of that meeting. The resolution recorded at the end of these minutes is now before the Chihli District for ratification. The result of the district's vote will be sent to you but I think you may assume that it will be ratified. The amount asked for from the Boards, namely One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) no doubt seems to the American Board and its Mission here large in view of the sacrifice we must make in removing from Tungchou, but there seems to be no other way to get the union movement really started and secure the site and buildings in Peking which will be needed. You will note that at the end of the resolution it is stated "that further requirements of the University are to be met by Boards of Trustees and Managers in such ways as they may devise." By this statement the committee here expresses its conviction

that after the union institution is successfully launched the Board of Trustees rather than the separate Mission Boards should provide for its maintainance and development. Of course this whole matter is subject to the approval of the co-operating Boards and the Board of Trustees, as soon as the latter is organized on a legal basis. You as well as others who have visited the field know that land in Peking is very expensive and to obtain sufficient land for the University site will involve an outlay such as is indicated.

When the committee, referred to, met in Peking we had before us copies of a document sent out from New York entitled, "Memorandum of Proposals for the Re-organization of the Peking University (Federated)". This document had been sent out by Dr. North, I understand, and so far as I could learn there had been no request that copies of the document be sent to the North China Missions other than the Methodist. It seems natural for us to expect that copies of that document would be sent to our Mission from your office. This would seem to be a regular way to bring its contents before our Mission. It is possible that the document is now on the way, or perhaps the fact that we have not received it is due to an oversight somewhere. Now that we have copies of this document we assume that it is before us for consideration, even tho' we have received no word of it from your office. If there is any thing irregular in this please let us know. The changes in the document as compared with the one sent from North China to the Home Boards last winter, I think will meet with our approval.

The significance and desirability of this whole movement continues to grow upon us and altho progress is slow we will make every effort to consummate the movement.

In regard to the Union Medical College I may say that we are glad to receive the copy of the agreement between the trustees of the London Missionary Society and the Rockefeller Foundation which you enclosed.

We had received a copy of this document with correspondence relating to the same from Mr. Greene, the representative of the China Medical Board, who is in Peking.

It seems to me that the treatment of the London Missionary Society and other British interests by the Rockefeller Foundation was eminently just and generous and now that the agreement is reported in full I trust that the slight opposition to the arrangement manifested by some of our British friends here on the field will disappear.

I presume that Dr. Young is keeping you informed as to the conditions in the Medical College. So far as I know every thing is moving along smoothly and the new support of the institution is very much appreciated. There has been not a little embarrassment in providing a sufficient teaching staff this year on account of conditions due to the European War.

In your letter of September 1st we note what is said about financial items relating to the "Tientsin Property Fund". I will LEAVE to Mr. McCann further correspondence regarding these items, not having before me the data for further comment now. It is true that the Board still owns some property at Tientsin which might be sold but the irregular conditions due to the European War seems to make it inadvisable to negotiate a sale now. But the Mission Treasurer has just been called to Tientsin on business connected with this land and there may be something to report later.

We are glad to note both from your letter and from statements in the Missionary Herald that the finances of the Board are keeping up so well. This is indeed encouraging as indicating that Christians in America appreciate the opportunities of the Kingdom at this time of world crisis.

We note with much interest and keen sympathy the troubles of our colleagues in Turkey. We hope that the awful struggle there and the disturbed political conditions will soon come to an end, and that in the great reconstruction the people of that long misgoverned country may find peace and new opportunity for progress. If these conditions can be real-

ized the opportunity for the American Board there will certainly be illimitable.

In speaking of the Medical matters above I meant to have said that several days ago I called on Mr. Greene in Peking and discussed with him briefly some of the points mentioned in correspondence from your office during the last six months. Mr. Greene and Dr. Gates, a member of a deputation from the China Medical Board sent out fron New York, are expected in Tungchou the coming Friday. At that time we expect to have opportunity for fuller conference and there may be something further to report.

I am in receipt of a letter from the Mission Treasurer, asking that your attention be called to an omission in the estimates of the Shansi District which we sent you last spring. The item omitted comes under the house funds and is "For Yütaohe Houses" E.M.B. ---$50. This item was passed at Mission meeting and its omission in the printed copy was due to a clerical error in the Treasurer's office. Accodingly we now request that the item be inserted when the estimates for next year are considered by the Prudential Committee.

You may be interested to see a copy of the North China Mission Language Student's Record blank which I enclose. The records as kept heretofore have been both incomplete and inconvenient in form so that this new blank has been prepared to meet the needs of the language study committee. The September examinations were held in this district and few days ago and later on I hope to be able to sent you a report of language study conditions during this year. Just now there is a movement to prepare and adopt a "Standard Course of Study for North China", which will be followed by the Language School and the Missions uniting in the school. I am to go to Peking this evening to confer regarding this matter. Mr. Beers and Mr. Woodall, besides taking up the regular work to which they have been assigned have both begun the study of Chinese and are anxious to progress as rapidly as their other duties will permit. In this connection it is in

order to request (I hardly think a formal vote of the Mission is necessary) that in the personal appropriations for the coming year a.yr. $50. for teacher be included for each of these men as was done in the case of Mr. Shaw.

You will be interested to know that the North China American School is to have a dedication ceremony on October 12th and that Minister Reinsch of Peking has promised to come to Tungchou and deliver the address. The school has been open here now three weeks and is in a very flourishing condition.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.
Mission Secretary.

HSG/EJW.

Inclosures.

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Very sincerely yours,

Frank D. Gilroy
Financial Secretary

HSG\EJW.
Inclosures.

Tungchow -
Oct. 4-1915
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REC'D NOV 18 1915

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Mission Letter, #3.

Tungchou, Peking, 21 Oct.,/15.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

(E. N. Galt) May 12

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am exceedingly chagrinned to find that an important letter sent to me last spring for transmission to you with the Minutes of the Mission Meeting, has been lying in my files all these months. I enclose the letter herewith. My only excuse for the delinquency is the great pressure of work after my return from the Tientsin meeting, together with the illness of my daughter, which took much thought and time for so many weeks. Furthermore it was some time after the receipt of this letter from my brother before the minutes could be copied out in form to send to you, and this allowed the matter to pass out of my mind. The letter was lying in a letter tray where I had been keeping some "questionaires" which were waiting for attention, and thus it was mistaken for something less important.

No word has as yet been received from your office as to the attitude of the Prudential Committee toward this matter of the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Price, and it may be that this delay of mine has something to do with the delay at Boston. If this is the case, and action regarding the matter can be taken immediately upon the receipt of the enclosed documents, I will ask you to cable the result at my expense. I know that Mr. and Mrs. Price, as well as the members of the Paotingfu Station, and other members of the Mission, are anxious to know of the Prudential Committee's action. If the Prudential Committee approves of the appointment, in accordance with the terms of vote # 14, please cable the word "APPROVED"; if the request is declined, please cable "DECLINED".

In my letter of June 9th, accompanying the Minutes, I commented briefly upon the request of the Mission in vote # 14, and it may be that the Prudential Committee did not feel the need of more explanation regarding the matter, but were waiting for the appropriations for 1916 to be considered this autumn. Whatever the situation may be we shall hope to hear from you now as early as possible.

Mr. Woodall is at work upon a letter to Mr. DeHaan, a copy of which will be sent to you.

Yours very sincerely,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

Tsingchou

Nov. 21-1915

NOV 18 19

Copy for Dr. Barton

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
October 21st, 1915.

Rev. A. D. DeHann,
Care of American Board,
Boston, U.S.A.,
My dear Mr. DeHann,

I was sorry that I could not see you last summer after your sudden call home was received and talk over with you plans for the campaign. As you know at the time the cable-gram was received the Mission was not aware of the significance of the work to which you were called. Not until a copy of Secretary Patton's letter to you was received did we understand fully the work to which you were called. Dr. Smith showed me the letter you wrote to him just before leaving and I noted carefully your various requests. As soon thereafter as possible I wrote to the different districts of the Mission explaining as fully as possible the significance of the work to which you were called and asked that lists of needs of the various stations be prepared. Returns from these requests have not all been received for as you know the pressure of Mission work is very great just as the summer closes and the autumn work begins. The present ~~connection~~ Evangelistic of the Mission with relation to our Chinese colleagues also makes it more difficult to secure prompt action from all departments of the Mission. But you may rest assured that the Mission heartily endorses you as its representative, follows you constantly in thot and prayer and expects big things from the results of the campaign now being conducted.

In a recent letter from the Board an announcement was inclosed giving a list of the convention cities and the dates for the meetings in each one. From this we note that the campaign began in Chicago a few days ago and is now going on in Detroit. We trust that the whole movement will gather momentum as it progresses and will culminate in a meeting in Washington, D.C. next April which will be of truly national and world-wide significance.

As to the special needs of the North China Mission we would refer you first to the special requests passed by the Council and the Mission at the meetings held in Tientsin last May. There is a general feeling in the Mission that these requests represent, as far as they go, our needs at the present time. You will find those needs listed on pages 14-18 of the "Council Meeting Minutes". On pages further on you will find lists of special requests from the "Woman's Boards", but we have not been informed whether or not these requests have significance for the present campaign. On page 9 of the "Mission Meeting Minutes" you will find special requests passed by the Mission as distinct from the Council. I suppose you were able to take with you when you went home copies of these Minutes or will have been supplied with them from Boston and perhaps the pages I have indicated are already as familiar to you as chapters in the Bible. In order to make sure I will mail you further copies of these minutes with this letter. In making use of the lists of special request referred to it should be born in mind that those for the province of Chihli were not prepared on the same basis as those from the provinces of Shantung and Shansi. For the Chihli District Association at its meeting last spring did not consider the time opportune for an enlargement of requests along lines followed by the other districts. That being the case the Chihli District should now reconsider the situation in view of the special campaign at home and add any requests which represent its real needs. This work is now being done but as I have said the returns are not all in. I will report the following list which has been made out to represent the special needs of the Evangelistic Committee's work at Tungchou.

Outstations	Amount needed	Purpose
Pao Ti	$1600	Repay loan, used in purchase of property, and release for evangelistic work regular funds now required to repay the loan in annual instalments. Pay for repairs. Build small school.
Hsiang Ho	800	Repay loan used in purchase of property and release for evangelistic work regular funds now required to repay the loan in annual instalments. Add to equipment.
Yen Chiao	800	Purchase property and release funds for evangelistic work now required for annual rental.
Niu Pao T'un	400	Build house for evangelist and woman's work.
Yung Lê Tien	400	Grant in aid for chapel and dispensary.
Hsi Chi	400	Purchase of chapel on main street for gospel preaching.
Tungchou City Chapel	1600	Add land and buildings, for dispensary, bookstore, reading room and perhaps recreation grounds, for work conducted more along Y.M.C.A. lines.

Other lists of needs from this district will be sent to you as soon as formulated.

In arranging needs in the order of their importance it is not easy to decide as to the priority of needs passed by the Council as compared with those passed by the Mission as a separate body but probably for your purpose it is not necessary to draw such distinctions. I have received from Taiku station a list of the needs of that station arranged as is stated in the order of importance. I will give the list as indicated in Mr. Corbin's letter:-

"We do not know whether the campaign of the Board is to include scouting for workers, or simply the pressing financial needs. At any rate I shall include both classes of requests. The following are the most urgent needs of the Taikushien station, as submitted to the three organizations:

I. A.B.C.F.M.

1. Workers needed. One stenographer and book-keeper. One physician.
2. Plant and equipment needed.
   - $500 for land for a physician's house.
   - $3500 for a physician house.
   - $500 for land for the hospital.
   - $600 for a summer cottage at Yutaoho.
   - $1500 toward the cost of the plant in ~~Nanch'ingtui.~~ Ch'ingyuan outstation.
   - $200 for extension of plant in Nanch'ingtui.
   - $200 toward cost of church in Hsikuts'un.
   - $300 for improvement of plant in Tunfang.
   - $300 toward cost of chapel in Changt'ou.
   - $300 to open three new outstations.

Note. Of the above, the request for a physician and for the land for a physician's house, and for a house, were based on the hope that the Rockefeller Foundation might be led to secure a second male physician for the station.

II. W.B.M.I.

1. Worker Needed. One woman physician.
2. Plant and equipment needed.
   - $1500 to complete dormitories of girl's school.
   - $1500 for dormitories of Woman's school.

$7000 for building and equipment of Woman's Hospital.
$2500 for Kindergarten and Primary School plant.
$450 toward cost of Ch'ingyuan plant.
$350 for plant for women's work in Hsikuts'un.
$500 toward cost of plant for women's work in Tungyang.

III. Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association.

1. Workers needed. One man (married) for service in Academy and College.
One short term man for the Academy.
2. Plant and equipment needed.
$800 for repairs in the Flower Garden.
$10,000 for a recitation building for the Academy.
$2000 for teachers' residences for the Academy.
$800 for industrial equipment.
$200 for equipment for the Grammar School.
$ 7000 for two foreign-style houses.
$5000 for additional land.
$1000 toward cost of plant in Ch'ingyuan."

From Shantung district Mr. Eastman sent the following list which he says represents his idea of the importance.

1. Missionary residence for Techow.
2. Lintsing Hospital for men.
3. Chapel and men's work buildings at Techow.
4. Residence for educational worker at Techow.

With these Shantung needs you are already very familiar.

Regarding the plan for securing further support for the Mission's educational work from a group of Western Colleges I wrote to Dr. Barton some time ago and an extra copy of the letter was sent to Dr. Patton. Here on the field I think we all heartily approve of that plan so far as we understand it. As regards that plan further perhaps I had better quote a paragraph from the letter to Dr. Barton. "Last spring there was some correspondence between Dr. Patton and Mr. DeHann regarding a plan for connecting a number of Congregational Colleges with the educational work of our various Mission stations. Copies of certain letters regarding this matter were sent by Mr. DeHann to Dr. Smith, who showed them to me. So that I am slightly acquainted with the plan. But neither Dr. Patton nor Mr. DeHann ever submitted to the Mission or to any of its districts any statement of the plan so far as I know. So that most of the members of the Mission have only heard in a very indirect way of the plan or what it involves. Before we can consider the plan intelligently or commission Mr. DeHann to act as the Mission's representative in the furtherance of that plan among the colleges at home we would like to request that either you or Dr. Patton send the Mission a full statement of the plan even tho it be in a tentative form. Upon the receipt of this statement the Mission will have something to act upon. And can I trust act both intelligently and promptly. According to the suggestion in Dr. Patton's letter Mr. DeHann's campaign among the colleges will come later in the year so that there would seem to be time for this correspondence."

I am sure you will interpret this not as any hesitancy to approve the plan but simply as a request for fuller and more definite information regarding it. Personally the plan seems to me to be one of great significance, and promise. I hope that your labors and those of others may succeed in consumating the plan.

In that same letter to Dr. Barton we suggested that Mr. Porter be invited to assist in this campaign among the colleges for the support of our educational work so far as his plans for study in New York would permit. On account of the relation of Mr. Porter to the educational work in Chihli especially I am sure you will understand why we made that suggestion and

warmly welcome any co-operation Mr. Porter may be able to give.

My own work this autumn has pressed upon me as never before partly because of the absence on furlough of those who have been carrying large responsibility and partly because the establishment of the new American School here has required more of my time and strength than was anticipated. For these reasons and in spite of Mr. Woodall's assistance, I fear my secretarial work has suffered some neglect but various matters are falling into routine lines and I hope to conduct the work more systematically from now on. Not knowing your present address I send this letter care of the Board and am also making an extra copy for Dr. Barton.

Hoping and praying that you and other workers in the campaign may be given Divine strength and wisdom for your great tasks and with cordial personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

HSG/EJW.

Mr. Dehann # 4.

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Very sincerely yours

Mission Secretary.

Rec'd 1915.

To A. D. Haak

Incoming

Dec. 31-1915

Copy for Dr. Barton

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
October 28th, 1915.

Mr. A. B. DeHann,
Care of American Board,
Boston, U.S.A.

My dear DeHann,

Since writing you a few days ago I am now able to report specials for two other of our Chihli Stations, namely, Tientsin and Peking.

The lists are as follows:

Tientsin, Hsiku, Equipment.

1. Drainage of Compound $550.
2. Preacher's house(4Rooms) 275.
3. New Gate and Keeper's House180.
4. Parish House 3000.
5. Rebuilding Beitsang Chapel1300.
6. Kindergarten & Day School1200.

These requests have been endorsed by the District Association and the North China Council. They may be met by the Tientsin Property fund--but they may not.

For full equipment of four centres in the four Hsien (segments) of our field.

	Equipment			Increase of Annual Budget.		
	ABCFM	WBM	Total.	ABCFM	WBM	Total.
1. Meichang	$2400	$600	$3000	$550	$170	$720
2. Wuchinghsien	2250	600	2850	430	170	600
3. Jinghaihsien	1900	600	2500	510	170	680
4. Tientsin				190		190
	6550	1800	8350	1680	510	2190

Peking Station Specials.

From ABCFM:

1. $1000. For Chi Hua Men Chapel(A promising centre at one of Peking's city gate
2. 1000. For North Chapel in Peking.
3. 5000. Land and building, Boy's School.
4. 500. Registration of deeds.

From WBMI:

1. 3500. Land and Buildings, Girl's Elementary School.
2. 2500. Administration and Class rooms, Bible School.
3. 150. Sleeping porch, Ladies house.
4. 1500. Bridgman Academy, to purchase Angell Memorial Rooms.
5. 4000. Bridgman Academy, for land and completing Jane Chapin Hall.
6. 36000. Land, buildings for Woman's Union College.

In speaking about conditions in China now I have no doubt you are often asked concerning the so called Monarchical Movement, which is engrossing the attention of the press and the more intelligent people in China. It is of course impossible to predict with certainty the outcome. But it is generally taken for granted here in the North that the movement will succeed. President Yuan is evidently striving to create the impression that personally he is neutral and is simply waiting to learn the will of the people. But

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, Chihli, China.
October 28th, 1919.

Mr. A. B. DeLeam,
Sec'y of American Board,
Boston, U.S.A.

My dear DeLeam,

Since writing you a few days ago I am now able to report specials for two other of our Chihli stations, namely, Tientsin and Peking.

The lists are as follows:

Tientsin, Heim, Equipment.

1. Drainage of Compound $650.
2. Preacher's rooms (chrome) $75.
3. New Gate and Keeper's House $150.
4. Parish House $000.
5. Rebuilding Eastern Chapel $300.
6. Kindergarten & Day School $200.

These requests have been endorsed by the District Association and the North China Conf. They may be met by the Tientsin Property Fund--but they may not.

For full equipment of four centres in the four Heim (segments) of our Field.

Equipment

	ABCFM	WBM	Total.
1. Meiohang	$2400	$600	$3000
2. Wuchingchen	2280	600	2880
3. Hsipaitaiwan	1600	600	2200
4. Tientsin			
	$5580	1800	6380

Increase of Annual Budget.

	ABCFM	WBM	Total.
	$580	$170	$750
	430	170	600
	510	170	680
	190		190
	1630	510	2140

Peking Station Specials.

From ABCFM:

1. $1000. For Old Ewa Men Chapel(A promoting centre at one of Peking's city gate
2. $000. For North Chapel in Peking.
3. 5000. Land and building, Boy's School.
4. 600. Registration of deeds.

From WBM:

1. 3500. Land and Buildings, Girl's Elementary School.
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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

it is generally supposed that behind the scenes he is both inspiring and directing the movement. The Ts'an Cheng Yuan, an administrative body which frequently functions in a legislative capacity is composed largely of men c chosen by the President. If a"Citizen's Convention" is called together later to decide the question of the form of the state, it seems likely that there will be such manipulations of the elections by means of which the members of that body are chosen that the members will be found to favor the restitution of the Monarchical from of Government. There is no doubt but that there are a large number of persons who would prefer to have the present republic continue but apparently either thru fear or indifference they are making little effort to counteract the present tendency toward a Monarchy. If one considers the rank and file of the population of China, the largest majority are of course too ignorant and indifferent to hold opinions of any significance. Their chief desire is to have political peace and security.

No doubt thruout South China people at heart would largely disapprove of replacing the Republic by a Monarchy But it does not seem probably ~~possible~~ that opposition would develop to the point of revolution. It is generally considered that President Yuan has the military situation very well in hand a probably would not allow any radical change in government to take place if he felt unable to suppress opposition and maintain order. Of course all of us foreigners are watching the movement with the keenest interest but there seems to be nothing we could or should do except to let the movement take its course. The outcome is in the hands of Him "to whom the nations are as a drop in a bucket and are counted as the small dust of the balance", To Him we entrust the result of these great changes in Asia as well as that of the terrible struggle in Europe.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

HSG/EJW.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

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Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. Dohann

HSG/RJW.

Dec 28 1915

Dr. Frank J. Dohann
Tsingchow.

REC'D APR 9 1917

249

Techou, Shantung, China.
March 5, '17.

Dr. W. E. Strong,
Boston, Mass.: U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I wish to write you today about a matter which is personal and yet on account of my relation to the American Board is by that reason of importance to more than merely myself and family. You will recall that Mrs. De Haan had a very serious operation while home on furlough in November of 1915. She regained her strength slowly and was hardly in shape to return last fall. She was pretty well worn out when we arrived on the field in November. I still feel that a few months more at home would have been best for her. Since returning she has not been unwell but she has not been gaining in particular. Moreover she feels the strain of the life out here more than ever before. While home she weighed 124 and now weighs 119. These months have been the most bracing ones of the year. I fear the hot summer months for her. I am more and more growing in the conviction that to stay here will not be giving her a fair chance in life. What she needs above everything else is a quiet, normal life which cannot be secured here in this foreign land. The problem is perplexing to say the least. I feel she could hang on here but I do not feel that she should do this if she cannot be strong and virile. She herself feels that the life in America would be better for herself. This in brief is the problem I am writing you about.

With the above in view I wish to ask you for some very definite answers to the following questions. If it seems best to us to sever our relations with the work out here what arrangements can we look for from the Board as regards passage to America? What freight allowances will be allowed us? After arrival in America when would our relations, so far as any financial aid is given by the Board, be terminated? I have raised the matter with Mr. McCann about transportation to America and he says he could only grant such money upon the definite order from Boston.

The financial problem is a keen one with us. We have absolutely no means of our own. I do not know what I would undertake after arrival in America. But I have trusted God in the past and it may be a matter of faith to begin all over again.

Thanking you for your reply to the above,

Ever sincerely yours,

A. B. De Haan.

Techow,

Mar. 5, 1917

RECD APR 25 1917

250

Techou, Shantung, China. March 15, '17.

Dr. W.E. Strong,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

10

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I am inclosing a copy of a letter which I wrote to the members of the station yesterday. It is self explanatory. I am sending a copy of this letter to Grinnell so that they may also know the reason for such action on our part. I have recently written you about certain information which anticipated this action on our part. I shall look forward to your reply with interest.

Our plans look forward to Mrs. De Haan and the baby living temporarily with my sisters near Los Angeles in southern California. After I find some work and a permanent location we shall settle down to that which opens for us to do. Perhaps you may be able to help me get started. It is not an easy thing to change one's entire life plans and start all over new again. I hope we can get something which will enable Mrs. De Haan to enjoy a climate which is beneficial for her. But I feel that almost any part of the states will be far better for her than China. Heretofore both of us have lived in the conviction of doing what we considered to be God's will and have not worried about the future. We shall continue in that attitude of life as we again face the uncertainties of the future.

It is hard to think of severing my relations with the American Board but this is a circumstance over which we have no control. Whether or not it will ever be possible for us to resume work in China is doubtful. That question can be left open. I feel that I have arrived at the point where I could reasonably expect to begin my greatest service out here. The unexplainable "why" is ever before us. It is not ours to answer why but to go ahead with the best light that we have.

When we sailed last fall, over five months ago it was the hope of us both that she would continue to pick up and gain but this has not been the case. Her chance lies in giving her an enviroment and climate which will make the chances favorable rather than unfavorable as they are out here on this great yellow plain with its high winds, its dust, its colorless scenery, its alien people and oriental sun. A healthy person has to look out and get away at times for his health's sake. One who hasn't a fair start cannot overcome the disadvantages. A thousand and one things bring strain out here which are lacking at home. To get her out of this enviroment and into the uplifting enviroment and climate at home is my great desire.

I spoke about Mrs. De Haan's health to Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith and he said that he could well see how a person who was not normal would find the strain of things almost too much for them in this oriental life. If he feels this with only a swift passage through the East how much more should we feel it who must live in it all the time.

As I look back in the annals of our mission's history I find that I am not the first one to have to make such a decision as this. Even during this year Miss Davis of Tientsin has had to leave for tuberculosis reasons. Miss Edith Tallmon of Lintsing has not been at all well and certain symptoms lead people to fear that she too may have to leave on account of this disease. The recent mental disturbances of Mrs. Hummel in Fenchoufu causes everyone to wonder whether she ought to stay on. You will note by the letter inclosed that Mrs. De Haan's trouble was tuberculosis, not pulmonary but of other parts. The physicians at Rochester, Minn. assured us that she would be a normal, well woman after her operation. It was on the basis of that recommendation that we looked forward to returning. But the past five months have not fulfilled our hopes and before it is too late she must have her chance.

I have entered into these details because you have a right to know. There is nothing a physician can do out here. There is nothing seemingly wrong except that she does not gain as she should. Her case baffled the mission doctors during our first term. I wanted her to go home in 1912 but the mission doctors would not give their consent because they could not trace the cause. It is only by the providence of God that her disease was arrested and her life saved. Dr. Emma Tucker told my wife the other day that they all marveled that her life had been spared and that her body had not been filled with this dreaded disease.

To sum the matter up it is only a conviction that she is not having a fair chance here and will have that chance in a larger sense in America that leads us to make the decision herein contained. Heretofore God has led us into many new and strange and difficult experiences. He has not failed us. We shall continue to go into the future looking up.

Ever sincerely yours,

A. W. De Haan.

Due Inclosure.

Teachers,

Jan. 15, 1917

CD MAY 24 1917.

Techou, Shantung. April 22, '17.

Dr. W.E.Strong,

Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Strong:-

Your letter of March 16 has reached me and I have read with interest what you wrote about the matter of freight allowances for Messrs. Miles and MacEaahron. Mr. Miles complained to me that he had written about the matter but had received no definite instructions. Mr. MacEachron told me that his allowance on 240 Cu.ft. had been taken out of his goods shipped by weight from Montgomery Ward and Co and that the goods from Boston which cost much more for freight were charged to him. I may say that I not only interpreted this rule for those men but also for myself. Dr. Tucker here tells me that when he came to China this very thing was done, namely, he was allowed the cash equivalent from Boston to China. He then shipped his goods from another point. But I am willing to stand the blame for this as I did in my former letter to you. If the Board does not allow this I can perhaps do something to help the fellows a bit financially. The rate of two for one helps them out a lot.

You may believe that I enjoyed your letter for it is exactly an epitome of what we have to contend with all the time in our dealings with our Chinese coworkers. The adjustment between rule and facts as they occur is sometimes very hard and makes for a bit of ruffled feelings. There is of course nothing you can do with the six hundred and more missionaries but hold to the rules as closely as possible. I would never have said anything about this matter if it had affected me only but the

fellows in Peking were so stirred about it that I could not but write you as I did. However this is only one of the episodes of our life which when past are done for.

We have recently had our Shantung District meeting. There was not much doing except the matter of routine business. We did however pass a vote which looks forward to making our Acadamy at Techou a really effective one. The new program calls for two full time missionary teachers and one short term man for English. Then too we passed votes asking for $22,50000 gold for adequate buildings and equipment, including house for second full time educator. I have been in corresondence with Mr. Roger Greene of the China Medical Board and he thinks our program not an extravagant one. I firmly believe that the Rockefellar people will do something for lower education in China before very many years pass by. I think from what Mr. Greene says that this aid will go to school work below college grade. He wrote me that he felt students could get a higher education in China now but that better and finer lower schools were needed. Chihli's idea of making one large Academy at Tungchou is largely due I think to ideas gleaned from Mr. Greene as well as to the convictions of the missionary. These votes of course go to the North China Council before they go to Boston.

Lintsing will be hard up for a foreign physician when Dr. Tallmon-Sargeant leaves next October. They are still hoping very much that someone will be sent this year. The new woman's hospital at Lintsing is the finest building architect--urally in the mission. It is a beauty with its modified form of Chinese lines.

Dr. Young of our Peking station said to me in regard to Dr. Miles that "He is a cracker jack". Thus he is making a

good impression. He and wife will move down here next week. They are expecting a child within another month or so. His house is being built, the brick walls are above the foundations now. It is a smaller house than any of the others due to the low rate of exchange but it will be very comfortable. I would personally choose to live in a smaller house myself. I cannot but feel that our houses in the country stations are on the whole too large.

The women are rejoicing in the news that money has been given for a second dormitory for the boarding school($2,500).

Stanton Turner of the Mailla YMCA is in China now looking over the field. He has one more year in Manilla. You may recall that we wanted him for educational director here but the YMCA had first claim on him. He is a Grinnell man. He is in Peking now.He will come down here within a few days. I do not know whether regular missionary work as found under boards outside the YMCA will appeal to him or not. I shall be interested to see what he says. I wish he might be secured to take my place. He and wife are great friends of the MacEachrons.

We had a great time at the dedication of our new church April 7-8. It was a two days affair to which we invited all the christians in our field who could come to be present. Saturday morning was the dedicatory service. The chief speakers were Dr. Arthur Smith and the local county official. The house was crowded, entrance being by ticket. In the afternoon Lucius Porter gave a lecture to a full house. In the evening Dr. Tucker gave a stereoptican lecture. The crowds were larger than we could accomodate. Sunday morning Lucius Porter preached and in the afternoon we held a memorial service for Dr. Porter at which

many spoke. I imagine not less than four or five thousand people attended the two days' services in the aggregate. The speech of the county official was a dandy. I wish I had a copy of it for I believe it would be worth printing at home as showing the attitude of the thinking non-christian classes of China toward Christianity. He sent us a banner with the motto "Religious liberty" in golden letters emblazoned on a red satin background. The church is a splendid building and shows again the advantage of an architect even though he did run us in the hole frightfully.

Our plans call for sailing from Shanghai on June 8 on the Nippon Maru. We have disposed of many of our things. We shall take only our pictures, books and rugs with us. We plan to stop in southern California for a while until we see what happens. It is tough luck but one can only adjust himself to such hard facts as best he may. Each week convinces me anew that we are doing the right thing in spite of all that is involved. If I can see my wife regain her strength it will be worth the cost.

With best wishes,

Ever sincerely yours,

A Bde Haas.

Techow,

Apr. 22, 1917

RECD JUN 25 1917

Techou, Shantung, China.
May 18, '17.

Dr. W.E.Strong,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of April 17 came yesterday. I wish to express my appreciation for the deep sympathy underlying your whole letter. I thank you very much for writing as you did. These days are hard for us both even though we know that we are doing what we ought to do. Such letters as yours make it a bit easier for us.

After writing you of our decision to sail for home in June I sent to Mr. Howard Galt a formal resignation from the mission to take effect at that time. I asked him to forward it to you in his official capacity as mission secretary. We took this action without first consulting the mission doctors for we felt that with all the data of the past seven years, and especially with the hard facts of last year which we learned at the time of Mrs. De Haan's operation, we had all the data necessary for such action. I may say frankly that we both felt that the mission doctors would not recommend our going before we had given Peitaiho and other places a chance. However we could not forget that in 1912 we asked the mission doctors to recommend her going home but they did not acquiesce in this and kept her on. The operation revealed that we were right and the mission doctors wrong for had she gone home then and had her operation she might be a strong woman now. It was only by the goodness of God that her disease was arrested and did not spread through her whole body. At least one mission physician has given forth such an expression since our return. Naturally we cannot blame the mission doctors for that decision then. I do not. But it is true that on account of the tremendous pressure of the work our here that the mission doctors do keep men and women on whenever there is the faintest hope for their doing some--thing out here. In other words I am convinced that except in extreme cases which are perfectly evident to all, that it is hard for a mission doctor to give an unbiased opinion. The case of Mr. McCann is one in point. The medical authorities in England told him that if he had come two years earlier they could have cured him completely. As it is he is crippled and incapacitated for life in a measure. Since returning Mrs. De Haan has not gained as she should and especially is this true of her nervous reactions on the life out here. At best there is a strain on the mission field which is not found at home. It is to get her entirely out of this strain due to living among an alien people(even though she loves them much) and into an enviroment where she will have the best chance that our decision was made. Seven years I have had to face daily life with her in not a normal condition. I think the day for further experiment is past. If she had continued to gain steadily we would not now be going back to America. I appreciate that the normal thing and the regular thing would have been to have called in the mission doctors, talked it over with them, have followed their advice and have taken the result no matter what it would have been. But there comes a time when a man must follow his own convictions in such

matters. My wife simply has dreaded the very idea of again coming before a group of doctors in the mission. In fact she has as much as refused to do so. You who have never lived in a mission may find it a bit difficult to know how much of a family a mission is and what concerns one soon becomes the matter of interest to all. In Mrs. De Haan's condition she has shrunk back in a way I have never known her to do so before when the matter of bringing this whole matter before the medical men of the mission before acting as we have done.

Furthermore her case has been in the hands of the Drs. Tucker all these years. They have known her case and have studied it. The operation at Rochester last year revealed facts which made all the preceeding years a clear case to them. After handing in my resignation I asked Dr. Tucker to send a medical statement expressing his opinion as to the wisdom of our action. I asked him to write Dr. H.S.Galt for transmission to you. He pondered on this for several weeks and in a conversation not so long ago he said he was hard put to know what to say. I told him if he could not honestly recommend our going home without first trying other places out here to be frank and say so. I also said that if he did not care to make any statement that he was free not to make any. I have not heard that he has made any statement.

Unless further word comes from you to the contrary we shall pay our own passage home, including such freight as we shall take. If after we arrive the Prudential committee wishes to reemburse us with that amount we shall be glad. In regard to anything further we shall leave it entirely to the wisdom of the Prudential committee. Our plans call for our living in Southern California at first until we see what happens. Ifin a little cottage there, free from all outward strain of an unnatural life, and with everything conducive to renewed health, we find Mrs. De Haan picking up and gaining as we both believe she will, then we shall feel that we have done the wise thing.

Our home address for the present will be Glendora, Cal. W c/o Miss Janice De Haan. Our steamer the Nippon Maru has been postponed until June 14 which should get us to Frisco July 9.

Expressing to you our appreciation for your letter,

Ever sincerely yours,

A B de Haan.

N.B. When I asked Dr. Tucker to make out a statement he said that it was rather a difficult thing to do since we had already decided to go home no matter what he might conclude as possibilities out here. He said he did not blame my wife for not wanting another examination etc by mission doctors now and all that such would involve, basing his opinion on what I said about Mrs. De Haan shrinking back from such on account of so much of it the last seven years. I have written you thus fully so that you may understand exactly why we have acted as we have. In a word to sum up the matter we have felt that we had all the data anyone could desire and that the matter was for ourselves to decide. This we have done mindful of all that is involved. ABDH.

Tichelhow,

May 18, 1917

RECD JUN 11 1917

Techou, Shantung, China. May 11, '17.

Dr. W.E.Strong,

Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Dr. L.M.Miles and wife have moved down here last week and are settled temporarily in the ladies' house. They are the proud parents of a new daughter just a bit over a week old. Since coming down Dr. Miles has told me that he wrote the Board three times asking about his shipment of freight suggesting Montgomery Ward & Co. He has on file here a letter from Boston which said that freight shipped by the Board never went across the Pacific but from Boston or New York via the Atlantic to China. To my mind this certainly seems as if it coincides with my interpretation of that 240 Cu. Ft.rule. I have just taken a five days trip through our field covering 150 miles on motorcycle with Mr. MacEachron, showing him the field before I leave. He has been simply thrown off by this whole matter of freight. In your letter to me you referred to "trust funds" and the need for being careful with them. I am not saying now what may result if the Board does not pay this freight but I shall not be surprised if you lose MacEachron. I am not saying this to bring pressure to bear for it will be decided before this reaches you. I only say it because I know that he feels so strongly on this point. You cannot forget that he turned down a $2500 YMCA job in the States to come into this and all he asks is a square deal.

If you want to save money on all freight shipments I would suggest out of my own experience and the experience of others that you send all freight for Japan and China through Montgomery Ward & Co. The YMCA does this. I know that it is hard to change the customs of the Board but if you really want to save

Peking Shantung China May 12 1917

Dr. W.R.Strong,

Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Mr. R.M.Miles and wife have moved down here last week and are settled temporarily in the ladies' homes. They are the proud parents of a new daughter just a bit over a week old. Since coming down Dr. Miles has told me that he wrote the Board three letters setting about his shipment of freight. He has on file here a letter from Boston which said that freight shipped by the Board never went across the Pacific but from Boston or New York via the Atlantic to China. To my mind this certainly seems as if it coincides with my interpretation of that 240 Cu. Ft. rule. I have just taken a five days trip through Shantung covering 150 miles on motorcycle with Mr. Mackenzie showing him the field before I leave. He has been simply thrown off by this whole matter. In your letter to me you referred to "great haste" and the need for being careful with them. I am not divine now what may result if the Board does not pay this freight but I shall not be surprised if we lose Mackenzie. I am not asking this to bring pressure to bear for it will be decided before this reaches you. I only say it because I know that he feels so strongly on this point. You cannot forget that he turned down a $1500 yearly job in the States to come into this and all he looks to a square deal.

If you want to save money on all freight shipments I would suggest out of my own experience and the experience of others that you send all freight for Japan and China through Montgomery Ward & Co. The YMCA does this. I know that it is hard to change the customs of the Board but if you really want to save

on the bases of ~~only~~ administering trust funds then you will save literally hundreds of dollars by shipping all goods for these two countries through Montgomery Ward & Co which firm handles carload lots at a most reasonable rate by weight and not by cu.ft. The rate is cheaper to Shanghai than to San Francisco from Chicago. I trust you will take this suggestion up with the Treasury Department. The fact that the YMCA does this shows that they have learned this.

Another suggestion I would make for all new missionaries to North China is that you book them through to Shanghai and not to Japan ports. Thus their baggage etc can go through to China. Then have them take the railroad line to Tientsin and Peking. Have them all go to "The Evans Missionary Home" in Shanghai. If they write beforehand to this home to send a wireless a man will meet them and take care of all their freight, baggage, etc. In Japan there is noone to look after them and for new people it saves ten times the inconvenience ~~to~~ go to Shanghai and then up. I have figured up the expense of going home and I find it is practically the same by either route, with a saving on hotel bills etc to go to Shanghai. I think it will be worth while to call the attention of the Treasury Department to this for there is evidently a mistaken idea about the best route at that point. If old experienced missionaries wish to go from Japan direct to Tientsin and thus change steamers in Japan ~~Tientsin~~ I would leave it to them to choose but if the route is left open to you then by all means send new people to Shanghai.

The trip I have just taken will probably be my last long tour before leaving. I come back with the impression that we have made much progress in the past seven years and that things were never so open as now for solid good work. Sincerely yours,

A W De Haan

Telegram,

For collection
of Treas. Dept
[illegible]

Recd 11/16/17

Ch. 13. Letters

REC'D JUL 18 1917

Glendora, Cal. July 13,'17.

Dr. W.E.Strong,

14 Beacon Street,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I wish to thank you for your last two letters, one which reached us the day before we sailed from Shanghai and the other in San Francisco(and a copy at Glendora). I can say for both of us that we have both appreciated beyond words your generous sympathy in these hard weeks and months.

Your letter containing the news of the vote of the Prudential committee reached us too late to get the vote of the Ad-interim committee of the mission. It was forwarded to us at Shanghai from Techou and reached us the day before we sailed. I am sorry this was so for I think such a vote could have been secured. I am in full sympathy with the remarks you made regarding the necessity for maintaining the rules regarding such cases.

As soon as I get my freight bill from San Francisco to Glendora I shall render you an account of our traveling expenses. I think it is better to hold this over until I can give you a full account.

My wife stood the trip very well although she was weary upon arrival here the 11th. We reached San Francisco on the 9th. Our steamer was six days late getting out of Shanghai. We had no storms and fine cool weather the whole way.

A telegram reached me this morning asking me to consider the executive secretaryship of the Laymens movement for Iowa. I appreciate that Dr. Barton recommended me. I am replying that I cannot consider anything for a few months

until I see what Mrs. De Haan does. I think that I ought to stay on in California for a few months at least and give her the best possible chance to rest and recuperate. I am asking them to write me further concerning the position. I have in mind that after January I can plan to leave here although it may be possible before. Mrs. De Haan and I both feel that it is not absolutely essential for her sake to plan to stay on here indefinitely. But six months ought to make quite a change in her if this climate can do what it can. We are planning during this hot weather to go to the mountains and seashore for a few weeks which are all very near here. It may be possible later to settle Mrs. De Haan in a small bungalow and have her mother come and live with her which would make it possible for me to leave. You can readily see since having been here but two days that everything is rather muddled as yet as to future plans. I am sure that the next few weeks will make clear to us what is best to do.

I shall not write more now. This will inform you of our safe arrival and of our deep appreciation of your letters. I shall write again soon so this requires no answer.

Ever sincerely yours,

W. Ide Haan

Glendora, Cal.,

July 13, 1917

REC'D JUL 23 1917

255

Glendora, Cal. July 16, '17.

Dr. W.E. Strong,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

I am herewith inclosing upon a separate sheet my account of traveling expenses from Techou to Glendora. I brought all my freight with me as excess baggage on the steamer. They were not at all particular about the amount and charged me about two-fifths of what was coming to them. The purser knew this for I told him but, the matter being managed by Japanese, he was powerless to get more from me which I offered to pay. Taking it this way it cost me less than a freight shipment would have cost. I sent the goods by freight on the train both in China and in America.

I find that Mrs. De Haan is pretty well worn out with the journey now that she is here and has relaxed. We are planning to go to Long Beach for a few weeks where we can have the cool ocean breezes during these hot days in California. My address will continue to be Glendora from whence my mail will be forwarded.

I cannot at the present time say anything about the future. It seems that the only thing I can plan to do is to just wait and see how Mrs. De Haan gets along during the next few months. I feel that as soon as she gets over the effects of the long journey from China that she will gradually pick up. This of course complicates the whole problem of making a livelihood for ourselves but this cannot at present be helped.

Assuring you again of our deep appreciation of your generous sympathy,

Ever sincerely yours, A. R. De Haan

* See M. Co.

N.B. We left Techou June 9 and Mr. McCann paid us our salary up to July 1 since he was not furnishing us with traveling expenses. I told him that this matter could be adjusted in Boston. He has undoubtedly written Mr. Wiggin in regard to this.

ABDH.

Glendora, Cal. July 16, 1910.

REC'D AUG 8 1917

Long Beach, California -
August 2, 1917.

Dr. W. E. Strong -
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong :-

Your letter of July 26 lies before me - I have read it with much interest - I do not believe I have anything further to say now in regard to our case - To sum up I may say that our experiences of seven years of ill health lie back of our decision - There is a limit to which a man will see his wife suffer - I asked Dr. Tucker in March to make out a statement for the Mission - Mrs. De Vaan did not want another examination after all that we knew. It is and was I believe a case where not medicine but another environment was needed - If Dr. Tucker could not recommend it (our return) then you have that decision - Your letter containing the vote of the Prudential Committee authorizing our return upon approval of the Committee Ad Interim reached us the day before we sailed - It is patent on the face of it that I could not even have time to consult them - Our conviction was to come home, that China was not the place to continue, and we acted straight forward

and in a business like manner - I
read the Hand Book but I may say I did
not find any definite paragraph dealing with
my case - I understood I could that if one
returned for health causes and remained
a missionary of the Board drawing salary
that the Mission Medical Committee would
need to approve the withdrawal. But nothing in
the Hand Book deals definitely with a resignation on
the field. - If I had gone into other work
in China that would have been the end of it
so far as any financial relations to the
Board are concerned - But we did not
do that -

I simply wish to say that we do not
wish the Board to feel that we are telling
you ought or ought not to do this or that. If
it is our right, earned by years of hard
work, to have our way paid home we shall
be glad to receive it; otherwise we do not wish to
embarrass the Board. If as you suggest we
have earned a bit of a lift during these days
of transition and uncertainty then we
will be glad to receive it - otherwise we do not
care for it - We are simply asking that
what is all rights as judged by the Board
is ours should come to us -

I want in closing just to say this by way of illustration - Mrs Dr Ham was equal to a two hundred mile auto ride over country roads last September for she did it. Six or seven months later in Pekin she headed even the half mile into the city to go to church service -

Perhaps Dr. Lee M. Miles may shed a bit of light on this - He came to Pekin the first of May and so had a chance to study my wife for over a month - The day before we left Pekin he said to me, "Professionally I believe you are doing the right thing" - You can confirm this by correspondence if you care to do so -

Believe me -

Ever sincerely yours -

W Bd Ham -

Long Beach, Cal., Aug. 2, 1917

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
OCT -3 1917
Ans'd

Glendora, Calif. September 28, '17.

Dr. W.E.Strong,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of August 17 addressed to me at Long Beach with no street address has just reached me. It contained the very welcome news that the Prudential committee had granted us our traveling expenses as per statement I sent you. The delay in receiving this word accounts for my not acknowledging its receipt at an earlier date. Perhaps you have sent me a check for this amount to Long Beach. I am writing the postmaster there asking him to forward any letter which may be there for me. My address henceforth is "Glendora,Calif." This money will come in mighty handy for we are in need of ready money. I trust that if the check has not been sent that it may come as early as possible after receipt of this letter. Please extend to the Prudential Committee our sincere thanks for this money.

I have accepted the position of field secretary for Grinnell college to begin at once. This will put me in position to help the Grinnell-in-China work which is of such deep interest to me. Two positions in the Laymen's movement were open to me but the work with the college seemed to draw me the more. Thus from now on we shall have a steady income which will enable us to live at least comfortably.

I had hoped that the Board might give us a bit of an additional lift above the traveling expenses for with my college debt of over $800 and with my sick sister making demands on me during the past four years there has not been much room for saving

Glendora, Calif. September 28, '17.

Dr. W.E.Strong,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of August 17 addressed to me at Long Beach with no street address has just reached me. It contained the very welcome news that the Fundamental Committee had granted us our travelling expenses. As per statement I sent you. The delay in receiving this word accounts for my not acknowledging its receipt at an earlier date. Perhaps you have sent me a check for this amount to Long Beach. I am writing the postmaster there asking him to forward any letter which may be there for us. My address henceforth is "Glendora, Calif."

This money will come in mighty handy for we are in need of ready money. I trust that if the check has not been sent that it may come as early as possible after receipt of this letter. Please extend to the Fundamental Committee our sincere thanks for this money.

I have adopted the position of Chain secretary for Grinnell College to begin at once. This will put me in position to help the Grinnell-in-China work which is of such deep interest to me. Two positions in the Laymen's Movement were open to me but the work with the college seemed to draw me the more. Thus from now on we shall have a steady income which will enable us to live at least comfortably.

I had hoped that the board might give us a bit of an additional lift above the travelling expenses for with my college debt of over $300 and with my sick sister making demands on me during the past four years there has not been much room for saving

after paying this debt and providing these other demands. The expenses of the past three months have not been light. You may recall that you wrote me last spring in reply to a query of mine saying that possibly a lump sum might be given me as a starter in life in the United States. I do not wish to seem to be asking for this for I suppose this whole matter was considered by the Committee when the other was voted. But if we had had something to help cover the last three months when nothing has been coming in it would have been a great help. There is no feeling of resentment or anything else on our part that the Committee did not vote this. We had resigned and as such we have no claim on this score. One wishes that it was not necessary to think of money matters in this life but it seems to be mighty vital that we have it.

We are settled in a small bungalow in Glendora. I shall go to Iowa sometime soon while my wife will spend the winter here. We hope to establish our home in Iowa next spring.

With many thanks for your letter,

Ever sincerely yours,

A. B. De Haan

Glendora, Sept. 23, 1917

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Glendora, California. October 18,'17.

Dr. William E. Strong,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I thank you for your letter of the 10nth instant. You may be sure that I appreciate its spirit and the love running through it all.

If you will read my letter of September 28th I think you will see that I wrote that I had hoped to receive above the traveling allowance, including freight, a sum sufficient to cover the salary of the three months interim between our arrival home and my accepting a position with Grinnell.

275.00 Grinnell Iowa

We brought no household articles with us excepting three rugs and our bedding and clothes. We did not bring a thing excepting these which had been ours in our home. We sold at a loss the other things or left them there. I left my desk for the office of the principal of the school. My filing cases are for the same purpose. Our books of course we brought and they were the bulk of our shipment. That accounts for the surprise you suggested at the low amount of the bill I sent in to you.

Furthermore I was allowed a refit of $195. I left two motorcycles for the work, one a new one valued at over $100 and the other one as good as new worth anywhere between $125 and $150. These two machines probably cover that item. I have not written these details because I do not want to seem begging. It goes against the grain to say anything now about them. I am under obligations right now to pay a friend $500 which he loaned me sometime ago. This was last year. But with all this I am still a little better than even but not much. Some of my classmates are cleaning up about as much in a month as I received in a year. But it is all in the game and I am not kicking.

I hate to have you say anything further to the Prudential committee. They acted upon my case. Let it go. I will get along somehow.

In regard to that college debt it was covered with a life insurance policy and was not a pressing debt. This was gone over in my correspondence when I went to China first. But I have paid it off anyhow. The whole upset of our plans only brings it up now. Had we been able to stay on in China I would never have refered to it.

It is good to be at work on a definite job again. My wife has gained one pound in weight since landing so that is progress even if it is slow! I have written Mr. Wiggin asking him to send me that check. I trust you had a good meeting at Columbus. It is good to know that you cleared the year with such a fine record.

Ever sincerely yours,

G. B. De Haas

C. B. McMeans

Glendora, Cal.

Oct. 18, 1917.

Dr. William E. Strong

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I thank you for your letter of the 10th instant. You may be sure that I appreciate its spirit and the love running through it all.

If you will read my letter of September 25th I think you will see that I wrote that I had hoped to receive above the traveling allowance, including freight, a sum sufficient to cover the salary of the three months interim between our arrival home and my accepting a position with Grinnell.

We brought no unusual articles with us excepting these rugs and our bedding and clothes. We did not bring a thing excepting these which had been ours in our home. We sold at a loss the other things or left them there. I left my desk for the office of the principal of the school. My fishing gages are for the same purpose. Our books of course we brought and they were the bulk of our baggage. That accounts for the surprise you suggested at the low amount of the bill I sent in to you.

Furthermore I was allowed a refit of $195. I left two motorcycles for the work. One a new one valued at over $100 and the other one as good as new worth anywhere between $125 and $150. These two machines probably cover that item. I have not written these details because I do not want to seem begging. It goes against the grain to say anything now about them. I am under obligations right now to pay a friend $500 which he loaned me sometime ago. This was last year. But with all this I am still a little better than even but not much. Some of my classmates are cleaning up about as much in a month as I received in a year. But it is all in the game and I am not kicking.

I hate to have you say anything further to the financial committee. They acted upon my case. Let it go. I will get along somehow.

In regard to that college debt it was covered with a life insurance policy and was not a pressing debt. This was gone over in my correspondence when I went to China first. But I have paid it off anyhow. The whole upset of our plans only brings it up now. Had we been able to stay on in China I would never have referred to it.

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Ever sincerely yours,

C. B. McMeans

Rec'd APR 14 1913

Tangkiachwang, Shantung, China. Feb 25/13 259

Dear Friends;

The last few days Dr. John R. Mott has been holding a Conference at Chi-nan-fu, the capital of this province, a continuation of the work begun in Edinburgh (Dr. Mott is the Chairman of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference). Only delegates were allowed at the conference, one half Chinese, and one half foreign. I was delighted when Mr. DeHaan was made one of the delegates, for such an occasion means so much to one who is located in an inter or station and seldom sees other foreigners than his own fellow missionaries. Of course they are all fine? but you know "Variety is the spice of life". In Mr. DeHaan's absence I have made two trips to the country out-stations. It is of these that I wish to tell you this afternoon.

I left the yard on Wednesday morning, Feb. 19th, at eight-thirty a.m. A young married woman went with me as my companion. Please remember that I was going into the country for the first time alone. There was a strong wind blowing (home mail has just come so I shall revel in it and write no more for a time) and the worst dust storm of the season, so far, was on. The place to which we were going, Liu Wang Chwang, is thirteen miles away and we were four hours in getting there. We were in a chinese, springless cart drawn by two mules, one hitched in front of the other. It did seem pretty slow when I remembered that six weeks before Mr. DeHaan and I had gone to the same place on our motorcycle in about an hours time. I was thankful again for the friends who gave it to us. On arriving we went directly to the place which serves as a chapel and boys school. It was the chinese New years season so there was no school in session. We had hardly descended from the cart when some of the christian women appeared and numerous, curious children followed in their train. I was greeting them as cordially as I knew how when a little fellow in the crowd, called out "Why didn't you ride the Motorcycle? Can't just one person ride it? Why didn't Pastor DeHaan come with you on it?". You see boys are alike the world over. I answered his questions then ushered the women into the little inner room, just off the schoolroom, and having spread two steamer rugs over the brick K'ang or bed, invited them to be seated. We chatted there a little while, but were soon driven out into the sunshine by the smoke from the stove in which a lad was trying to make a fire. You may be interested to know that the stove was made from a Rockerfeller five gallon oil can. It was lined with mud bricks, with an improvised grate about a third of the way up from the bottom, and really gave good heat when once started. On the top of it a small kettle of water boiled the most of the afternoon. There in the sunshine I listened to an old lady read her book of quotations from the Bible. It was surprising how few characters she misread. She did much better than some of the younger women who read in the late afternoon. At about one p.m. I was left to myself to eat from my lunch box.

In the afternoon we had a meeting of all the christian women together, in which I tried to give them some food for thot as they began their new year. All listened attentively even some outsiders who strayed in as the afternoon wore on. Poor souls why shouldn't they listen when they so seldom have anyone come to their tiny village to help them. After the talk was over I listened to them read whatever book they were studying. Some were just beginning character work on an abreviated form of the ten commandments; others the New Testament; and one ambitious young daughter-in-law was reading Christian Evidences though two little daughters often demanded their attention. She is the same young woman who the next forenoon made four hundred little turnovers with chopped meat inside, for the family at their yearly feast. She told me how sorry she was not to come to read more, and that she had wanted to do the work in the afternoon after I had gone home; but the custom was to eat them at noon and the family would not hear to her plan.

After a very happy evening with the women, we retired to our "downy beds of ease". And slept well the most of the night. As morning came my two roommates were up early, folding up their bed quilts, and straightening out the room before I should get up. As I watched them I wondered how they could do so much on their small feet. When the room was righted they began to comb their hair. I think one was a full half hour combing hers. You, of the gentler sex, will not wonder when I tell you she had to braid four long braids of false hair. The task was at last accomplished, though during its process she had spat upon the brush many times. They scrambled some eggs for my breakfast, which tasted good in spite of having seen the black kettle in which they were cooked. In this land one is thankful that it is the custom to eat food when very hot, for then tho well mixed with dirt you feel that the germs have been killed. It is wise never to eat anything that has not first been cooked, even tho children and some of their elders eat raw sweet potatoes, raw carrots peeling and all. The forenoon was not so very satisfactory because all the women had to make turnovers. (The fifteenth of the first month all the daughters-in-law are expected to be at their own mothers' home for the feast. They may go back the sixteenth or twenty-sixth to their husbands' homes.) However some children learned a few bible verses, so I trust the time was not in vain. Many christiens gathered for a word of prayer as we started back in the early afternoon. As it was almost like a spring day, I got out of the cart and walked about three miles of the distance home. I love to walk, for it takes me back to college days and Mrs. Johnston, but it disgusts the chinese. They think we must be crazy to walk when we have a way to ride. Only those who cannot afford to ride, walk, in the vicinity about us. I like donkey back better than the cart but it isn't considered dignified for the foreigners to ride donkies, except at the coast. It was good to get back home again, for I felt as tho I had been gone a week.

The next morning, Friday, I was up in good season and ready to start to a village, Mao Wang Chwang, at eight o'clock. This time I was only going to help start a station class with two bible women. The ten year old daughter of one of them was with us. This time we had a donkey hitched in the cart and a little horse on ahead. The horse had not been hitched up before and was rather frisky. I didn't feel real easy in my mind until the beast was beginning to get weary. The carters direct the animals mostly by word of mouth, and he did not listen to the directions shouted at him. Our carter knew his business, or we should have been turned over two or three times. We had to go thru several miles of very sandy roads, which took the ambition out of the little horse, so much so that I walked ab out the last four miles of the way. When we arrived we found the chapel all ready for us. I wish you might all have looked in upon that crowd in the chapel yard. It gathered within five minutes, it seemed to me. There were lots of little boys and girls, and many women all curious to see the foreigner. How they did look and as many as could get near enough did some feeling, of my gloves, coat, and skirt. Woollen good are unknown to them. In the winter they ~~AAAAA~~ wear fur lined garments the better class, while the poorer class wear cheap, cotton garments padded with cotton. Such garments make the little tots look as broad as they are long, and they are most awfully awkward to pick up, or hold in the lap. Not only are they thick and unwieldy but at this season of the year, after one set of garments has been worn all winter, they are filthy as well. It isn't that the chinese like dirt any better than we do but where they have to first pick the cotton, then seed it, make it into thread, spin the cloth, and then make up the garments, for the whole family there is not time to make more than one set of garments for each member of the family, with perhaps an extra outside garment for special occasions. One has to learn to see the soul within the garment. They were more int rested, if possible, in my foreign food, those who could get into the room to see me eat. It annoyed the bible women but it has ceased to annoy me; but I willsay that my first year and one half, I did not enjoy going out of the compound because people

stared at me so. As I ate my lunch one old woman seemed especially interested. So I finally gave her a piece of my bread and butter sandwich. She took a nibble or two then a good, big bite and chewed it. The big bite was too strong of butter and you should have seen her spit it out. We all laughed at her. Only the more educated like butter, as a rule. They thot I was putting sugar on my hard boiled egg. This same woman liked my gingersnaps. Have you ever seen people in the home land who were curious?

The afternoon I enjoyed immensely. I chatted an hour with those non-christians, answering their questions as to my age, the length of time I had been in China, the number of people left in my home and in my husband's home in America, and many things about our foreign customs. After they had in a measure satisfied their curiosity, we went into the chapel where the Bible women told them of the love of the True God for them. The church members of the village were also in the audience. One feels that the real out and out heathen get little from such a service, but it is the only way to handle so large a number, and we hope they get a little idea of christian fellowship. They like to listen to the singing, tho it may not always be in perfect tune. Some of you musical ones might not appreciate it so much. One little boy learned the most of the tencommandments, they are abreviated, to make it possible for stupid people to learn them, when they are printed in phamplet form, after the meeting. An old lady of ninty one years said goodbye to me as it was nearing time for the evening meal, assuring me that she would be on hand to escort me to the street when I should leave the next day. To think that dear, old soul, who must lean heavily on her cane, walk one fourth mile, and be almost unable to get her breath because of asthma, wanted to escort me as I started home, touched my heart not a little. There was such a cold north wind the next morning that she did not come. We were invited out for supper, and when the servant came to tell us the meal was ready, I started to my first chinese meal where no other foreigners would be present.

The home to which we went was a christians whose daughter is in our girls school. It was about the neatest home I have entered in China. It was most interesting to see the head of the house help with the final preparations. The men in our part of China can get the meals almost as well as the women. Don't you women wish it were true in America? A little table about a foot high was placed upon the k'ang and we gathered about it. An ordinary feast has four bowls and four plates of desert, which is served first. There were two kinds of candy one a sort of molasses candy flavored with ginger, and the other like our peanut brittle without the peanuts. On the third plate there were peanuts, while on the fourth was a sweet chinese fruit. We only tasted of this desert and drank our tea waiting for the main course, which consisted of meat balls, lotus root, fried cabbage and scrambled eggs, and Chinese bread. All was nicely cooked and the dishes were clean, so I ate my share. The only difficulty at a feast here is that they keep inviting you to take more, until you almost make a glutton of yourself in order not to offend your hostess. While we were eating a former personal teacher of mine with an academy student called to make their manners. Since the founding of the republic those who wear foreign hats are expected to tip them, and not make the deep bow as in the old days. You can imagine all the lads are anxious to own a foreign hat. I wish you might have heard our hostess tell of the death of their only son and later a daughter from tuberculosis, leaving only an older married daughter and the school girl. Her heathen neighbors wondered why she did not weep more, but she said she couldnot for she hoped to see them again. She knew that God's ways were best and that the ones who had left the home were happier there. Such faith and trust must put some of us to shame. We know what the boy means to a chinese home and if those left can still say "Thy will be done" they have gone a long way in Christianity

While we were eating the same woman who had been so curious about my bread at noon, brot in several other outside women to see me. When we had finished our repast, we taught them a bible verse and sang for them, then we returned to the chapel where all four slept on one large k'ang. I did not sleep so very well for my mind was too active as well as some other things. The next day I found my first body louse on my arm. I have done pretty well to have been in China over three years and not to have had such a visitor before this. I was glad to loose him.

After breakfast Saturday morning the women and girls began to come with their books, and soon we were "packed like sardines in a box" on the K'ang. It was a most satisfying morning to see the diligence of those women and to be able to help them some. For those sitting nearest me I was responsible. One woman, on my left was reading the first page of a phamplet entitled, "Questions and answers about the Doctrine". Another the third page, while still the third was reading on the ninth. In front of me were two little children trying to learn some verses about God's love. While on my right was a young girl who was reading the Psalms. I had never read them in chinse so found my dictionary very handy. It was great fun to listen to them and to correct the miss-called characters. When we had worked with them two hours we stopped for a prayer meeting and then went out to dinner. The dinner was very much like the night before but the chopsticks did not go as well as a soup spoon the night before. The christians were all so cordial, that I felt the trip was more than worth while, tho I nearly froze coming home for the north wind was so penetrating. It was good to get home to a warm room, hot bath, clean clothes, and a good hot supper.

May this budding springtime time find you all wonderfully happy in this good world which God has given to us.

Very Sincerely yours,

Sarah S. DeHaan

to Friends

Tangchwang Feb-25-1913

Central Congregational Church
PHILIP D. DUTTON, PASTOR
MADISON, OHIO

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
JUL 22 1918
Ans'd

July 19, 1918.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
The American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts;

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Thank you for your good letter of the 17th. It brings the sympathy and good wishes which I am sure we shall always find in the secretaries of the Board, and it has done me much good.

I am also glad to learn the whereabouts of the secretaries in the Home Department. Mr. Eddy told me during the Conferencethat he was hoping to go into service over seas for a time. Evidently they have entire confidence in your ability to do the work of at least three men! But turn about is only fair play, so I hope you can throw some of your work on Dr. Patton for a time, and get a real vacation.

My church is of course anxious to know what we plan to do. I have practically promised them to stay until next summer. It seems the only thing to do under the circumstances, for it surely would not be fair to them to drag along from month to month without any definite understanding. But I am sure they would be willing to let us go sometime late in the winter, if we found that Mrs. Dutton's health would permit our sailing in time to enter the spring term of the Language school--which I very much doubt. About all we can do, I should say, is to plan on sailing sometime next summer; and I will let you know, if, at any time, Mrs. Dutton's health makes it plain that we must make a change in this plan.

Mrs. Dutton seems to be gaining steadily, but very slowly. She had hoped to leave the hospital today, but it will be two or three days before I shall know as to that. The baby seems to be thriving on his bottle.

Please remember me to Mrs. Strong and to your daughter. I shall not soon forget the tea on your big porch and the automobile ride to Winchester and back, nor the genial secretary who looks down on the Unitarian Headquarters. If we are to be in this country another year, I shall hope to see you again before we sail.

Very sincerely yours,

Philip D. Dutton.

Madison, Ohio.

July 19, 1918

NOV 3 1919

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CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
PHILIP D. DUTTON, PASTOR
MADISON, OHIO

American Board Mission,
Peking, China,
October 5, 1919.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
The American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass;

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I have just been writing a letter to some of the friends at home, and put in an extra sheet of carbon paper for you. You asked for copies of such letters, and now you will have to suffer the consequences of such a rash request!

Cordially yours,

Philip D. Dutton

Wekeny

Oct. 6, 1919

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FEB 12 1920

American Board Mission,
Taikuhsien, Shansi, China,
January 7, 1919. (1920)

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
The American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass;

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of November 22 reached us just the other day along with a huge pile of other foreign mail. It was none the less welcome however because it happened to be one of many. Such letters from the home office in Boston put the personal touch into our common work, and remind the missionary that although he may be far away from the "Hub of the Universe", yet there are those there who still keep him and his work in mind.

We have been reading with much interest about the splendid Annual Meeting of the Board in Grand Rapids, and about the surplus in the treasury. You people on the home-end of this missionary game are certainly doing your part. The big Inter-Church World Movement looks like the biggest thing yet, and certainly must put heart into every worker on the foreign field. We are praying that this year all the churches of America, little and big, will be thoroughly aroused to the present world needs and will begin to man-handle the missionary proposition. Can it really be that missions are graduating from the rags-and-tatters and nickle-and-dime stage of development into something capable of commanding the attention of a great nation of more than a hundred million people?

I am enclosing a very hurriedly written account (in carbon copy) of our trip from Peking to Taiku. We have been trying to keep in touch with the people who make up our constituency at home. Rather oftener than once a month such letters have gone out. A few of them I have sent to you, but not all. You seem to encourage the sending of such letters to your office, so every now and then you may be prepared to receive something from Taiku. The more superificial things come to the top now, but later on, when we get into the work, we shall hope to tell the folks at home about the deeper things which were the reason for our coming to China.

We are ever so happy to get to Taiku. Even though we are now living in the Hemingway house, and shall probably be living in the Corbin house next year, before finally moving into the house intended for us, it really seems that we are at home and quite settled. There is certainly a wonderfulgroup of people in Taiku--and such a fine family spirit! It is good to be one of them.

We are pegging away at the language with a couple of Shansi teachers--Mrs. Dutton for two hours a day, and I for four hours. In about a month my teacher will be able to give full time, so I shall have the usual six hours per day. It's lots of fun, but it surely is hard work, and oftentimes one wonders whether it really is possible to read and write this language. But others have done it, and there is no good reason for believing that we cannot--given time enough!

American Board Mission,
Taikuhsien, Shansi, China,
January 7, 1919.

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The American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
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Enclosed is a letter to Dr. Walter Hume which evidently found its way into the wrong envelope.

I trust we shall hear from you every now and then as the years pass. We, on our part, will try to write you the interesting and important things as they occur.

Kindly remember me to Mrs. Strong.

Most sincerely yours,

Philip D. Dutton

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Kindly remember me to Mrs. Strong.

Most sincerely yours,

Geo. A. Miller

Jan. 7, 1928.

Fairchild

REC'D FEB 12 1920

American Board Mission,
Taikuhsien, Shansi, China,
December 29, 1919.

Dear Friends:-

It is some time since my last letter, due to the fact that we have just been pulling up stakes in Peking and then driving them down again here in Shahsi. There is nothing special to relate of the last few weeks spent in Peking, but you will perhaps be interested in our trip into the interior of China.

Fortunately we did not have to make the trip allalone. It is the policy of the mission to send someone to escort the new-comers to their station--a most fortunate arrangment indeed when one is coming into the interior. Mr. Corbin, who has charge of the country evangelistic work around Taiku, had at first intended to act as our escort; but he came down with the influenza just at the wrong time, so Frank Warner was sent in his place. Frank Warner and I were in school together at Oberlin Seminary and were very good friends, so it was a happy arrangement. Mr. Warner is now stationed here at Taiku, where he has work in connection with the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy as well as the supervision of the lower schools in the outlying disctricts.

We left Peking on the night train on the Peking-Hankow line--a road built by Belgian and French capital, but now owned and controlled by the Chinese Government. During the night we went through Paotingfu, a place of which many of you already know, and early in the morning stepped off the train at Shihchichuang. Shihchiachuang is a junction point, lying on the edge of the Chihli plain, well south of Peking, but also a little west.

Had the train from Peking been on time, we could have caught the regular train running from Shihchiachuang to Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi Province. As it was we could have made the train ourselves; but there was not enough time to transfer all our trunks and hand baggage to to the other station, and have it all properly weighed and tagged. Consequently we had to wait there a couple of hours and take a slow train on the Shansi line. This train was decidedly"mixed"--a freight train with the exception of two coaches, both of which were third class. There was, however, one second class compartment in the end of the last coach. This we found pretty well filled by three Chinese men; but they shifted themselves and their baggage, so that we soon had enough room for the three of us. After and hour or more these tree men got off, and thereafter we had the whole second-class compartment to ourselves. Being on the end of a freight train, the coaches had no heat whatsoever, although at the front end of the coach there was a small cook stove, where the Chinese make tea and cook their food. This stove, however, gives no heat to the rest of the coach. At first we found the floor a bit cool on our feet, but as the day wore on and the sun shone in we were quite comfortable. As we had our own food with us and could cook on the stove at the far end of the car, it was really quite a jolly lark and a good introduction to Chinese life in the interior.

Perhaps before going further, I should speak of the way in which we paid our fare on the Peking-Hankow line. At the time Yuan Shih Kai was plotting to overthrow the Republic, of which he was president, and to have himself proclaimed Emperor of China, he ordered the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to issue a large amount of paper money, largely unsecured by silver. As a result, after the collapse of his plot, these notes were greatly depreciated in value; but, inasmuch as they were issued by the government banks, they must be honored. There is a lot of this bad money floating around, which can be bought for about fifty-one cents on the dollar; so I went out and bought about fifty dollars worth of it to use in paying our fares. Anywhere else one can only pass such money off at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar; but, as the government railways are under the Bureau of Communications, they will accept this bad money. It is a very convenient arrangement for the traveller, but not calculated to

Jan. 7, 1928.

Fairchild

Dear Walter:

We are very sorry to hear that you have been trying to keep in touch with us and have failed. We have been trying to keep in touch with you ever since we left the Orphan Home in Tientsin. Rather offenses have gone out. As one of them I have sent your letters to your office. You seem to be entirely ignoring our letters. We are required to receive something from each. We have sent some to the top now, but later on we shall have to tell the folks to the contrary.

We are very happy to know that you are now living in the Fortin house in Peking. Even though we are now living in the Fortin house we shall be living in the house intended for us. It really seems as though we are quite settled. There is certainly a wonderful people in Peking and such a fine family spirit. It is good to be one of them.

To-day at the Jones' we met a couple of Tientsin people--Mr. and Mrs. Tsanai. We spent a very pleasant four hours. In about a month's time, if I shall have the usual fifty years per day. It's some of fun. But it merely is read work. And also some big months ahead. But it really is possible to read and write Chinese. Our children have done it, and there is no good reason for our children that we cannot--even if we struggle!

2.

Enclosed is a letter to Dr. Walter Hume which evidently found its way into the wrong envelope.

I trust we shall hear from you every now and then as the years pass. We, on our part, will try to write you the interesting and important things as they occur.

Kindly remember me to Mrs. Strong.

Most sincerely yours,

Chalfa Dutton

REC'D FEB 12 1920

American Board Mission,
Taikuhsien, Shansi, China,
December 29, 1919.

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Dear Friends:-

It is some time since my last letter, due to the fact that we have just been pulling up stakes in Peking and then driving them down again here in Shahsi. There is nothing special to relate of the last few weeks spent in Peking, but you will perhaps be interested in our trip into the interior of China.

Fortunately we did not have to make the trip allalone. It is the policy of the mission to send someone to escort the new-comers to their station--a most fortunate arrangment indeed when one is coming into the interior. Mr. Corbin, who has charge of the country evangelistic work around Taiku, had at first intended to act as our escort; but he came down with the influenza just at the wrong time, so Frank Warner was sent in his place. Frank Warner and I were in school together at Oberlin Seminary and were very good friends, so it was a happy arrangement. Mr. Warner is now stationed here at Taiku, where he has work in connection with the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy as well as the supervision of the lower schools in the outlying dis~~c~~tricts.

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bring in large dividends for the government. On the Shansi line, however, one must pay in silver, as that is privately owned.

The trip from Shihchiachuang into Shansi was most interesting indeed. In many ways it reminded us of the California mountains, as we saw them on our journey over the Western Pacific. Shih-chia-chuang, which is on the edge of the Chihli plain, is probably only a few hundred feet above sea-level; but after the road leaves this plain, it begins to wind up through the river valleys and into the mountains which divided Chihli and Shansi. The road winds back and forth and negotiates manyoa sharp turn as it follows the river, and there must be hundreds of tunnels blasted through the rock. At some points the road-bed is quite close to the water, while at othersit finds a path high up on the rocky sides of a chasm. All the way along little villages were to be seen cuddled down in the valley, or perched higher up on the side of a hill; and frequently the train would stop at a walled hsien-city (county-seat). Then, running parallel to the modern railway, was the age-old highway to the west--the highway along which commerce and warfare has found its way for countless centuries, for along this road people have always travelled to the far west of China and have come from the west. This road often follows the dry or semi-dry river bed, and again climbs up into the cliffs and over the hills. Here were to be seen endless trains of mules and camels, loaded as they have always been loaded, apparently not knowing that the bold Westerner has dared to penetrate their valleys and mountains with his strange "fire-cart", as the Chinese call the locomotive.

Little flour mills were quite in evidence along the river bottom. These are operated by water-power with a wheel such as I have never seen before--something on the turbine principle, but more resembling an old-fashioned water-wheel turned on its side. Above the wheel were the mill stones--the whole thing covered with a light matting, doubtless so that it could be moved quickly in the time of flood.

The houses are also quite different from those of Peking and Chihli Province in general. In Chihli, where there is little stone, everything is built of brick; but up in the mountains there is an abundance of stone, and the people are quick to make use of it. The houses are square, usually of one story, with kaoliang (sort of a kaffir corn) stalks stored on the roofs. It all looked to me just like the pictures ones sees of Palestine, and in fact I was constantly reminded of the Master's own country. But there is also another style of house, such as if perhaps found in no other part of China. The peculiar loess soil (a characteristic of North China) can be cut with a shovel as smooth and clean as one would cut a piece of cheese, and when cut it will stand in the rain with very little erosion. In fact I have seen walls of loess, perhaps ten feet high and fourteen to eighteen inches high, standing erect as they have stood for years. In time they will fall, but their permanence is astonishing. With such a soil to work with, many of the poorer people in Shansi cut themselves houses, with windows and doors, out of the hill-sides. Windows and doors can easily be fitted in, and they have a complete house for a very small cost. These houses are warm in winter and cool in summer--and on the whole very dry--so what more could one wish for? This type of house reminds one of the cliff-dwellers of North America.

Centuries ago a branch of the great wall was built, separating the present provinces of Chihli and Shansi. This wall is still standing, although largely in ruins. At one point, where defence was made easy by thenarrowness of the valley, the remains of this old wall can be seen coming down from the mountains, crossing the valley, and then climbing the mountains on the other side of the valley.

At an altitude of some five thousand feet this narrow-guage railwoad crosses the divide between Chihli and Shansi and begins to drop down into the central plain of Shansi, where the altitude is about twenty-five hundred feet. This plain is some fifty miles wide and something over a hundred miles in length, a very fertile plain indeed, although quite alkaline in places. Here are located Taiyuanfu (the provincial capital), Fenchowfu,

Taikuhsien, and many other rich and important cities. Indeed it is the heart of the province.

About six-thirty in the evening we came down onto the plain and soon reached Yütze, about twenty-five miles from Taiyuanfu, which is the end of the line. Here we got off the train, and found two carters, six chair-bearers, and one of Mr. Warner's servants waiting for us. Quite a cavalcade for a few ordinary American citizens! But such are the ways of travel in China. Loading up the carts with trunks and baggage, we started off into the city to the native inn, where we were to spent the night, before starting on the following morning for Taiku, twenty-five miles away.

It was our first experience with Chinese inns, but probably not the last. All of them are built on about the same plan, so if I tell you about this one you will know what all the rest are like. The inn is a large quadrangle or court with rooms opening off from it on three sides. On the fourth side there are stalls for mules, horses, donkeys and such-like "critters". In the middle of the court the drivers leave their carts.

From the station to the inn I rode with Tommy in the chair, as Helen prferred to walk the short distance--probably my first and last ride in a chair, as the men usually think it too expensive to take a chair when a cart or a donkey cost very little indeed. The chair-bearers took me right to our door at the inn and assisted us in getting inside and properly located on the k'ang (or brick bed). This k'ang is perhaps nine by twelve feet long, covered with native straw matting and over that a thick layer of felt which every Chinese considers indispensable to a comfortable bed. In front of this bed or k'ang there is a hole in the stone floor through which flames are shooting upward--of course filling the room with some coal-gas, but that is to be expected, and it wouldn't be a Chinese inn without it. This fire serves a double purpose. The inevitable tea can be made there as well as other native foods then the room is slightly heated by the same fire, and the gas and smoke passing up under the k'ang and out the chimney produces a fine warm bed on which to sleep.

The room is not over-supplied with furniture. On the k'ang is a low table, standing perhaps ten inches high, around which the Chinese sit with crossed legs. Then there is a high table standing on the floor, and two or three benches which can be pulled up to it.

Once you are in your room, servants begin to come in to poke up the fire, to bring a kettle of hot water to set over the fire, and to give you nice clean enamelled basins for washing--but no towels, for you are supposed to bring those yourself. If you want anything when the servants are not around, it is only necessary to poke your head out of the door and call for the inn keeper. Someone will pass the word along until it gets to the proper servant.

The Chinese usually order food, and have it brought right to the room; but we did not care to experiment just at that time, so we had our own food with us, and cooked it in the room over the fire in the floor, and on an alcohol lamp which we had brought along. It was much like camping out, but lots of fun.

At bed time we unrolled the blankets which the good folks of the Taiku had sent along with the carters, and spread them out on the k'ang to make a nice double bed for the three of us--heads out and feet toward the wall. It was really quite cozy, and we had a firly good night's sleep, although Helen was disturbed (as women sometimes will be!) by a little mouse nosing around in some papers down under the floor in the ash-pit of the k'ang stove. Of course we needed fresh-air, as every foreigner does, so I punched a couple of holes in the paper windows near the top of the room. It is a quick way to get ventilation, but not so quickly closed up in the morning!

Once in a while in the night we could hear the mules, etc., across the court. A few years ago when Miss Atzel (the nurse at this station) was spending her first night at Yütze she was terribly disturbed by the moanings of a poor man, whom she was sure was very sick and perhaps dying with no one to help him. Her nurse's instincts led her almost to the point

of getting out of bed and going to his assistance, but then she reflected that she was a woman just come to a strange land, with very little language, and that her efforts would probably be all in vain. Nevertheless the thought was enough to disturb her rest. In the morning she made inquiries about the sick man, only to be laughed at by her friends who were more used to the braying of a donkey in a Chinese inn!

As soon as we could get up in the morning and prepare breakfast, we were off across the plain for Taiku. T'ung Yang (half way to Taiku) was our goal, as we were to stop at our chapel there for lunch. Helen and Tommy soon outdistanced Mr. Warner and myself, for they were in a chair and the could take short cuts and could travel faster than a cart over the rough roads. She had six chair-bearers, four carrying the chair and the other two acting as reliefs.

Frank and I probably walked half the way to Taiku, partly because it was cold to sit in an open cart for long at a time, and partly as a change from the bumping of the cart. It was really a mild day for the time of year and very clear and bright--just the kind of a day we would have selected for such a trip. Fortunately we had a dear little mule who was a good walker. In fact one had to walk briskly to keep up with her.

Just as Frank and I were walking into T'ung Yang, we caught sight of Helen's chair coming into the village. We had not seen her for four hours, as she took another route and came more rapidly. It was really quite a sight (at least to me) to see a chair and six bearers against the horizon, for I knew that Helen and Tommy were inside.

We went directly to the chapel at T'ung Yang where the preacher was waiting for us. We put Tommy on the k'ang and got busy with lunch on the chapel stove. We must have been quite a sight to the natives, for many of them, especially the children, gathered around and even came inside until we had to tell them to go out. One window, which had glass in it, was not pasted up with paper, so the children could look in at us. That window was much in demand until the preacher pasted it up. But the children were not to be stopped for long, for soon a wet finger poked a little hole in the paper and the youngsters could still look in.

After leaving T'ung Yang Helen went on in the chair alone, and Frank and I took Tommy in the cart with us. The afternoon trip was much like that of the morning. Perhaps the most interesting sight to me were the numerous villages--villages everywhere in this populous plain. At any one time one could count from four to ten or twelve villages, some of them not more than half a mile or a mile apart. There is nothing very attractive about them as one passes through their narrow streets, but behind some of the high walls even in the small villages there live people of considerable wealth. Shansi was formerly one of the richest provinces of China, much of the wealth due to the growing of opium; but in recent years, and especially during the revolution in 1910, many of the people lost their money.

It seemed good to me to get sight of the mountains, for as a boy I grew up in the hills and mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont, and it seemed like home to be within sight of mountains again. All the way across the plain one could see them to the south and east. And here at Taiku we are only four or five miles from the mountains to the south of us. It is like home again to watch the sun come up over the hills to the east.

Helen was the first to arrive at the compound and to receive the welcome of the foreigners and Chinese. About twenty minutes later Tommy and I pulled in on the cart. On both occasions the people ran down the road to meet us, and let off a long string of fire crackers just inside the gate. The church bell rang, and the people crowded around to see the new "mu-shih" and his "tai-tai"--and on everyone's lips were the words "To Mu-shih, To Tai-tai" (Pastor Dutton, Mrs. Dutton). Mr. Meng, my new language teacher, had even walked ten miles or more along the road to meet us, and then had come back thinking that he had missed us. With the fireworks over we were escorted into the Hemingway house, where we are to live for the winter; and there we found everything ready for us, even to servants engaged for us. It certainly seemed that we had reached home after months of travelling.

Philip D. Dutton

Dec. 29, 1929.

Tai Kuien

REC'D OCT 27 1919

guard

American Board Mission,
Teng Shih K'ou, Peking, China,
September 28, 1919.

2454

Dear Friends:-

While the incidents are still fresh in my mind, I want to tell you about my first Sunday morning in China. Dr. Wilder informed us at the breakfast table that there was to be an opium-burning at ten oclock and that he was to attend. A number of us promtly invited ourselves to go along with him,-and the invitation was not objected to by Dr. Wilder.

The burning took place just insde the wall of the South (or Chinese) city, in a large open space between the Temple of Heaven and the Temple of Agriculture. As our rickshaw men swung off the main street in the space where the burning was to take place, we noticed a large circle of police standing on guard outside the crowd. I suppose they were to prevent anyone from making off with any of the opium. As we came nearer we were stopped by the ~~police~~, to whom Dr. Wilder presented his card. This officer then ushered us to a large pavilion covered on top and on three sides by matting to keep out the rain. Here we were seated in a mixed crowd of foreigners and Chinese at long tables. After we had been bowed to our seats, waiters from the Hotel Oriental served us with coffee and cakes. Those who desired might also help themselves to cigars and cigarettes. Lying on the table were printed booklets containing lists of the articles to be burned.

As we were drinking our coffee an automobile drove up, and General Wu (I believe) stepped out. As he was the official in charge of the occasion, we all rose and greeted him with bows. After talking with some of the more prominent officials, the General joined us at the tables.

When all had been served, we were invited to come out and inspect the material to be burned. Tables placed end to end in a long row were loaded with packages of opium, some large, some small. These we were allowed to investigate to be sure that the contents ~~was~~ were opium; and some of the packages were chopped open so that we might see. Most of the opium was mixed with treacle, forming a substance about the color and consistency of chocolate caramel; but it has a most unpleasant odor. Some of these packages of opium must have been about sixteen or eighteen inches in length, about a foot wide, and four inches thick. As opium is worth four to five dollars an ounce, you can see that some of these bricks ~~of opium~~ were very valuable indeed.

Ranged along beside the tables on the ground were baskets full of implements for the handling of the drug--pipes, lamps, injection needles, etc. ~~One felt tempted to pick out a pipe for a souvenir, in spite of the fact that all were as filthy as any articles one would find on a rubbish heap in America.~~

The whole collection is the result of four years' work on the part of the suburban police in a zone extending around Peking ten miles from the wall in all directions. The estimated value was about a hundred thousand dollars-not a large amount when compared with other burnings which have run into the millions of dollars; but large enough to indicate that the Chinese officials are on the alert to capture opium sellers and users.

When the inspection was completed the crowd was asked ~~to step~~ behind the tables, and a picture was taken of the material to be burned--the crowd serving as a background for the picture.

All the formal ceremonies over, the actual burning began. A large open grate, perhaps six feet square and standing fully three feet from the ground, had been prepared. The space below the grate was practically filled with wood, and a generous amount of wood wasthrown on top. This was then saturated with gallons of kerosene and lighted. As it burned up, more fuel was added until the whole thing was like a raging furnace. Then the coolies began to bring on the opium in large scoop-like shovels. As each shovel full had also been saturated with kerosene, the flames would leap up every time new material was added. The opium melted rapidly and was soon running down through the grate like blazing drops of fat. Nothing, I am quite sure, could remain after a few minutes in that blazing furnace; but, just to make sure, some of the officials of the Anti-Opium Society (or whatever the proper name may be) remained until the fire had burned itself out.

The affair ~~then~~ closed with a modest Chinese feast to which we missionaries were invited, ~~I was unable to stay, but those who did report a most interesting time and a large variety of dishes a la Chinois--some of them palatable and others best left untouched.~~ but which I was unable to attend

Philip D. Dutton.

American Board Mission,
Tang Shih K'ou, Peking, China,
September 28, 1919.

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OCT 27 1919

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CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
PHILLIP D. DUTTON, PASTOR
MADISON, OHIO

American Board Mission,
Teng Shih K'ou,
Peking, China,
September 29, 1919.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
The American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass;

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Mrs. Dutton, Tommy, and I arrived here on the evening of the 22d, and were most cordially received by a large number of the American Boarders in Peking. We felt at home at once--and especially so the following morning when we got up and walked around this beautiful compound. Isn't it a wonderful place? It seems almost like a little bit of heaven set down in the midst of this great city--so clean and quiet and restful when compared with the city just over the wall.

We had a fine trip across the Pacific. I'll not attempt to tell you about it, for we had just the same kind of a voyage as Dr. Patton did, and he admitted he wasn't equal to the task of picturing it! We did, however, have two very rough nights on the small boat between Kobe and Tientsin, when, to say the least, we preferred to lie down and forego dinner. The most unpleasant feature of the whole trip was the loss of our trunks in Japan, between Yokohama and Kobe. They should have reached Kobe twenty-four hours before we sailed, but as a matter of fact they got there three days after we sailed. Fortunately Dr. Galt was in Kobe at the time and was able to bring them on to Peking with him five days later.

For the time being we are staying at the Ladies'House, but about tomorrow we hope to move into three of the upper rooms in Dr. Wilder's House. As the Shaws prefer to be by themslves and not to take any boarders, we are to have our own dining-room up stairs with our own table boy to serve the meals; but their cook will prepare the food for both families. It seemed much better to make such an arrangement than to take a house outside the compound and try to keep house all by ourselves with Chinese servants.

The days have been crowded full of interesting things since we arrived. Not the least interesting was the opium-burning of which I have told some of my friends in a very hastily written letter. As you asked for carbon copies of such general letters, I am enclosing a copy.

We are ever so glad to be here and are just itching to get a start at the language, so that we can talk with the Chinese, and begin our work. I have already met Mr. Meng who is to be my language teacher in Shansi. He is in the city for a short time.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
PHILLIP D. DUTTON, PASTOR
MADISON, OHIO

If anything really out of the ordinary happens, we will try to let you know about it.

Sincerely yours,

Philip D. Dutton.

Sept. 25, 1919.

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NOV 3 1919

Peking, China, October 5, 1919.

A week ago I was writing you about my first Sunday morning in China; now I want to tell you about the second. Between the two Sundays we have got settled in what is our home for the present, and have had three days in the Language School, so we feel that we can now count ourselves residents of Peking.

At the urgent request of Rowland Cross (a Seminary friend at Oberlin), who has charge of the American Board's work for the university men of Peking, I have taken on a Bible Class for students in the Army Medical College. This class meets every Sunday morning at the North Congregational Church at ten o'clock, just an hour before the morning service; so today I am going to tell you about that church and my class there.

The North Church is located on Hatamen Street, one of the busiest streets of the city, and is certainly well placed for its work. On the way up we took a short-cut through some of the little alleys. They are most interesting. Some of them are hardly more than a dozen feet wide, with brick walls eight or nine feet high on either side. These walls and alleys are often most uninviting, but the gates on either side frequently open into fine residences. America puts her best in the front yard, while the back yard will not always bear the closest inspection; but China reverses the process, putting the ugliest side toward the public. Other alleys are wider, with little shops on either side, where you can buy vegetables, little cakes, tiny strips of dirty, greasy meat, and an endless variety of other things which the foreigner is perfectly content to let the Chinese eat if he wants to! Perhaps the most interesting alley we walked through is Pig Alley, so called because most of the slaughtering in this section of the city is done there. Every morning about five o'clock, if the wind is in the right direction, we can hear the squeal of the animals as they are butchered. That squeal, by the way, is the only thing lost in the process, for even the blood is saved. Pig Alley is hardly more than twenty feet wide, and hundreds of pigs are slaughtered there right in the middle of the alley in the course of a week; but, if you go through after nine o'clock in the morning, you would hardly guess the nature of the business carried on there, except for the hundreds of inflated bladders which are always flying on the ends of long poles. But before nine o'clock it is another story. Then you will find the alley lined on both sides with rows of carcasses ready tobe disposed of at wholesale, or, if you go a little earlier, you will happen in on a busy butchering scene. All this of course goes on Sundays just as on other days. In fact it is only in the Diplomatic Quarter of the city, where the various legations are located, that one would ever suspect it was Sunday.

Emerging from Pig Alley we came out onto the breader streets again and were soon at the entrance of the little alley which leads in to the North Church. Here again China has not put itself in the front door, but very modestly sticks to the back yard. There is no church in sight from the street--nothing which even suggests the presence of a church, except for a big sign, in Chinese and English, stretching over the narrow alley. But walk back a hundred feet or more and you come to a more open space where the children like to play; then, passing through a gate, you stand in front of the church.

It is not a tall imposing structure like the American Board Church here in the compound, but a typical Chinese building, which of course means one story only. Real Chinese buildings are never, so far as I know, more than one story in height. This church has the broad side to the front, with one double door opening out. The roof is also typically Chinese, with the ridge in the middle and two slopes of equal length but with only a slight pitch. The ordinary dark- colored Chinese tile make it waterproof.

Back of the church are some class-rooms which are used during the week for a day-school, run in connection with the church. In one of these little rooms my class meets. There are ten soldiers enrolled at the present time, all of them students in the Army Medical College; and eight of the ten attended this morning. Only one, so far as I can discover is a member of the church, and he joined recently; but most of them are probably favorably inclined toward Christianity. The class is of course conducted in English, and that is quite as much of an attraction to them as the Bible study. Their English is nothing to boast of, especially when it comes to speaking, but they do seem to understand fairly well, especially after a little explanation. About all one can do under the circumstances is to read the text of the New Testament with them, explaining as they go. I hope to visit the fellows now and then at the school, and shall try to lead them into the Christian life if possible. They are interesting fellows, and there is certainly no reason why one should feel at all dis-

Peking, China, October 5, 1919.

A week ago I was writing you about my first Sunday morning in China; now I want to tell you about the second. Between the two Sundays we have got settled in what is our home for the present, and have had three days in the Language School, so we feel that we can now count ourselves residents of Peking.

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Emerging from Pig Alley we came out onto the broader streets again and were soon at the entrance of the little alley which leads in to the North Church. Here again China has not put itself in the front door, but very modestly sticks to the back yard. There is no church in sight from the street--nothing which even suggests the presence of a church, except for a big sign, in Chinese and English, stretching over the narrow alley. But walk back a hundred feet or more and you come to a more open space where the children like to play; then, passing through a gate, you stand in front of the church.

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couraged with them. This morning I sold them Chinese Testaments and English Testaments, so that they are now all supplied with one of each. They read the English text in class, but use the Chinese to help them understand it--and I hope they will continue to read their Chinese Testaments outside of class. The English Testaments cost twenty-eight cents and the Chinese only ten. The fellows seemed quite ready to purchase them. This morning we read the last half of the second chapter of Matthew. Next time we go on to the third, covering just as much ground as they can really understand each week.

After class three of the fellows planned to stay for the church service. The rest started home, but when they saw me going in they came too, so the whole eight marched in ~~together~~, and we sat together in one corner of the church.

The interior of the church is painted white, and looks real fresh and clean when contrasted with the dirty alleys all around. It gives one a worshipful feeling just to step inside, and one certainly wishes its cleanliness would help to lead the Chinese who come there to godliness. The interior is perhaps sixty by thirty feet, with the six rows of benches running the long way of the room. Then in the corner there is a good old-fashioned "amen corner". Two tiny stoves, one in either corner at the front, evidently supply all the heat. They certainly look very inadequate to the task, but, then, the Chinese are not used to much heat! It costs too much.

The congregation was decidedly interesting. The membership of the church, I am told, is about a hundred and fifty, but there were probably more than that number in attendance, especially when one counted the large number of children who sat in a solid section in the center. The preponderance of males was really refreshing--after living in America; but the absence of the women is as much a sign of weakness as the absence of the men is at home. Christ and the church need both sexes working together at the great tasks of the Kingdom--in America and in China. As I looked around I could hardly pick out the different classes represented, but it was decidedly a mixed congregation, verging, I should say, toward the lower classes of Chinese. There was one policeman in the congregation. I trust he came to worship; but one is never quite sure, for the police (many of whom are bought up by Japan, and do Japan's bidding) frequently visit our meetings to see that no anti-Japanese propaganda is started. They are especially watchful when there are student gatherings, for the students are the ones who have stirred things up here and have even gone so far as to burn out officials who had been bought up by Japan.

The sight which did my heart the most good, I think, was to watch the reception given a poor coolie. Really I think he was the most ragged coolie I have seen in China--and there are some terribly ragged ones, I can assure you. You could see his naked body in at least twenty places through the great rents in his shirt. He was ushered into a seat well away from the door, and when he went out after the service there were many who shook his hand in a good brotherly fashion. One man especially seemed to have him in sight. He ushered the fellow into what I suspect was an enquirer's class, but it may have been a regular Sunday School class. That man will likely come again, for he gets no such reception out in the crowded street where one is jostled about by the noisy, rushing crowd. You, in America, who are inclined to rush home after church, please take note. The few minutes you spend with a stranger after church may be the most valuable time in the whole week.

The service was very much like that in a church at home. Indeed there seemed nothing strange about it to me, except the language, and I even found that I was catching up the chorus of some songs and singing Chinese along with the rest. There was a quiet, worshipful spirit throughout the whole service, and a spirit of real earnestness which was catching. It would have done your heart good to hear a tall man near me sing those hymns with all his soul behind them. One missed the organ or piano, but some woman who sat well forward started each verse, and everyone fell in step with her!

The minister, whom I met before the service but whose name I have now forgotten, impressed me as being a man of power and ability. He conducted the service with dignity. There was earnestness, but no ranting; and he knew enough to stop after about twenty or twenty-five minutes, which is a rare characteristic, especially among the Chinese! I noticed, too, that everyone payed close attention all the time he was speaking. All in all I sized him up as one of those able Chinese pastors whom the American Board has raised up to be the saviors of the Chinese people. An hour with him and his people in the little North Church made one feel the immense importance of Christian work in China. The redemption of old China is not impossible when there are such men as he, and such people as his, working heart and soul at the big task!

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Letter to friends
Peking
Oct 5 1916

267

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
PHILIP D. DUTTON, PASTOR
MADISON, OHIO

June 16th, 1919.

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
JUN 18 1919
Ans'd

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
The American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, M a s s ;

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of June 14th and a letter from Wynn Fairfield both arrived at about the same time, and both advise that we stay at the Language School for two terms. As the advice of both of you agrees with our own judgment in the matter, we shall plan on the two terms. Perhaps it would be well to report that fact to Peking, as it may make a difference in their housing arrangements.

If possible, we would prefer to board during the residence in Peking. Mrs. Dutton will have quite enough to keep her busy, with the Language School and the baby; and she does not feel like undertaking the care of a house, even with the help of Chinese servants, during our residence there. But we are of course ready to do as the missionary staff in Peking thinks best.

Sincerely yours,

Philip D. Dutton

Madison, O.

June 16, 1919

268

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
PHILLIP D. DUTTON, PASTOR
MADISON, OHIO

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
JUN 13 1919
Ans'd

June 11th, 1919.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
The American Board,
14 Beaxon Street,
Boston, M a s s ;

My dear Dr. Strong:-

I am just wondering what the Board does with its missionaries during the term or two they stay in the Language School at Peking. Do they keep house for themselves, or are they housed with other missionaries already on the field? From what some of our friends have said I judge that it is customary to stay with some of the missionary familes in Peking; but I have never put the question to them directly.

The reason I ask the question now is that we may send our goods properly labelled. If we shall need some things in Peking, then we must plan accordingly and send some things to Peking and some to Taiku. Otherwise everything would naturally be sent right through to Taiku.

Wynn Fairfield tells me that it is customary for the missionaries going to Shansi to take only one term in the language school and then to complete the language study with a private tutor on the field. But some time ago I was talking with Mrs, Alice Williams, of Oberlin, and she said by all means to take two terms in the Language School; and I believe she said her daughter was doing that way this year. If we stay in Peking for only one term, then we must go into Shansi in the middle of the winter, which seems a very poor time to go in, especially with the baby. It would seem to me much better to stay in Peking for two terms, and then go to Taiku along about April 1st, which Mrs, Williams says is the most beautiful time of the year. That would get us to Taiku before the summer rains come. What is your judgment in the matter? And who has the final say as to how long we shall stay at Language School? It really seems to me, the more I think about it, that it would be wiser to remain in Peking for the two terms.

Mrs. Dutton and I are just in the process of being vaccinated and inoculated. Are we supposed to pay for the inoculations ourselves, or should we have the bill sent to the Board?

That's all I'll bother you with for the present, but doubtless there will be something else even before we get out of this country. Everything is going well with us, and there seems now no reason why we can not get away in August, as planned.

Sincerely yours,

Philip D. Dutton

Madison, O. June 11, 1919

Clerk
WILLIAM W. WATERS
Treasurer
FRED C. BLOOD
Benevolence Treasurer
JAMES P. SMEAD
Board of Trustees
FRED M. LEYDE, CHAIRMAN

Central Congregational Church

Madison, Ohio

Pastor
PHILIP D. DUTTON
Sunday School
J. H. KELLOGG, SUPT.
Woman's Association
MISS LUELLA LOVERIDGE, PRES.
Y. P. S. C. E.
WARNER KIMBALL, PRES.

May 28th, 1919.

REC'D MAY 31 1919

Rev. Herbert E. B. Case,
The American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, M a s s ;

My dear Mr. Case:-

I have just received your letter of yesterday regarding our passports, but am returning the enclosed letter to the Division of Passport Control, because of a slight inaccuracy. It states that we are sailing from San Francisco "the latter part of July". This should be "the latter part of August". Will you kindly make this change?

There seems to be no blank space in the application for entering the names of my wife and baby, but I suppose the Clerk of the Court will know where to enter them.

Last year I secured a birth certificate from the Clerk of Town Records at Ashland, Massachusetts, to use in connection with the application for passport.

Inasmuch as my address will be constantly changing after August 1st, I believe I will make application for the passport soon.

Thank you for the very detailed instructions which cover about everything one needs to know in making the application.

Sincerely yours,

Philip D. Dutton.

May 28, 1919 Madison, O.

REC'D APR 17 1919

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CLERK
WILLIAM W. WATERS

TREASURER
FRED C. BLOOD

BENEVOLENCE TREASURER
JAMES P. SMEAD

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
ED M. LEYDE, CHAIRMAN

Central Congregational Church

Madison, Ohio

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SUNDAY SCHOOL
J. H. KELLOGG, SUPT.

WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION
MISS LUELLA LOVERIDGE, PRES.

Y. P. S. C. E.
WARNER KIMBALL, PRES.

April 15, 1919.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
The American Board,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, M a s s ;

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Mrs. Dutton and I want to thank you for your cordial welcome to the Foreign Department and for your good wishes for the future. We are looking forward eagerly to the opportunity in China, and I trust we shall get there in due season after this long delay.

We shall hope to see you at the Training Conference. Mrs. Dutton did not go last year; therefore she hopes to attend this time, if we can make proper disposition of the baby for a week. If she attends, then I shall probably go along too, for we want to purchase some of our outfit together in Boston, and then we want to visit my grandparents (85 years of age), who have never seen Mrs. Dutton and the baby. My grandparents live in Vermont.

Just now we have no questions to trouble you with--although there will doubtless be many later on! As we are not to sail until August 21st (on the "Tenyo Maru"), there will, I presume, be time enough left to arrange about pass-ports during the Conference. I can think of nothing else just now.

Thank you for the printed matter sent under separate cover.

Cordially yours,

Philip D. Dutton

J Philip Miller

Madison April 15, 1919 -

Rec'd FEB 19 1910

Lintsingchow, Jan. 9, 1910.

Dr. Jas. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Barton; The enclosed is a copy of a home letter, containing some account of the events of the last week of the year here with us. 'Tis not written with a view to publication and in case that were desired would need to be revised somewhat.
For slow-going China the speed with which this station has been rebuilt is surely remarkable. That is since it was once started. For 'twas almost exactly a year ago now that Mr. McCann came down from Pangkiachwang to reconnoiter and if possible select and buy a proper site for the new buildings. By good chance and we believe because of the good hand of the Lord our God upon us the best possible site in all this region was chosen and purchased at areasonable price, andnow scarcely a year after the first efforts were made two commodious and comfortable houses are occupied, a fine large church has been dedicated and is in use, girls school buildings and temporary hospital quarters are being used, boys school dormitories are erected and after Chinese New Years will be in commission as both school and dormitory, besides Chinese buildings which are in use for station classes. The mission has wisely voted that Mr. McCann stay on here till next summer or fall that the work now in hand be completed under the same supervision. This will mean that the ladies house now begun can be finished and any other building done that the money appropriated allows. It seems a pity that the money is not already in sight for a men's hospital and the male physician under commission to come out and take charge of it. For with a region the size of ours here dependent on one lady physician it goes without saying that she will be overworked and many of the oppertunities which come to her will have to go unmet.
It is interesting in connection with the dedication statistics to note that of those rec'd into partial church membership(of which there were I believe nearly seventy instead of the fifty as before stated) only some eight or nine were women, or rather girls from the girls school, while the rest were men; and of the fifteen or twent y rec'd as full members but one was a woman. This is in itself a sufficient commentary on the need for woman's work in this region.
My letter no doubt sounds as though to us the entertainment of official guests was considered the chief event of dedication day. But the morning meeting was meant especially for the church members and in the sermon the significance of the new church and their responsibility in seeing that it was used to the best advantage was made clear. The feasting was in accord with Chinese custom, for it is supposed that for every pien rec'd a feast will be given in return. Besides this there has formerly been so little chance to get at the official classes that it seems worth while to put ourselves out and give of our own money for the sake of coming in touch with these influential and wealthy people, if perchance by all means we may win some. We certainly seem to have,won the good will of the people about us, and if only that good will toward us can be transferred into love for our Lord we shall feel that we have worthily served Him.

A letter from you to the Mission Sec. regarding the transfer of Tientsin property and the possibility of Dr. Taylor's coming to be at Pangkiachwang during the absence of the Drs. Tucker on furlough, reminds me that we would much appreciate separate copies of all such letters for the Pangkiachwang and Lintsing stations. If the copies are made in Boston could not enough copies be easily made so that each station could have its own? We here file all such letters for reference and safe keeping with the station secretary, and in case they care to do the same at P.C. one letter doesn't answer. I am writing Mr. Galt also to the same effect, as it is possibly his oversight.

You have of course heard ere this that the DeHaans have arrived safely and happily at P.C. We have not had the chance to see them yet but they hope to make us a visit at Chinese New Years time, when I will have a chance to renew former acquaintance, & the others here to meet them for the first time.

With all good wishes
Sincerely yours
H. C. Easton

P.S. I think you probably received no copy of your journey
with enclosure -

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Pastors C. Edman
Lintaing - Chinese
Jan. 9, 1910

Rec'd FEB 19 1910

Lintsingchou, Shantung,
Jan. 11, 1910.

Dear Friends;

The following is a copy of our quarterly news bulletin, which according to the vote of the Mission last June was to be written and circulated among the other stations of the Mission for their information and reflection. There will be no objection to our giving this a wider circulation, we are therefore sending it on to you, in the hope that parts of it will be of interest to you.

Dear Friends:

The event of the fall which cast the deepest shadow and arouses the tenderest memories was the going from us of little Jas. Mc Cann. Taken suddenly with an attack of dysentery, he lingered for ten days at death's door while loving hands were busy with medical skill and tender ministrations in the attempt to stay the spirit's going.
Oct. 27th the tired body and its spirit habitant parted company. The body was laid to rest inside the new compound not far from the house which had for a short month been its earthly home, The spirit went to be at home again in that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

" We know not why the clouds come down,
And hide the sun from sight.
We only know, come clouds , come sun,
God doeth all things right."

Jas. Hamilton Mc Cann, Jr., was born Oct. 15, 1908, and died Oct. 27, 1909. In his memory no stone monument is to be erected, but instead Mr. and Mrs. Mc Cann with characteristic generosity and thought-fulness are having an extra room added to the woman's hospital ward, this room is to have a separate yard and to be used for caring for sick babies and their mothers. This room, erected in loving memory of wee James, will serve to remind us and its occupants, not only of little James but chiefly of the one who said, " Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not for to such belongeth the kingdom."

The other children seem doubly precious to us now with the circle thus sadly broken. It is pleasing to record all both young and old in good health. Margaret is better than she has been for months.
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Oct. 14th was a notable day for Mr. and Mrs. Eastman for on that evening they arrived,via the Grand Canal and a pleasant stop-over at Pangkiachwang, at the place toward which they had looked as home since June 1908. The fire-cracker welcome, though noisy, has since been equalled by the kindness and sincerity of the treatment accorded them.

Speaking of homes leads naturally to the statement that two houses are finished and occupied, while a third,the Ladies' house is up to the top of the first story windows. Some record of the building accomplished thus far may not be out of order. Last fall Mr. Mc Cann and Mr. Ellis tramped all over Lintsing and environs in quest of a proper location for the new plant. The story of the choosing of the site and the purchase of the land and buildings would make interesting reading, but it is too long to tell here. To make a long story short, a compound large enough for all present purposes and apparently for all future ones was finally purchased. The compound is most ideally located outside the west gate of the city not far from a populous suburb and about equally distant from the Grand Canal, yet not near enough to be in danger of inundation in times of high water. On the land purchased were a number of buildings which have been variously converted into a dispensary, hospital wards, teachers' rooms, business office, a girls' day school, and womans' station class quarters. A fine roomy church building is roofed and plastered with tentative plans for its dedication about Dec. 31st. The boys' school dornitories including several rooms adapted for recitation purposes are

Linkhingchow, Shantung,
Jan. 11, 1910.

Dear Friends;

The following is a copy of our quarterly news bulletin, which according to the vote of the Mission last June was to be written and circulated among the other stations of the Mission for their information and reflection. There will be no objection to our giving this a wider circulation, we are therefore sending it on to you, in the hope that parts of it will be of interest to you.

The event of the fall which cast the deepest shadow and aroused the tendarest memories was the going from us of little Isa. Mc Cann. Taken suddenly with an attack of dysentery, he lingered for ten days at death's door while loving hands were busy with medical skill and tender ministrations in the attempt to stay the spirit's going. Oct. 27th the tired body and its spirit habitant parted company. The body was laid to rest inside the new compound not far from the house which had for a short month been its earthly home. The spirit went to be at home again in that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

" We know not why the clouds come down,
And hide the sun from sight.
We only know, come clouds, come sun,
God doeth all things right."

Isa. Hamilton Mc Cann, Jr., was born Oct. 16, 1908, and died Oct. 27, 1909. In his memory no stone monument is to be erected, but instead Mr. and Mrs. Mc Cann with characteristic generosity and thought-fulness are having an extra room added to the women's hospital ward, this room is to have a separate yard and to be used for caring for sick babies and their mothers. This room, erected in loving memory of wee James, will serve to remind us and its occupants, not only of little James but chiefly of the one who said, " Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not for to such belongeth the kingdom."

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Our little kingdom which has otherwise been called the "Lintsing Preserves, Jas. H. McCann, Baron, " is now almost surrounded by mortar i.e. the wall is nearly completed. In our k'êng, which you are requested to refer to as a lake, there is water enough to float five wild ducks. Such is the non-Roosveltian nature of our little community that no one has yet crept stealthily up and slaughtered the innocent birds that they might appease Epicurean appetites or adorn the Smithsonian Institute. Hunters from the north are warned not to hunt on these premises.

You will be glad to know that there has recently been returned to us with the proper official stamps attached the big deed for the forty-five separate pieces of property which ~~were~~ originally comprised our present compound. This was in the official's hands before the new ruling went into effect charging nine per cent for recording, so through his leniency it has gone through at the old rate of three percent.

In closing our resume of what we have in Lintsing including new houses, country air, golf links(planned for), duck pond, etc. allow us thus publicly to express our common conviction, subject to favorable action by the mission and ~~pru~~ the Prudential Committee, that Lintsing be designated as the proper place in view of the circumstances here and elsewhere for new comers to reside during their first year of study.

At present writing the following lines of work are under way at the central station. 1st, Language study, with the new arrivals as special victims and the older folk at various stages of the course that leads to the degree, M.C. L. (Master of the Chinese Language).
2nd, Building operations, with Mr. McCann as chief builder and adviser. Ask him as to the trials and tribulations with lazy workmen and poor bricks, delayed hardware, grass deeds, slow officials, etc., if you think buying land and establishing thereon a modern mission plant is any fun. 3rd. Girls' Boarding school, under Miss Ellis supervision, and Mrs. Chu ~~with~~ as teacher. Mr. Chu comes from Pangkiachwang as the Eastman's personal teacher, and it is a happy arrangement that his wife can be teacher in the girls' school.
4th., Girls' Day school, under the care of the daughter of the Post -Office official at Tung Ch'ang fu. Here are gathered together several little girls from non-Christian homes. 5th. The Women's Station class, under Mrs. Ellis' charge. This will continue three months and enrolls eight women from whom it is hoped capable Bible women can later be chosen.
6th. Dispensary open daily with from seven to twenty patients each day. The hospital has not been opened yet for in-patients.(Nov. 16).
7th. The usual Sunday services are held at the old compound, with two mid-week prayer meetings and more or less regular chapel preaching. We expect to retain and use this old property.

As to touring and outstation work, Mr. Ellis has made three trips. The first tour was occasioned by difficulties regarding chapel property. Down in what we call the Yellow River country a chapel had been purchased. In the family from which the property was purchased there was a quarrel of long standing. One brother was rich and the other poor, The rich one claimed that the brother had wasted his substance with riotous living. Like the elder brother of the prodigal story, the rich brother did not object until the poor brother began to sell off various portions of the family inheritance and to pocket the proceeds. The property we purchased was something the older brother claimed the younger brother had no right ~~of~~ to sell, therefore our dilemma. The poor brother will not give back the purchase money, nor will we feel sure that our deed to the property is secure until this brotherly lawsuit is settled, and that no doubt will be some years hence. Some think that the helper here is to blame for the

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trouble, so he will be placed at some other point.

The second tour was to the north and west. Seven villages and outstations were visited in as many days. At Sung An Tsun there are a hundred inquirers. Here and at Ch'ang T'un station classes for men will be held later. Through all this region inquirers are numbered by the scores. From Niu Chia Chai has recently come a petition with fifty names attached asking for a helper and a foreign pastor to explain the doctrine to them. Inquiry into this case has brought to light the fact that the Catholics are numerous and not too peaceable, consequently our hesitancy at taking these petitions as evidence of any real search after truth. Such opportunities where there is any liklihood of our being able to follow them up with the patient period of seed-sowing and instruction ought not to be left unused.

The third tour was to the south-west. This was in the nature of a tour of exploration, to visit for example one village where from two to four hundred inquirers are reported. They are said to hold regular meetings and in lawsuits represent themselves as connected with the church. This is the section which stretches away 300 li (about 100 miles) to the Yellow river and is as yet undelimited.. Mr. Ellis reports the buckboard as being a fine vehicle, not only as a means of transportation but also as a drawing card to secure audiences. Being roomy it makes possible the taking along of two or three helpers. The plan is being tried of taking along Mr. Wen, formerly assistant in the hospital, to act as dispenser of medicine and medical advice. Mr. Hê Ch'i Hsing, the head teacher of the boys' school, has made one of the company.

Mr. Ellis mentions the marked friendliness with which he is so often rec'd not only by church members and inquirers but also by the head men of the villages, by officials, and by men of the teacher class.

The region to the east of Lintsing where we have work in several county seats has been visited four times by Miss Ellis. The result of one visit to Tung Ch'ang Fu was the starting of a girls' day school. Chu Ch'ien T'un is visited once each month.

Here the reporter could scare up no more copy and so quit.

With best wishes to all

Yours for the station, V. P. Eastman

The above letter was written last Novembe r and is therefore quite out of date ere this but may nevertheless contain some news. The meeting of the week of prayer following the dedication functions have created so much apparent interest on the part of outsiders that it was decided best to continue the evening meetings through this week also. Good-sized and interested audiences have been present each night thus far and the principles and purposes of the Jesus church have been partially explained. Last night there were nearly a hundred interested listeners present, many of them Mohammedans. The sermon was a comparison of Christianity and Mohammedanism, dwelling on the likenesses as well as the differences. Mr. Ting, the gifted and versatile Chinese teacher who preached the sermon invited any of the Mohammedan priests who differed from his views and wished to present their case to come some other evening and occupy our church pulpit to express those views.. A rather bold offer we may think, and yet why should we fear that the truth should not triumph after a full and free discussion? We now have seemingly so gained the friendship of our Mohammedan neighbors that we can present to them the truths of our religion without fear of offense, and with the hope at least for a respectful hearing. A small beginning has been made in winning them, for the Christian banker who was so largely helpful in securing this new compound for us & is a member of the Pangkiachwang church was formerly a Mohammedan. Last Sunday at the communion service a former Mohammedan together with his wife and child were taken into the church. May these be but the promise of far greater harvests in the future.

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Sent 1/5/10

Sutherland, V.C. Shinan

11 SEP 22 1910

Dear Dr. Barton; This copy of a home letter may have an item or two in it of interest — though probably nothing usable for publication —

273

Peitaiho, August 21, 1910.

There have been several interesting occurrences since last I wrote, chief among them the meeting here of former student volunteers. The first meeting was a review of the progress of the movement in the several countries, Europe, Britain, Australia, and the U.S. The item here of most interest was the statement of the purpose of enlarging the pledge in Britain so as to include workers in the city slums at home, and other home workers. I was not present at this meeting , but if I understand the matter rightly they will I fear find that a mistake has been made. For the movement if made too broad will lose in intensity. Spread out too thin it will fail of its purpose. But to proceed to the other sessions of the meeting here-- for we had four sessions before all was done that we wished. The second meeting at the hills and was taken up largely with reports of the work done by Pastor Ting Li Mei of Shantung in the revival meetings held this past winter and spring among the colleges here in North China. Hofe too was given the account of the origin and beginning of the Volunteer Movement for China. We had heard rumors of these things before but no really satisfactory information. The story goes back to meetings held some two or three years ago at Peking University at which Dr. Lowry made a strong appeal for men to take the vacant places as pastors of their outstations some twenty of which were without resident pastors. Some twenty or m more responded to this call and were formed into a sort of a band, with occassional meetings to keep them faithful to the purpose thus formed. Somewhat later revival meetings were held in the Union College at Weihsien in Shantung led by Ting Mu Shih (mu shih means pastor) with wonderful results, some 100 students pledging themselves willing to become preachers or workers as teachers or medical evangelists in the church. Then followed the meetings of this past winter at Tungchow, Peking, and Tientsin, at all of which places the students were spiritually stirred as never before. At Tungchow there were some seventyfive who said they were willing to give up all to follow Him in service. Old enmities were forgotten, critics were shamed and reformed and cold self seeking students were made new.

So when the Y.M.C.A. came together at Tungchow this summer for its annual summer conference there seemed to be no better way by which to conserve the results of the work already done and to continue such service for the future than by organizing these volunteers into some sort of a separate movement similar in nature to the Volunteer Movement at home. Acting on the advice and counsel of the foreigners present and yet largely using their own judgment in the matter the delegates formed what has since b been named the first student volunteer band in China. They made what however has seemed to many, one unfortunate decision, viz. to limit the membership to those who would pledge themselves to the ministry. Those students who under the inspiration of the revival spirit had consecrated their lives to the service of Christ and the church yet felt that they were called to be medical evangelists or teachers rather than preachers were bitterly disappointed by this decision. About twenty of the medical students from Peking went back to tell their story to the Professors, who as was but natural failed to see why the medical men needed to be shut out.

The more the medical Professors and others who heard about it thought on the subject the deeper became the feeling that a mistake had been made and that this newly born volunteer movement had better be but on a broad babis from the very beginning. So in their medical conference held here just a few days previous to the Volunteer conference at the hills a resolution was passed calling upon the volunteers to endorse their motion that the new pledge be so worded as to allow those who expected to become medical assistants or teachers in mission schools to become members. This motion was to be sent to Shanghai where the whole matter would later come up for review and decision. Owing to the length of the program previously arranged for at this Volunteer meeting there was not time for discussion

but an adjourned meeting was voted at which the matter could be taken up. At this meeting such wide differences of opinion developed that as a settlement the chair was authorized to appoint a committee who should endeavor to judge what the general opinion had been and draft a resolution which all could unite in passing. But when at a third meeting this committee reported their resolution did nothing more than ask the Shangahi committee to broaden the pledge if it seemed advisable. This if was not strong enough for the doctors and their sympathizers so after much discussion, some of it I regret to say slightly more acrimonious than missionaries are supposed to indulge in, the committee's resolution was voted down and a new one passed stating it as the opinion of the volunteers assembled here at Peitaihô that the pledge ought to be broadened so as to include all who should be willing to give their lives to definite Christian service. Under present conditions here in China this practically means one of three forms, either as ministers, medical assistants, or teachers.

You will not be as interested as we were in all the arguments pro and con, but you ought to know some of them that you may know there was reason on both sides. The whole matter really rested just here. There is at present in China a far more noticeable dearth of workers, especially preachers, than there is at home. We have in Peking a Union Theological College in which the London Mission, The American Presbyterian Mission and our own Board cooperate. In attendance there are about one hundred students. College men have with difficulty been persuaded to go--and the number has been made up by allowing men who have had but very little if any previous training to attend in what is called a short-cut course. The college men object to this---and that happens which ~~wpi~~ would happen at home when men from high school or below are allowed to go directly to Seminary or Medical school--the finished product degenerates. A very pressing question has thus been, What can we do to get a better grade of men for the ministry and enough of them to supply the need and demand ? This new awakening among the students resulting from Ting Mu Shih's meetings, with the organization at Tungchow of the so-called volunteer movement seemed to those present to be the God-given answer. The membership however was limited to the ministry because they feared that a broadening of the scope of the movement to include others would so scatter the energy and so broaden the appeal as to weaken its power. A pledge too broad would not secure an increasing number of men for the ministry but would secure a few for the ministry, a few for the medical work, and a few for teaching and many of the positions for which strong men were needed would remain unfilled. Moreover the feeling of disdain in which the student for the ministry is held by the average college student would not so easily disappear as would be the case were the whole force of this new movement to be concentrated on securing qualified volunteers for this one work The effect would be the same, say the advocates of the narrower limits, as that which has always been feared were the Volunteer Movement at home so to broaden its scope as to include not only volunteers for foreign service but all who were willing to give themselves to definite service at home or abroad.

On the other hand the doctors and those who feel as they do say that affairs are now at such a state that if the movement is not broadened to include the medical men and teachers there is every possibility that these men will form a second movement of their own-- which all would admit would be calamitous. The temptation which now faces the medical students on graduation to engage in government service or set up in practice for themselves is extremely strong, and in most cases is only overcome by the contract which they are under to work in a mission hospital for the first five years at a salary equal to that which the preachers receive--this is as a partial return for the medical education which they have received at mission expense. Many of the Peking medical students testified during Pastor Ting's meetings that their intention had been as soon as the five years were ended to leave the mission work, but the meetings had opened their eyes to the selfishness of this plan and now they were willing to consecrate themselves to a life work for Christ and the church as medical evangelists, no matter what the financial sacrifice. And this sacrifice would in many cases be great

er for the medics than the ministers. To keep these men firm in their purpose and to keep the ranks full from year to year as well as to provide a sufficient number of consecrated teachers for our schools the doctors and many others feel that there is need of just such an organization as this volunteer movement. And we feel too that the fears of making it too broad are not well grounded. This latter view finally prevailed and a motion to this effect was passed by a vote of forty to eight. The matter now awaits the decision of the committee in Shanghai which will meet at the time of the Y.M.C.A. Convention there. This is composed of the General Comm. of the Y.M.C.A.'s of China and Korea(nine foreigners and 20 Or more Chinese) together with delegates appointed from each of the seven student conferences, a total of about 35 Chinese to 9 foreigners. This is of course as it should be for this movement will mean so much more to the Chinese if they can themselves be largely responsible for its inauguration. The hope of our meeting here was not to direct at all as to what the Chinese should do, but rather to let the foreigners on the committee know our views that their views might be influenced thereby. It ought to be added that the Y.M.C.A. is going to back up this new movement in the best way by engaging Pastor Ting as the first travelling secretary, than whom none better could have been chosen---for he is in a large way a personalized ideal of what the preacher ought to be.

Perhaps you would be interested in a further word or two about the Volunteer meeting. There were present as I have said at the former meeting about sixty people. The first item on the program was the calling of the roll, each person present rising and giving name, country of birth and place of education, present location and Board under which he worked. It was an interesting list. Here was a cotchman from Edinborough University, two or three Irish ladies from Dublin and one of them from the Medical School all working on the Russian border at Kirin under the Irish Presbyterian church, two men from Oxford and Cambridge under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Society of the Church of England) working in Peking, an Irishman who had early gone to America where he had been medically trained and come to China under the Methodist Board, doctors and other workers from Australia, from Canada, from New Zealand, and a large number from the U.S. representing most of the churches not to mention the Y.M.C.A. and special colleges. Not a few were born here in China and are now worthily trying to carry on to fuller fruition the work which their parents had started. As Pres. of the Volunteer Union for the ensuing year a Church of England pastor was chosen, as Secretary a physician from Australia and now Professor in the Peking Medical school, as Treasurer an American Methodist brother. Further items on the program were reports telling of the work done by Ting MU Shih in the various schools, with an account of the beginning of the volunteer movement in China. One topic for discussion was, What can the volunteers on the field do to help the volunteers at home ? Many points were mentioned chief among them being the need of keeping in touch through correspondence, telling the home people the whole truth and nothing but the truth when we wrote, letting them know of special needs for special men so that men who otherwise might not come to the field would know of places for which they were specially fitted and could be persuaded to come out to fill those places, and as a special part of this correspondence being always sure to send prompt responses to all requests from home bands for letters and news. Quite a strenuous task was thus laid down for us but the ideal must be high enough for the best workers even though we ordinary mortals plod along behind in the dust.

The Oberlin people, should any see this letter, will be interested in the statement that at the sectional picnic supper which some of us enjoyed there were present, not by any special plan to choose Oberlin people either, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, and Mr. and Mrs. Eastman, Mr. Staub(Mrs. Staub was kept at home by a slight indisposition-either hers or her auntie's I'm not sure which, and Dr. and Mrs. Watson - who though not strictly Oberlinites yet through adoption ought to reckon at least as stepchildren. You will have heard ere this from Pres. King himself about the previously organized North China Oberlin Association. It has been a pleasure I assure you to have had so many Oberlin people here this summer. May their tribe increase.

Sincerely yours, Victor P. Eastman.

Detail.

Aug. 21-1910

Copy of letter to home friends

WES.

3

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volunteer movement. And we feel too that the fears of making it too broad
are not well grounded. This latter view finally prevailed and a motion to
this effect was passed by a vote of forty to 1 eight. The matter now awaits
the decision of the committee in Shanghai which will meet at the time of
the Y.M.C.A. Convention there. This is composed of the General Comm. of the
Y.M.C.A.'s of China and Korea(nine foreigners and 20 or more Chinese) to-
gether with delegates appointed from each of the seven student conferences,
a total of about 35 Chinese to 9 foreigners. This is of course as it
should be for this movement will mean so much more to the Chinese if they
can themselves be largely responsible for its inauguration. The hope of
our meeting here was not to direct at all as to what the Chinese should do,
but rather to let the foreigners on the committee know our views that their
views might be influenced thereby. It ought to be added that the Y.M.C.A.
is going to back up this new movement in the best way by engaging Pastor
Ting as the first travelling secretary, than whom none better could have
been chosen - for he is in a large way a personalized ideal of what the
Chinese ought to be.

Here was present as I have said at the former meeting
the first item on the program was the calling of the
each present training and giving name, country of birth and
line of education present location and board under which he worked. It
was a very interesting list. Here was a cotsman from Edinburgh University,
two or three ladies from Dublin and one of them from the Medical
school, all working on the Tibetan border at Yatin under the Irish Presbyter-
ian church, a man from Oxford and Cambridge under the society for the Prop-
agation of the Gospel (Anglican) working in Tientsin,
a fireman who had early gone to America where he had been medically train-
ed and come to China under the Methodist Board, doctors and other workers
from Australia, from Canada, from New Zealand, and a large number from the
Y.M.C.A. and the Volunteer Union for the ensuing year a Church of
England party was chosen, as secretary a physician from Australia and now
professor in the leading Medical school, as Treasurer an American Methodist
brother. Further items on the program were reports telling of the
work done by the YM CA in the various schools, with an account of the
beginning of the volunteer movement in China. The texts for discussion
were, what can the volunteers on the field do to help the volunteers at
home. Many pointed were manifold other ways being the need of keep-
ing in touch through correspondence, telling the home people the whole truth
and nothing but the truth when we write, letting them know of special needs
for special men so that men who otherwise might not come to the field
would know of places for which they were specially fitted
and could be persuaded to come out to fill those places, and as a special part
of this correspondence being always sure to send prompt responses to all
requests from home bands for letters and news. Write a strenuous task was
thus laid down for us but the ideal must be high enough for the best work-
ers even though we ordinary mortals plod along behind in the dust.

The Oberlin people, should any see this letter, will be interested
in the statement that at the sectional picnic supper which some of us enjoyed
there were present, not by any special plan to choose Oberlin people either,
Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, and Mr. and Mrs. Eastman, Mr.
Stauffer. Stauffer was kept at home by a slight indisposition-either here or
under such I'm not sure which. and Mr. and Mrs. Watson - who though not
strictly Oberlinites yet through adoption ought to reckon at least as step-
children. You will have heard enough from him. King himself about
the previously organized North China Oberlin association. It has been a plea-
sure I assure you to have had so many Oberlin people here this summer. May

APR 13 1911

Lintsingchow, March 7th, 1911.

Dr. Jas. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Barton;-

It has been a long time since I have written you, so that a letter would have been due you in any case, even if I had had no excuse for writing. The immediate reason for my writing just now is in the news that comes through Dr. Tucker that the matter of the relocation of the Pangchuang station has not yet been decided upon either negatively or affirmatively. As one of those who when the motion was around the mission for action voted for the relocation at Techow perhaps a word or two in explanation of that vote may not be out of place. Though I incline strongly myself to the view that new missionaries like well brought up children of the olden day should be seen and not heard, yet the mission has urged upon some of us the value of using our voting privilege, and has apparently expected us to use it to the best of our knowledge and discretion.

As to the Pangchuang relocation proposition. I recall very distinctly at the last annual mission meeting Mr. Stanley's statement that to his mind a great mistake was made after Boxer days in going back to Pangchuang and putting money in there for new buildings, instead of moving to Techow. Quite a majority of those present said a hearty amen, especially those who had had the privilege of a jolty ride in a Chinese cart from Techow to Pangchuang, and had been able to stay long enough in the latter place to discover that in the miscellaneous hodgepodge of foreign and Chinese buildings within the seven walls of the compound but three were in any sense new and adequate for the purposes intended. These three -- the Boys' Academy building, the Ladies House, and the house rebuilt last year by Mr. Stanley-- have all been built since Boxer days, and could have been built just as cheaply on a new and adequate site in Techow as at Pangchuang. Mr. Stanley's idea that a mistake was made then was not put in any spirit of criticism-- for there were many reasons why at that time the workers should go back to the place where work had been carried on so successfully for so many years-- buildings were left standing there, instead of being razed to the ground as here, in the villages round about were Christians to be gathered again and sheperded, and money was in sight only to add a little to the plant already existing. Even last mission meeting time when the statement above quoted was made there was no real thought that such a move might yet be possible. But when Mr. Porter visited Pangchuang last summer and found out that it was practically impossible to buy, borrow, or steal land adjacent to the present compound sufficient for the needed expansion of the work in the shape of hospital for men and women, girls school, etc., after having passed through Techow with a stay long enough to give him some idea of the metropolis that busy city is fast becoming, his already generous heart was enlarged and he offered the $10,000 for the purpose of moving the station which has resulted in the Mission's motion in favor of the move, and put before the Prudential Committee the necessity of making a decision which it is by no means easy to make.

I can not hope to add anything to the arguments already presented to you in the matter-pro or con-- by others, on the other hand we here have not heard the matter so thoroughly discussed as to be primed with other than our own reasons for the move. In fact we do not know Dr. Tucker's feeling in the matter, as to whether he would agree with us in thinking that the greatly enlarged opportunities for hospital work at Techow would more than offset what might be lost in intensive spiritual work with those who came for medical aid or not. But as we see them the reasons that ought to weigh with the Prudential Committee are somewhat as follows;-

1. Techow is a growing railway center, on the canal, and destined to become not only of great commercial importance, but no doubt with that will go a corresponding growth along educational lines. To have here a modern hospital and an uptodate Academy would serve to attract not only the sick poor for healing and the ignorant poor for education, as has been so large-

U. P. Eastman

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1. Tsechow is a growing railway center, on the canal, and destined to become not only of great commercial importance, but no doubt with that will go a corresponding growth along educational lines. To have here a modern hospital and an upto-date Academy would serve to attract not only the sick poor for healing and the ignorant poor for education, as has been so large-

ly the case at Pangchuang and other small centers, but would put the mission work in helpful touch with the official classes, the welltodo and educated classes far more speedily than could be done at any out of the way village like Pangchuang. This helpful touch would no doubt work both ways-- the people would be helped by having their illnesses cured and the gospel preached to them and their sons and daughters educated in a Christian atmosphere, while the mission work would be helped we would hope by the generous support and contributions of those able to contribute.

2. In bringing to pass the above helpful relationships there could be used many of the methods so successfully used by the Y.M.C.A., such as evening Bible classes, lectures, reading rooms, etc., and all of these methods of approach would have little effect in a place like Pangchuang. "New occasions tea ch new duties" and new methods also and we of this rapidly moving generation (even in China) need to be ready to see the duties and use the methods.

3. In line with the above to my mind the great argument in favor of the move is this-- provided the above arguments are reasonable and could be made to issue in the results hoped for the Chinese church would be put on its own feet as a self supporting and self managing church far more speedily and effectively than by remaining by the goods at the old place. Mission work in China, as in many other countries, at the first and too largely up until the present has reached only the poor and the lame and the ignorant. While there are none in the Mission of whom I know who would advocate such a change of emphasis as to throw all our efforts towards reaching the rich or the educated and a consequent neglect of the poor, yet it does seem to some of us that the time is now ripe for a pushing forward in statesmanlike fashion of the work in such way as to reach those in each community who are the leaders in that community. The statement is as frequently on your tongues at home as it is with us here that we as foreigners can never hope to so multiply ourselves or be multiplied by recruits as to win China for Christ. These millions must be won by workers raised up from among themselves. Where can this work of training leaders best be done ? Where is the strategic opportunity ? In the city, or in the village ? On the canal and the railroad within easy access and reach of all or at a place removed from the main lines of travel and trade?

But why say more ? The question is largely similar to that which comes up so often at home. Shall the college be located in the city or the quiet country place ? Shall the Seminary be built in the metropolis or in some more retired place where the student can form his theology apart from the rush and whirl of things ? Some of us who were educated in the small college and a partially retired Seminary like Oberlin are not willing to admit that we were wrongly educated and yet are inconsistent enough to favor for the Chinese a different policy.

There are of course plenty of arguments against this moving of a station bodily. Those who are most eager for it probably would say that the ideal solution would be to leave Pangchuang intact at least as far as the womans medical and educational work was concerned, and establish at Techow a new mission station with sufficient equipment and workers from the first to ensure its success. But until the home churches can raise more men and money than they seem at present able to do this is of course an idle dream. The moving will cost probably considerably more than the $10,000 promised for the purpose, and this extra amount the Board probably has not in hand or in sight. If land were available at Pangchuang, and if the present buildings there were in any sort of proper relation to one another to allow of the proposed expansion, and if Mr. Porter could be persuaded to give the $10000 for purposes of new buildings at Pangchuang--- then it might after all be wise to waive all other considerations and proceed with the building of new hospital and girls school and two new missionary residences(one to be rebuilt has already the sanction of the Prudential Committee, and Dr. Tucker's residence will be in like need of rebuilding within a very short time) at Pangchuang.

Please excuse the length of this epistle. I'm like the home preacher whose terminal facilities were not good. Best wishes to all. Sincerely

Am storing up Listing new or problems for a second letter later. V.E.

V. P. Eastman

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U.O.E. Martin

Rec'd 7-1-1921

Kirsting

Mr. Kirsting, please return for a second letter to U.

Lintsingchow, China,
June 12th, 1911.

My Dear Friends;-

The last time I wrote to some of you was last week while I was attending the Annual Chinese Mission Meeting at Pangkiachwang. Perhaps you would be interested in a further account of the trip and the meetings than I then gave you.

This is the first time for years that the Chinese Mission meeting has been held elsewhere than at Tungchow. That has been the regular place for our foreign Mission meeting, and ordinarily the Chinese meeting has been held either preceding or following the foreign meeting. The time of meeting has most often been in June just after the close of the college, thus setting the dormitories free for the Chinese who came to attend the meeting, and giving them a chance to come a few days early to be present when college closed if they so desired, and also to stay over after their own meeting was over to attend the Y.M.C.A. conference which has for the last few years been held at Tungchow early in June. This year however there has been a change all along the line. At last year's foreign meeting we voted to hold this year's meeting at Peitaiho, and not in June but in August. At the Chinese meeting which followed it was decided to hold the Chinese meeting this year away from Tungchow, as the arguments as to convenience of attendance which before had held were not valid. Pangkiachwang gave the invitation and the date was set for the first week in June.

The meeting this year was so well attended and so successful in every way that it seems now to be decided by mutual consent that the annual meeting shall move from year to year to the different stations of the mission, that all may see the work of the other stations, that each station may receive the inspiration that such meetings can bring, and that mutual acquaintance and followship in work be increased.

Tungchow is also to be deserted this year by the Y.M.C.A. conferences which are to be held at the Western Hills near Peking, one conference for Christian college students, and one for Government students.

Now for the trip. From Lintsing there were to be eight representatives. Two had gone on previously to their homes which were not far from Pangchuang, and were to appear at the meeting when we did via their homes. But one was detained by the arrival of a new son in his home, and the other by wheat harvest and a sick donkey, so only the latter finally came and not till the day before the meetings closed at that. The meetings began Wednesday morning, May 31st, and closed Sunday night following. (not the donkey) Those of us who were still to go from here were up by four thirty Monday morning, Mr Ellis and I had some breakfast, but the Chinese brethren did not indulge as it is not their way to eat till later in the day. The distance from here to Pangkiachwang is about fifty miles, but over Chinese roads and in a Chinese cart it seems much farther, and cannot easily be made in much less than a day and a half. We therefore planned to make the first forty miles the first day, stop over night at the chapel of one of the Pangkiachwang outstations, and finish our journey at leisure the next morning, in any case arriving at our destination before the friends from the north who came by train to Techow and the remaining twelve miles by cart should get there. The new railroad from Tientsin to Chinanfu via Techow makes Pangchuang far more accessible than before, and made it possible to hold the meeting there, for without the railroad, some other place more easy of access would have no doubt been chosen. This railroad so near to Pangchuang, and yet in reality as road conditions are so far, is the provoking thing about the location of the Pangchuang station. For there is absolutely no chance that the railroad will ever come to Pangchuang itself, and so it has seemed to many that the mountain better go to Mohammed, i.e. that the Pangchuang station better move bodily to Techow, the near-by thriving commercial and governmental center on the railroad. The work that the missionaries and workers from Pangchuang are now doing there is by no means of small importance, property is owned in the city with recent additions

making expansion feasible, and it seems so if now were the day of opportunity

for advancing the cause of Christ in this strategic center. As to moving the buildings from Pangchuang and establishing the work in a new and better place in or near the city of Tochow now is the only time when this could be done, that is without immense waste of money and time. But now with money in hand or promised for new hospital buildings, girls' school, etc., they can be as easily and cheaply built at Tochow as at Pangchuang. But if further arguments along this line are asked for please refer to a previous letter sent to the Board dealing with this subject--I believe I sent a copy to some of you.

Excuse the side trip. We were on our way from Linteing to Pangchuang, were we not? There were two foreigners, five Chinese teachers, two carters, four mules, two carts, and two donkeys. The carts were of the so-called Peking variety with two wheels, "canopy" tops, with thills for one mule and ropes attached for the second mule to do his share, hard and springless floors and no seats, except that provided by our bedding folded and stuffed inside a sort of mattress cover called a ru tao. The bedding serves the double purpose as cushion by day and comfort by n ight and is a necessary accompaniment of every journey in China. For the inns provide no beds except a mud or board one and no bedding except a rush mat. One sometimes wishes they would not even provide that for it is apt to have more inhabitants than one cares to meet.

Our route lay for a time along the banks of the muddy river which serves as the commercial link between this region and Tientsin and is sometimes called the Grain-carrying river and sometimes the Grand Canal. Not far from Linteing to the north are several villages with the surrounding fields dotted with large mounds of earth and brick, some with the kiln in the center still in a fair state of repair, others caved in and dilapidated. These mounds are old brick-kilns, and go back to the days when Linteing was talked of as the capital city, was planned with large dimensions and enclosed in a high brick wall. The bricks burned here were faned far and wide for their size and quality, and we a re told on good authority that the bricks in the Peking wall were burned in these more dilapidated kilns.

We pass village after village most of them rather lifeless in appearance for the people are nearly all out in the fields at work, in some of the larger villages and towns however there is life enough for fairs are in progress with all sorts of wares spread out along the street for sale, dried fish, onions, cucumbers, bread, baskets, wearing apparel, farming implements, etc. etc. The crops along the way are looking well, the wheat white already unto harvest, the cotton and kao liang (a kind of sorghum but not as sweet as our cane) and millet just getting a nice start, the sweet potatoes and peanuts and cartoroll beans also in evidence. Alfalfa is in its beauty and its red cloverlike blossoms fill the air with fragrance. So despite the dust and the wind the trip proves a pleasant one, the stay at the old city of Chin Ch'ing over night not at all bad for we have our own folding cots and bedding, and we arrive about nine Tuesday morning tired and hungry at Pangchuang. The northern visitors do not get in till dark--the foreigners nine in number are distributed at the three foreign residences to eat and sleep while the Chinese are given rooms in the Boys school dormitory and eat together in the basement of the Academy building. Only one foreign and one Chinese lady ventured to come--Miss Porter from Peking and a Mrs. Tang who formerly taught at Pangchuang, they both have spent many years at Pangchuang and are glad of this opportunity to come back to old scenes and faces.

The meetings began Wednesday morning with a nine o'clock prayer meeting led by one of the three Chinese pastors from Peking, Tang Mu Shih as he is called, the first being his name and the others his title of Pastor. His theme was taken from Ephesians 3:16--19, Being rooted and grounded in love may <u>sound</u> unto all the <u>fulness of God</u>. A good theme for the opening meeting and well treated though briefly. We had the pleasure again of being under Tang Mu Shih's leadership, on the following Sunday afternoon

when we met together for that most sacred of all Christian rites, the Lord's Supper. Here again the theme was adapted to the occasion as Yang Pu Shih spoke with heart earnestness of the need of putting away sin when we come into Jesus' presence. The text was from 1 Cor. 11:27--30 Whosoever shall eat this bread and drink this cup of the Lord unworthily shall be guilty--- Let a man examine himself-- . Pastor Yang is the man about whom Miss Russell of Peking wrote so interestingly in the Missionary Herald last January--the article entitled The Refining of Little Treasure.
He was called little treasure by his parents when he was small, and is now proving himself a treasure in the work of the Kingdom in Peking and surrounding region--though he can hardly be called a little one, for he is a large man nearly if not quite six feet tall and well proportioned.
Peking was represented by two of her Chinese pastors, Yang and Li, by one Deacon , Jung, and by two foreign pastors, Wilder and Stelle.
The three Chinese pastors which Peking boasts are all strong men, and move some of the rest of us at times to feelings nearly akin to envy, yet we would not think of moving them away from the place and work into which they fit so well--we need rather pray that the Lord will thrust forth men of like ability and consecration into the work in our own fields as yet unsupplied with strong native leaders.

But I must not linger on each session, if I am ever to give you in a brief some idea of the meetings. Let me say in passing as to the fact that nothing of any great importance was done at the meeting of the General Council, that heretofore this General Council composed jointly of Chinese and foreigners has been in fact rather a Ministerial Association than a true Council in the sense we think of it at home. Though if I mistake not at home the National Council has been too much an advisory body with no real powers, and is only lately coming to have in the minds of many that real authority as a governing and directing body which it ought to possess.
In like manner the Council here has been undergoing a gradual transformation, depending in a more or less general way on the progress the Chinese church is making toward self-support and self-direction. This however is material enough for a following letter so I'll not take time to put it in here.

The program for this joint ministerial meeting and general council was about as follows.
Topics for discussion, with the discussion opened by one or two leaders and a chance for discussion from the floor later.
What relation to and what message for the ruling class has the Christian Church in China ? What relation to and message for the merchant class or what teachings as to trade and commerce ?
What relation to and message for the schools and scholars ?
The first and third of these subjects were to have been discussed by Chang Pao Ling, the Christian educator of Tientsin, and the leader in the newly organized Chinese church there. In close touch with the official and upper classes, and for years Principal of one of the leading Tientsin schools it seemed as though he was especially well-equipped to discuss in able fashion such subjects. But a few weeks before the meeting he was taken sick and at the time of the meeting had gone on strip to south China for change and rest. So the subjects were finally taken by Pastor Li of Peking for the first one, Mr. Galt of Tungchow for the second, and Mr. Wilder of Peking for the third.
Then there were these further topics, all allied in nature to those already mentioned and hanging together in such fashion as to give the whole series a unity that certainly was helpful in the impressions left and the trend of thought awakened. These topics were;- The Christian church has what relation to and message for other Chinese religions and religionists ?
What good methods are there of dealing with the Catholics ? What changes ought the Christian schools to inaugurate ? (With special reference to the new educational movement by the Chinese government)
What relation to and obligations toward society in general has the Christian

church ? These topics, with prayer meetings each morning, and reports from each of the seven North China mission stations, kept us going from Wednesday till Sunday night. Sunday there were morning and evening preaching services.

But to resume. Pastor Li in the first topic, Relation of the church tothe Gov't and the official class--- gave a brief resume of the history of the church in China from the first coming of the Nestorians and Catholics to the present time. At first the Nestorians and Catholics had gained a foothold by currying favor with the officials and by giving in in many ways to the beliefs and prejudices of the people. But as soon as the officials found out the real motives and purposes of the new religion, or rather found out what they thought were the purposes they began to become suspicious and afraid, and soon took away their support and favor. Because of the actions of Catholics who depend so largely on their home governments to help them out of difficulties, as well as because of mistakes of their own the Protestants have suffered misunderstanding and ill favor from the official class. Even yet the large majority of the official class probably do not really favor Christianity, do not understand what its principles are, and would not be especially sorry to see it fail and withdraw from China. The officials as a class are practically all Confucianists, or being officials are under obligation to keep up the forms of religious service, here again since Christians do not worship Confucius nor approve of Chinese religious practices there is cause for misunderstanding and disapproval.

How then under these conditions should we treat the official class ? We should put ourselves out to get acquainted with them and if possible get on a friendly basis of social intercourse, and then it will naturally follow that we will be better able to make them understand what we are here for, that we are emphatically not here as emissaries of our governments with purpose to secure land and other favors for our nation, that we are not cultivating their acquaintance in order to get their favor as an asset in establishing our religion on their soil, that the kingdom we wish to help establish is a kingdom not of this world and not dependent on imperial orders or official favor, but a religion of righteousness and peace and joy--this we can best show by our lives and our fruits, not by our words.

In the discussion that followed attention was called to a recent case at Shanghai, which was as nearly as I gathered somewhat as follows:- Under the lead of a wide awake native pastor near Shanghai there was a movement on foot to organize a strictly native church, depending not at all on foreign money or the help of the foreigner in organization. Either the Taotai heard of it before they asked for permission or through their asking--at any rate he telegraphed to the Wai Wu Pu (Board of Foreign Affairs in Peking) about the case and they sent back word to this effect; " Foreigners can establish a Christian church but Chinese alone cannot." This meant that this particular attempt to do things for themselves was frustrated, but what it means as to other attempts to do likewise, or whether it will stand as a precedent for future like decrees and so have a deadening influence on the development of a self-supporting and self-propagating church no one seems to know. The uncertain standing which the church still has in this land is evidenced by this action, but the supposition is that as a settled policy it will not really be carried into effect or really serve to hinder the forward movement of the church. For there is a strictly Chinese church in Tientsin--absolutely the only connection with the foreigners at present being the fact that the services are held in what was formerly the American Board chapel now rented to them for a term of years.

But time would fail me to tell of all the interesting things that were said at these meetings--so I'll keep the rest till later. Mrs. Eastman has been waiting a day or two already for me to finish this so she could send her letters on at the same time.

We both are anticipating a pleasant time at the coast for the next two months--are busy now packing trunks, putting things here in the house away [illegible] Yours.

Ready to depart next Friday, the 27th — Coeur Bureau, U.S. Eastman -

Letter to Friends
June 12-1911

Rec'd DEC 28 1911

Lintsingchow, Nov. 12, 1911.

Dear Home People;-

These past days have been such stirring ones that no letters have been written except just the necessary ones. As you know, we were to have revival meetings here, and as you didn't know, and neither did we, we are now having a revolution. The former has thus far come nearer to us, and I may say has taken more of our time and attention than the latter, though we are by no means in ignorance as to what is going on in other parts of the empire. Let me say first of all, lest you should have been reading things that made you nervous for us, that as far as we can judge we are in no danger whatever. Neither the revolutionaries nor the imperials are at all likely to care to have anything to do with Lintsing, for there is nothing here to interest them in the way of arms or supplies. Besides we are off the main track of travel to and from any of the places where troops would be likely to go. Then too both imperials and revolutionaries in this contest are too anxious to keep in the good graces of the foreign powers from whom the sinews of the war must come, if there is to be any prolonged struggle, to allow any ill treatment of the foreigners if they can help it. Here, of course, is the place where any harm or injury might come in. The thing to fear is that when conditions become so disturbed that neither army is in actual control the thieves and ruffians who are always lying in wait for such an opportunity will take advantage of the fact that there is no one to say them nay and go about their work of stealing and looting. For this reason foreigners (women and children) in the disturbed regions have been asked by the American Consul at Tientsin to consider the advisability of going to the coast for greater safety. The British Minister in Peking, on the other hand, has been quoted as saying that such action was he thought a little too previous and would tend rather to hasten than to hinder the results intended to be guarded against.

As we here are so far from any real scene of disturbance we have not thought it necessary yet to make any preparations for flight. It looks very much as though the revolution were to spread so rapidly all through a large part, if not all, of China that ere we knew what was happening the whole empire would have joined the revolutionists. City after city has thus gone peacefully over to the rebel cause. Today troops and people supposedly loyal, tomorrow with white bands around their sleeves they go about their accustomed tasks as if nothing had happened. The white bands however indicate that during the night their allegiance has changed, or at the least their willingness to be identified with the rebels has been published to the world. It looks as though the Manchu party was doomed, and almost as if the only thing the people will be satisfied with is the entire abdication of power on the part of those who for so many years have ruled the Chinese as they willed.

You probably are reading the facts as thus far ascertained about the revolution in yourpapers so that I need not attempt to give a history of it. As nearly as we can tell the trouble got its start with the attitude of the Peking government in the matter of the Szu Ch'uan railway difficulties. The province had arranged foreign loans on its own account, ~~and was~~ or rather I believe had raised money by subscription within the province itself for the purpose of building railways. The government in its attempts to nationalize the railways of the empire ran across the snag of these men in Szu Ch'uan who had contributed their own money, or promised to do so, not being willing to see the plans they had made of getting a big squeeze off the project so lightly treated by the Peking authorities and themselves asked to sell out to the central government these rights which they had spent no little time and much scheming in securing. As we look at it the government was exactly right in their attitude in the matter, but the Szu Ch'uan gentry could not see it so. For the time being however the government had its way, and the protestors in Szu Ch'uan had to subside. While probing into this and other matters in Szu Ch'uan and nearby provinces the government

DEC 28 1911

ran across some men plotting revolution in the city of Ruchang, across the river from Hankow. These men were arrested and I believe beheaded. The secret was thus out before the plotters had intended, so there was nothing apparently to do but to go ahead with the plans for revolt these months or years before the plans were really matured. At least we hear now that the coup had been planned to take place two or three years hence at the time when the new constitution was to have been promulgated and put into working order. The revolutionary party however seems to have lost little or nothing by being compelled thus to move early, and certainly has found the imperial government but ill prepared to cope successfully with such a rising.
As matters stand now the whole Yang Tzé valley is practically independent of Peking. Shansi and Shensi in the west seem to have joined the rebels and it is daily rumored that Shantung will be the next to follow. In many places this change of rulers is taking place as quietly and with as little fighting as we change Presidents in the U.S. The only place where trouble may come in in case the Manchus are really overthrown is in the decision as to who will take the reigns of government in their place. For nearly every province is so anxious to be independent of Peking and the present regime that they are in danger of running independence wild and even setting up petty governments of their own. Of course if they are content to recognize the National Assembly as practically the governing body, and can come to some sensible agreement as to what rights will be conferred upon the several provinces and what reserved to the central government, and can too, so far forget their hatred of the Manchu dynasty as to allow a Manchu ruler nominally to be king or Emperor, seeing that the reforms already promised by the throne are carried out, then it would seem to us that they had about arrived at all they could expect.
Today's paper gives credence to the report that the National Assembly at a secret meeting has confirmed the throne's appointment of Yuan Shih Kai as Premier by electing him to that office. To most foreigners he would seem to be the man for the place, despite his faults. Just now he is engaged in the task of trying to bring about peace between the imperial party and the revolutionaries. He is said to be in or near Hankow, which continues to be as from the first the only place where any serious engagements between the two armies have taken place. In nearly every other place before the two forces got near enough together to fight the supposedly loyal troops have put on the white and announced themselves as rebels. Whether this is due to the hope that with the rebels their pay will be increased, or to real heart sympathy with the rebel cause we have no means of knowing.

As perhaps you know the throne has put forth edicts confessing their past sins and granting many if not all the demands the Assembly and the rebels have been making. About all that they can more do is to abdicate and hie them away to a place of safety, if such can be found. For the serious thing is that there seems to be cropping out every day or so some evidence of the old hatred between the Manchu and the Chinese. The Treasurer of Shantung is a Manchu, and fearing for his life he fled northward. His place has been filled by a Chinese. The rebels in Hankow are said to have slaughtered the Manchus right and left, and we know that the Manchu Governor of Shansi has been killed, and now in turn Manchu generals have killed the Chinese general who had just been appointed as the new Governor. Some of the rebel proclamations have stated that the avowed object was to away with the Manchu. Unless peace is soon brought about or foreign powers intervene the fear is that the strife will become one of war to extermination, and I suppose it is just this fear that makes the throne so abject in its admission of past mistakes and so voluble in promises for the future.

But no more now of this. Uncle and Aunt left us last week, and are now on their way to the tomb of Confucius and the sacred mountain, T'ai Shan. They will sail on a German boat from Tsingtau the 18th, and from Yokahoma on the China the 28th, landing at San Francisco. It has been so fine to have them here. They seem like members of the family, and we fain would have kept them always. The revival meetings were helpful to many and we hope mark a beginning of better things for us all.

As ever lovingly, Winton.

Nov. 12-1911

Auction

(3) [illegible]

REC'D DEC 28 1911

My Dear Mr. Bell, — This note will not add anything to your knowledge of the revolution — but I am sending it along thinking it may be of interest to you nevertheless. I am one of those busy folks that never get time to really write letters — so please accept the enclosed familiar note to home folks in place of a treatise on the revolution & missions in general which otherwise I might be tempted to write.

With sincere regards,
as ever
V. P. Eastman.

ran across some man plotting revolution in the city of Nanking, across the river from Hankow. These men were arrested and I believe beheaded. The secret was thus - out before the plotters had intended, so there was nothing apparently to do but to go ahead with the plans for revolt. These months or years before the plans were really matured. At least we hear now that the coup had been planned to take place two or three years hence at the time when the new constitution was to have been promulgated and put into working order. The revolutionary party however seems to have lost little or nothing by being compelled thus to move early, and certainly has found the imperial

Nov. 1911

Antung

Mr. Dean

This week will not call anything your knowledge of the revolution - but I am writing it only thinking it may be of interest to you. I am one of those fortunate to get near enough the medical fraternity to hear all the news - so I may be able to give you the cities on the revolution - rumors or personal views which otherwise I might not be able to write.

Mr. Dean reports

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

JAN 22 1912

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Hsiku, Tientsin,
Dec. 26th, 1911.

Rev, Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Bell;-

You are no doubt hearing from time to time regarding the progress of the revolution from other and more well-informed sources, so I need not mention it, only to tell ~~that~~ you that our temporary residence here is due to the fact that the unsettled condition of the country(not in the immediate vicinity of Lintsing, however,) made it seem to the Minister and the Consul that women and children at least move away from the interior stations and reside for a time near the coast where they might be under protection of foreign gun-boats and soldiers.

An added reason for our leaving when we did was the fact that Mrs. Eastman's condition would have made traveling difficult if not impossible for her had we waited till now to come. For we are expecting that within the next month " a little fairy " will arrive in our home.

I am there fore writing this note largely for the purpose of asking you that you be kind enough to send on whatever word may come to you by cable regarding the matter to the following relatives. You need not telegraph the message to them, but write a letter making duplicate copies sufficient to send one to each place named. They will thus receive word some three or four weeks earlier than if we wrote from here. Unless some word comes by cable to the contrary you may assume that the child was born here at Tientsin. If, after receiving the cable,and before hearing by letter from me, you care to put an item about it in the Missionary Herald, you may say that if a boy the name will be Harold Vinton, and if a girl Harriet May. Twins would still keep the same names, unless they turn out to be two boys or two girls, and this we are not yet prepared for!

We are living pleasantly here with Mr. and Mrs. Chandler and find them most royal hosts. I try to put in my time at studying . Just now there are the yearly accounts to straighten out so one need not be idle. I am enjoying today a bad cold such as has been going the rounds of the foreign group here. I seem to be about the last victim!

The names of those to whom I should be glad if you would kindly send the notices mentioned are as follows;-

Mr. W.A.Eastman, Osage, Iowa. Miss Fannie V.Eastman, Nashua, Iowa.
Mr. F.E.Eastman, Secretary County Y.M.C.A., Elyria, Ohio.
Mr. H.J.Cutler, Northfield, Minn.
Mrs. Robert W. Livingston, Mandan, North Dakota.
Miss Amy Hanscom, Willmar, Minn.
Miss Ida B.Powers, 3200 Stevens Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. Harvey Cutler, Kent, Washington.

I am inclosing also a note to Mr. ~~Hoemer~~ asking him to send me on a hot water bottle and some other things. Will you kindly pass it on to him.

Mr. Ellis stays by the stuff at Lintsing, but unless peace should soon be declared and missionary work get back soon to its usual course, it is quite likely that he will plan to leave Lintsing early this coming spring, and start home for his furlough. Mrs. Ellis is here, with things packed in readiness for the home trip, but waiting a few months thinking that more than likely Mr. Ellis would ere long be free to go home with her.

With the season's greetings--though ~~they~~ they will come rather late.

Sincerely yours, ~~Vinton P.Eastman~~.

Vinton P. Eastman,

Hsiku, Tientsin,
Dec. 26th, 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

You are no doubt hearing from time to time regarding the progress of the revolution from other and more well-informed sources, so I need not mention it, only to tell ~~that~~ you that our temporary residence here is due to the fact that the unsettled condition of the country(not in the immediate vicinity of Lintsing, however,) made it seem to the Minister and the Consul that women and children at least move away from the interior stations and reside for a time near the coast where they might be under protection of foreign gun-boats and soldiers.

A added reason for our leaving when we did was the fact that Mrs. Beatman's condition would have made travelling difficult if not impossible for her had we waited till now to come. For we are expecting that within the next month " a little fairy " will arrive in our home.

I am there fore writing this note largely for the purpose of asking you that you be kind enough to send on whatever word may come to you by cable regarding the matter to the following relatives. You need not telegraph the message to them, but write a letter making duplicate copies sufficient to send one to each place named. They will thus receive word some three or four weeks earlier than if we wrote from here. Until some word comes by cable to the contrary you may assume that the child was born here at Tientsin. If, after receiving the cable, and before hearing by letter from me, you care to put an item about it in the Missionary Herald, you may say that if a boy the name will be Harold Linton, and if a girl Harriet May. Twins would still keep the same names, unless they turn out to be two boys or two girls, and this we are not yet prepared for!

We are living pleasantly here with Mr. and Mrs. Chandler and find them most royal hosts. I try to put in my time at studying. Just now there are the yearly accounts to straighten out so one need not be idle. I am enjoying today a bad cold such as has been going the rounds of the foreign group here. I seem to be about the last victim!

The names of those to whom I should be glad if you would kindly send the notices mentioned are as follows:-

Mr. W.A.Beatman, Osage, Iowa. Miss Bennie V.Beatman, Mason, Iowa.
Mr. F.E.Beatman, Secretary County Y.M.C.A., Tiffin, Ohio.
Mr. H.J.Outler, Northfield, Minn.
Mrs. Robert W. Livingston, Mandan, North Dakota.
Miss Amy Hanscom, Willmar, Minn.
Miss Ida B.Towers, 2200 Stevens Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. Harvey Outler, Kent, Washington.

I am inclosing also a note to Mr. Hosmer asking him to send me on hot water bottle and some other things. Will you kindly pass it on to him.

Mr. Millie stays by the stuff at Lintsing, but unless peace should soon be declared and missionary work get back soon to its usual course, it is quite likely that he will plan to leave Lintsing early this coming spring, and start home for his furlough. Mrs. Millie is here, with things packed in readiness for the home trip, but waiting a few months thinking that more than likely Mr. Millie would are long be free to go home with her.

With the season's greetings--though late they will come rather late.

Sincerely yours, ~~Winton P.Beatman.~~

Winton P. Beatman

Rec. 26-1911

Rec'd JAN 30 1912

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Hsiku, Tientsin,
Dec. 31, 1911.

Dear Ones;-

It scarcely seems possible that tomorrow we will all have to write 1912, or failing to do so be accused of being behind the times. There is probably no better way in which I can spend part of today, even though it is Sunday, than by writing to my loved ones, for though there are many things one might wish to do in order to finish up the year in better fashion, it is rather hard on the conscience to know what things to do in order to make the year come out right and what things not to do because it is Sunday. Writing to you however receives the approval of conscience on both scores, so ought to be doubly meritorious.

I have tried to find my last letter to you, but think I must have written it before my typewriter had come, so have no copy to look at and see that I don't write the same things over again.

Of course there are volumes one could write about the revolution, and for you these days as for us it is the all absorbing topic, no doubt. But what is news to us now would for so long have ceased to be news by the time that you rec'd this that it seems like waste of time to write these things. So just a word to let you know that all moves on as rapidly, and thus far as properly as one could expect. Of course it goes without saying that the sympathies of practically all the foreigners here in China, and I suppose of most foreign nations, are with the revolutionaries. That is they recognize that there have been grievances which the people have had to bear under Manchu rule, that under a less patient people would have long ago been the cause of revolt. Everyone too is glad that the revolutionaries have so soon and with comparatively so little bloodshed been able to wring from an unwilling government so many reforms and so many promises of self-government(promises unwillingly made perhaps, but which no one sees the possibility of their being able not to keep.) Most foreigners have now however come to the place where they feel that the revolutionaries ought to be satisfied with the advantages already gained, and should not further contend for what to us seems a name only. I mean this-- the peace conference is now on at Shanghai with representatives from both parties present. From all we can hear of their deliberations the revolutionaries seem inclined to insist that the Manchu government shall still further demean itself to the dust and be willing to retire entirely that a Republic may be established. Yüan Shih K'ai and his sympathizers, among whom as I have said are the large majority of the foreigners, are of the opinion that China is not yet ready for a Republican form of government strictly carried out, and insist that a constitutional monarchy(either with the young Manchu emperor left on the throne to keep the connection with the past, or with some Chinese elevated to that position) is far more workable under present conditions and should be given a trial before a republic is ventured upon. Thus foreigners will be somewhat impatient with the revolutionaries if the peace conference does not issue in a lasting peace arranged on the basis of the liberties already granted by the throne party.

The last word from the conference was to the effect that the commissioners having been unable to agree, had voted to refer the whole matter back to the people themselves, by asking either the present National Assembly or a newly elected and more representative one (I'm not just clear yet as to what the details are) to meet as soon as possible in Peking(I suppose) and decide whether they want a monarchy or a republic. In the meantime the armistice is to be lengthened to give time for such an appeal to the people. If the foregoing is really the decision arrived at, then it would seem to be the only proper and right way of arriving at the desired results. It will also incidentally, perhaps, give a chance to see whether republican ways of doing things are after all the best for China in her present stage of development. Following on the above announcement as to the decision of the peace conference comes the published edict signed by the Empress

Peking, Thirteen,
Dec. 31, 1912.

Dear Oner:-

It scarcely seems possible that tomorrow we will all have to write 1912, or failing to do so be accused of being behind the times. There is probably no better way in which I can spend part of today, even though it is Sunday, than by writing to my loved ones. For though there are many things X one might wish to do in order to finish up the year in better fashion, it is rather hard on the conscience to know what things to do in order to make the year come out right and what things not to do because it is Sunday. Writing to you however receives the approval of conscience on both scores, so ought to be doubly meritorious.

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Of course there are volumes one could write about the revolution, and for you these days as for us it is the all absorbing topic, no doubt. But what is news to us now would for so long have ceased to be news by the time that you read this that it seems like waste of time to write these things. So just a word to let you know that all move on as rapidly, and thus far as properly as one could expect. Of course it goes without saying that the sympathies of practically all the foreigners here in China, and I suppose of most foreign nations, are with the revolutionaries. That is they recognize that there have been grievances which the people have had to bear under Manchu rule, that, under a less patient people would have long ago been the cause of revolution. Everyone too is glad that the revolution has come to an end and with comparatively so little bloodshed been able to arrive from an unwilling government so many reforms and so many promises of self-government(promised unwillingly made perhaps, but which no one sees the possibility of their being able not to keep.) Most foreigners have however come to the place where they feel that the revolutionaries ought to be satisfied with the advantages already gained, and should not further contend for what to us seems a name only. I mean this-- the peace conference is now on at Shanghai with representatives from both parties present. From all we can hear of their deliberations the revolutionaries seem inclined to insist that the Manchu government shall still further demean itself to the dust and be willing to retire entirely that a Republic may be established. Yuan Shih K'ai and his sympathizers, among whom as I have said are the large majority of the foreigners, are of the opinion that China is not yet ready for a Republican form of government strictly carried out, and insist that a constitutional monarchy(either with the young Manchu emperor left on the throne to keep the connection with the past, or with some Chinese elevated to that position) is far more workable under present conditions and should be given a trial before a republic is ventured upon. Thus foreigners will be somewhat impatient with the revolutionaries if the peace conference does not issue in a lasting peace arranged on the basis of the liberties already granted by the throne party.

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REC'D MAR 20 1912

Dowager which says that such an assembly is to be convened, admits past mistakes, and means practically that the Manchu dynasty will abdicate if the people demand a republic. The paper in which this account comes also says that the Assembly will be a newly elected one, that Yüan Shih K'ai refused to act as sponsor for this method of arriving at results, which explains why the edict is in the Empress Dowager's name. Evidently Yüan has grave fears that the republican form is not yet the proper form for China, and apparently fears that anarchy will prevail possibly even while the people are trying to elect their representatives.

In the meantime despite the armistice troops of both armies are being moved here and there, and some actual fighting has taken place. Robbers are busy in certain parts of the country, though the only place where we know missionaries who are troubled by them is in Shansi. Taiku and Fenchowfu are the two stations there of our American Board Mission. Mr. Corbin still remains at the former place and Watts Pye at the latter. All others have left, Mrs. Corbin and the children and Mrs. Williams have started for America(as it was near their furlough time anyway) while the rest have gone to Peking. Mails in their region are often interfered with, but there seems to be no thought that any harm is at all likely to come to the missionaries themselves. Only one or two places have as yet been the scenes of actual foreign blood being shed, and in these places the first reports were out of all proportion to the truth, most of those being reported as killed being still alive and safe.

As for Lintsing. Mr Ellis is there still and work goes on as usual with the exception of the girls' school and the medical work(for with Miss Ellis and Dr. Tallmon both here the full work in their departments can not be carried on). The boys' school will run another three weeks before closing for the Chinese New Year's vacation, and will then not open again until I am able to go back and start it. The head teacher of the girls' school remains in theyard and runs a small day school for girls. Her father, an old man of eighty lives with her in the yard. Her brother who now is one of the workers in the Paotingfu field heard that all the foreigners had left Lintsing except Mr. Ellis, and was much put out to think that we did not bring his sister away with us--for if we felt it unsafe for us to stay it surely would not be safe for a young attractive unmarried girl to be there. So he went down to bring her away. Arrangements were made for the father to come too. He was to go to live with his son at Paotingfu, while the sister was to be here with us for a time until we returned to Lintsing. But the old father had not ridden far when he was taken with such a pain in his side that he could not go farther--at least so he said at the time--but his son later said he thought the pain was partly at least put on for the sake of getting back home again. The old gentleman apparently liked it better with his daughter at Lintsing, despite the danger rreal or apparent than he liked the prospect of the long trip to Paotingfu and the stay there. So the father and daughter are back again as before--and the brother has apparently ceased his worrying about them. Had he stopped to inquire he might have ascertained that we had previously mentioned the matter of leaving to his sister and she had declined with thanks. So none of us thought it necessary to compel her to leave if she didn't think it necessary.

The sudden leaving of so many of the foreigners in whom as yet at Lintsing most of the authority rests, and on whom all the responsibility possible is placed by the Chinese has necessitated a different arrangement of matters in such fashion as to give the Chinese leaders more responsibility. Committees have been orgahized to look after the church services, to manage the finances, to care for the yard, such as appointing night watchmen, etc., and as far as we hear the scheme is working well. The Ladies' cook and our boy have been out on thestreet selling scripture portions and preaching the gospel, the teachers in the Boys'school have been running the school practically without assistance, and in many ways the attempt has been made at least to lighten the work Mr. Ellis might have to do. Which reminds me that I will soon have to quit this and write to him.

Florence has I think written to some of you about our Christmas here, so I'll not add only wish you all 366 days of " Ho

so I'll only add a Happy 366 day New Year to you all
Your Sister -

Dr. Fenton.
?USA

Dec. 31-1911

To Nancy

Dear Nancy & Mary & Jessie & Mr. Wilson

[illegible]

c'd MAR 20 1912

Keiku, Tientsin,
Feb.15th, 1912.

Dear Ones at Home;-

Yesterday was St. Valentine's day, and as I did not get any valentines sent to you, I will today send this on in lieu thereof. Harriet seemed to be the only one of us who rec'd any remembrances. Mrs. King gave her a small Chinese tea cup of a very pretty pattern, while Edith Tallmon gave her a piece of ribbon to use as a bonnet-string. The fair daughter is blessed with bonnets and boots(the yarn kind) and has enough clothes to go around, but she is rather short on pins(not the safety variety but the pretty kind that are put in the show places). The Seattle box which the church there sends each year to their missionaries has not yet arrived because the steamship company was afraid to bring it on so a number of things on which we were depending for baby's wardrobe are still missing. She grows so fast that unless the box gets here ere many moons she will have grown out of some of them. The gain in weight for the past week was six ounces, which they tell us is the normal gain. Whether she is abnormally strong for her age, or whether she just seems so because we compare her with Preston Ellis at a like age, I do not know, but at any rate she can kick her legs around and swing her arms and hold her head up straight, and almost sit up in quite a grown up fashion. In every other way she seems to be quite a normal baby, has a good appetite, sleeps a good share of the time, and has the normal amount of colic. Last night we tried a new experiment, which didn't work well enough to encourage us to try it again. There was to be a party at Mr. Ewing's, and he was going to read heads--he has done a little studying along phrenological lines, and thinks he is fairly expert in sizing up people's characters according to the bumps on their heads. So when supper was over and it neared baby's feeding time she was sleeping so soundly that we decided to let her rest while we went to the party. She slept on soundly till we came back and wakened her for the 9.30 feeding, after which she went promptly to sleep as a good baby should. But when she woke at two o'clock and was fed, contrary to her usual good manners, she did <u>not</u> go promptly to sleep, but kept us awake till after four. She seems to require a spell of colic pains some time in the late afternoon or evening after which she will go off to sleep and bother us but a brief period in the night. When we did not give her that chance last evening she took it for herself this morning at the unearthly hour of three. But why tell you who know all about such doings ? It may remind you too forcibly of our own young days!

This week Monday evening the long-looked-for Abdication Edict appeared. It announces that the Imperial family renounce all political power, and give over to Yuan Shih Kai's hands the task of establishing a republic empowering him to make the necessary arrangements with the People's Army to accomplish peacefully that end. It is a memorable document, and the date when issued will be all the more easily remembered by Americans because it comes on the birthday of America's famous emancipator. Let us hope that it will mark the beginning of an era when as great an advance toward liberty and self-government will ensue for the Chinese as followed in the steps of Lincoln's proclamation for the black man! Let us hope too that China will be spared the loss of life and the spending of treasure which seemed necessary to vouchsafe to the negro the liberty which the proclamation gave him!

All seem to breath easier now that the edict has at last appeared, though there is still room to be somewhat dubious because the terms of settlement between the north and the south do not yet seem to have been finally agreed upon. Supposedly the edict had been withheld pending the satisfactory adjustment of terms, and the day before the edict was published the paper had an optimistic statement to the effect that both sides seemed inclined to come to terms waiving for the time being the question of location of the capital and not requiring Yuan Shih K'ai to go south to Nanking to settle matters as had seemed to be demanded by the Revolution-

last

ists. For a day or two no reply had come from the south to the abdication edict, and this caused some uneasiness. But now the word has come from Pres. Sun Yat Sen to Yuan Shih K'ai saying that he(Sun) will resign his place, and the Nanking Republican assembly will elect Yuan as Pres. of the new republic. The question of the location of the capital will be left for the newly elected assembly to decide. Dr. Sun protests against Yuan nominally receiving his power from the Throne(the edicts have all studiously avoided recognizing the Nanking Provisional Republican Government and have spoken of the revolutionists as "The People's Army") rather than from the republicans and insists that Yuan should go south to Nanking to take the oath of office and make final arrangements about taking over the running of the government. If Yuan deems this impossible for the time being because of the fear that if he leaves the north trouble will ensue he should send a fully accredited delegate to make these arrangements for him. If these reports are to be trusted and the only question to be stumbled over is one of the oath of office and that of the source from which Yuan's power should come it would seem that a settlement would easily be arrived at and the country really be auspiciously embarked on the stormy sea of republicanism. For I think all recognize that the sea is apt to be somewhat stormy though not to the extent of another revolution. There are bound to be sectional differences and personal jealousies and selfish interests that will come to the surface as time goes on, and that which perhaps is fully as dangerous to a republic, indifference on the part of many toward the new privileges of franchise, etc. Yesterday's paper, for example, told of the rejoicing with which the announcing of the abdication edict was rec'd in the south while here in the north "the attitude of the people was one either of sullen acquiescence or of careless indifference." To my notion the latter attitude was the far more common one, while there are not a few "even in Tientsin" who are ardent revolutionists, and while perhaps not rejoicing outwardly are glad at heart that the new regime has been ushered in. It seems now likely that the provisional government for the revolting provinces will still be under the charge of the Nanking Assembly while the northern provinces will be under the charge of Pres. Yuan. Word has not yet come saying that he had actually been elected by the Nanking Assembly as Pres. in place of Sun Yat Sen, resigned, but the paper this morning says that there is great rejoicing at Nanking presumably in connection with the election of the new President and the real beginning of a republic for all China.

The announcement was made the other day that hereafter in all government offices the foreign calendar would be used. The official flag of the country will be changed the national dragon flag not being allowed(so says a Chinese paper) but the republican flag being used for the time being. You may look I suppose for many changes to come now in this hoary land, and there will need to be as much caution on the part of the progressive leaders not to introduce reforms especially of a foreign kind too fast for the people to be willing to accept and adopt them as there will need to be of persistence in really introducing reforms and carrying them through.

Chinese New Year's day is all but upon us, Sunday being the day. One wonders how matters will be affected when the foreign calendar has been adopted, what they will do about the names of the days of the week, for example, whether they will continue to number the days from one to thirty or thirtyone and call them by the numbers as they now do, or whether they will try to use our names, or some, to them, pronounceable forms corresponding to ours. The revolutionary government is said to have thought in the south to change the calendar at once, but on attempting to do so they encountered unexpected opposition of so strong a nature that they did not attempt to carry out their intentions. I have told you a number of times the Chinese method of debt-making and debt-paying in to run a bill for a year and then at the close expect to make a raise of money by paying for a month or two in advance, by asking their employer to advance their 1st month's salary, or by borrowing from him or some new friend from whom they have not recently borrowed, and the money thus gotten is to be paid over at the latest possible moment before midnight of the last

zy of the year. Stories are told of people going about with lanterns trying in frantic haste to find their debtors and squeeze out of them before it is too late the money due. Some are even said to keep going till nearly daylight the next morning refusing to admit that the midnight hour has yet passed--for after this hour they are not supposed to say a word to a debtor about his repaying that which he may owe till the next new year season approaches. But excuse the digression. The point was that the people at the south did not want the calendar changed, at least not just now for it would throw them out of the last month of the year into the second month and take away all opportunity to collect their debts for this year. This would be an unheard-of solidity and they would not stand for it.

It seems likely that in official circles at least next year will see the use of the foreign calendar.

Monday, Feb. 19th. This letter is getting written by piecemeal as most all my letters do, but in this case the delay is pleasant for it permits me to add some interesting items. Those who mourned over the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the north in the coming of the republic will need to change their tune as far as Tientsin is concerned at least. For Friday evening there was a big lantern procession around the city in which many took part, chiefly however it was said by students. Flags were carried, firecrackers and cannon crackers gave vent to their desire to make a noise, and in short they celebrated in much the same fashion which might have been used in western lands. You should have gone down the street with me Friday or Saturday, or even today and seen the flags flying. If even one half of the people who had flags up were interested in and understood the reasons why they were flying the new standard then we need not feel that the people are as indifferent over the matter as has been suggested. First let me tell you what the new flag is like. There are five horizontal bars, as follows, top- red- standing for Chinese, 2nd- yellow- representing the Manchus, 3rd- blue- for the Mongols, 4th- white for the Mohammedans, and fifth black for the Thibetans. These five races if they may be called such all are largely represented in China and the flag simply emphasizes what the revolutionists have all along maintained, that they would all be included in the nation and treated with equal justice and fairness. The flag is a beautiful emblem of this unity- let us hope and pray that this unity may be real and lasting! I say beautiful advisedly, for aside from the stars and stripes I don't know when I have seen a more beautiful national flag.

~~As I went down the street the other day~~ At the Tronti of almost every shop there were flags flying --- and such a motley array as they were. Most of them were of the standard variety and the proper colors, but others were evidently home made. They were of all shades of color of all sizes, some were hanging horizontally and some were perpendicular, in some the colors were not in the proper order, many had the chinese characters written on them, The Great Middle Flowery Republic, or similar legends. There is much more that I might write about these signs of the new republic, and about the New Year and its decorations, etc., but this letter has been long enough on the rack, so I'll chop off.

Letter in today from Dr. Barton tells of having that day rec'd our cablegram and sending word on to you--so that you knew a few days after the baby came that she was here and we all were well. He would have sent word the day she was born, but were waiting for the Mission Secretary to let us know whether he was sending any word to the Board too so that we might send all together, and thus save a little money.

Love as ever to you all. Yours,

Vinton P. Eastman

Family

Feb. 15-1912

Lieutenant

Winston G. Chinese

Rec'd MAR 20 1912

Hsiku, Tientsin,
Feb 20, 1912.

Dr. Jas L. Barton,
14 Beacon St,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton: – Your good letter of Jan 25 just in – and we are glad indeed to know that the cable was duly rec'd & contents forwarded. The home people will rest easier during these days after hearing of the happy event, & knowing that we are all doing nicely. The baby is starting out on what seems to be a period of normal babyhood – with the usual amount of colic – an average rate of growth, ability to use her lungs, a good appetite, etc. Her fond parents, of course, think she is about the "best ever", and are already beginning to appreciate your statement about the discipline rec'd.

The enclosed letter was written for consumption by the home circle, but I send on a copy to you knowing that anything private will be kept so –

The present prospects seem so good that we are planning on an early return to Lintsing. There now seems to us to be no reason why Mrs. Eastman & Harriet should not go too, as soon as

weather conditions permit.

I am hoping Mr. Ellis will be persuaded to start off early in April for the homeland, to accompany his wife & baby - rather than trying to stay on longer. He carried the work alone for 2 months last summer & has been there again this winter for nearly 3 months alone. He needs the rest & change, but seems to dread to go.

With all good wishes to all the circle at 14 Beacon St.,

Sincerely yours,

V. P. Eastman

Feb. 20, 1912

Spanish

C'1 APR 17 1912

Methodist Mission Compound, Tientsin,
March 14th, 1912.

Dear Ones in the Homeland;-

The past ten days have been so full exciting events that the contemplated letter to you all has not been itten. During the past two weeks North China and to some extent south ina as well have been under the hand of the mob, led it is sad to say by e soldiers upon whom supposedly one would rely to preserve order. ring this time mobs of soldiers and people have looted and partially burn- a good share of Peking, Tientsin, Paotingfu, Ts'angchow, Tsinanfu, and one knows how many more smaller places. No one seems to know just why ch outrages were perpetrated or what were the causes, that is the hard to e what object politically the miscreants could have had (unless possibly e desire to discredit the new administration) and on the other hand it is rd to see why if the object was loot and that only why trouble should ve broken out so nearly simultaneously in so many places.

We are here for the time being in the old Methodist Compound living two rooms and keeping house. The house is a large old building with sev- or eight rooms down stairs and three up stairs. As Tientsin is pretty well lled up with missionaries and others who have come out from the interior ring these troublous times four families are living in this house. e four families boast some nine children and counting in the two Chinese bies in the back yard, children of our servants, there are five under ree months of age. But the house is so spread out and we are so divided our rooms that the baby concert is not so thrilling as one might imagine. the cable sent to the Board about March 4th has already no doubt brought u news that we were safe and well, you will not be worrying about us as u might have been without it. I sent the message but signed Mr. Ewings's e so that the Board would know that it came from the Tientsin bunch.

The looting in Peking had taken place a few days before and we re were feeling that Tientsin might be spared. Saturday night, March 2nd, out nine o'clock some of the servants came up stairs and said they thought ere must be trouble across the river in the native city. Sounds like the ooting of firecrackers kept coming from that direction and they were sure was the beginning of looting similar to that already experienced in king. We laughed them off at first, but soon the firing became more fre- ent, and then a bit later fires began to appear , first over near the ilroad station and then springing up all along the line from there to the st of the city. There was no sleep for us that night as the firing and ting continued well on towards daylight, and the looting itself was kept pretty much all day Sunday, at least out our way from the big pawnshop our back gate. I'll not attempt to describe that night to you. re was nothing for us to do but stay quietly at home and watch the proceed- s--for escape from the compound, of necessity by the way of the streets re the looting and burning was going on, was out of the question. Then unless by some chance which we really had no cause to fear the looters ld not molest us--for two very good reasons, if they knew enough about foreigners to desire to steal their possessions they knew also that they ld find more wealth in a less time elsewhere, if they didn't know about lack of wealth and had a notion thatthey might get speedily rich by acking and sacking our compound they yet were held in check by the wledge that it would not be any easy task escaping the foreign power's tches if they once attacked or injured foreign property or life. lessons of Boxer days still linger vividly in the minds of the Chinese e in north China and none are anxious to have those days repeated. n too there are of course many who have come so in touch with mission work, her from the evangelistic, educational, or medical side, that they know the missionaries are here to do them good and not harm, and so are ous not to mistreat their benefactors. It certainly is remarkable t ten years and more ago there could have been such hatred of the foreign- manifested, and now see so little evidence of any such hatred existing,

and no apparent desire on the part of those who perhaps don't love us to do us any injury.

But to return to the "looting of Tientsin" topic. The trouble seems to have been started as in Peking by the breaking loose of dissatisfied soldiers. Some say that the beginning here was made by soldiers coming down from Peking, others joined them and then the irresponsible rabble following the lead of the soldiers and policeman broke in and plundered to their heart' content. I suppose a full half, in wealth at least, of the best business portion of Chinese Tientsin was looted and a half at least of this was burned. Business is nearly at a stand still. Many who were not robbed have moved out of the Chinese into the foreign portion of Tientsin apparently feeling safer there. 'Tis a sorry sight to ride or walk through the streets where the carnival raged that night and see people poking over the smoldering embers in the search for valuables, or see some shop keeper sitting sadly among the debris of what was once a prosperous business.

The pawn shop near the Hsiku compound back gate is a good illustration of the way things were done that night. Some time after midnight the shop was broken into the crowd being led, so it is stated, by policemen many of whom stood outside to fire off their rifles and scare away others while their henchmen went inside and brought out great armloads of the best furs, silks, silver, etc., that they could lay their hands on. If these henchmen did not seem ready to hand over the best of this plunder to the policeman he would not hesitate to threaten with death, or use his bayonet or clubbed gun as a means of scaring the men into submission to his desire.

After the place had been plundered of all the most valuable things some one supposedly just for the fun of seeing the fire, or possibly to cover traces of foul dealing set fire to the place, which being of brick and well-built did not burn out very thoroughly. Sunday morning people were still there in crowds carrying off plunder, tho the stock had gotten down by that time to mostly second hand goods. I saw one policeman followed by three or four helpers make three trips his helpers each time carrying away great armloads of loot. At this time there were two or three of the regular policemen whose duty it is to keep guard near our compound pacing up and down on their beats but not wanting to interfere, or else not daring to do so.

There is a small police station near our back gate in which fourteen men lodge. They claimed to have had no part in the looting, but when asked why they did not take measures to stop it they said, Why, how could we a mere handful oppose so many ? I think it is safe to say that had a few good American or British policemen or soldiers been on the spot when the looting began the whole thing could have been nipped in the bud, or had the Chinese policemen themselves been willing to stand firm and shoot down the first looters the thing could have been stopped. But when the soldiers and police and all who are supposed to keep order turn in and begin the stealing how can you blame the poor man who can make more in a few minutes time than he ever earned in all his life before for following suit and joining in the plundering ?

In short it has been a period when anarchy reined supreme. Paotingfu is said to have been the place where there was more real desire to kill and shoot for the sake of killing than in the other places. But all told the loss of life has been remarkably small. Thus far only two foreigners have been reported as killed, and these cases were either by accident or simply to vent the personal spite of an individual or so. Dr. Shreyer here of Tientsin was shot supposedly by the looter whom he had driven out of a friend's house, while Mr. Day, an Episcopalian missionary was shot by the soldiers who had taken his cart, because he was insistent that they should return the cart and mules to him. They wanted the cart to carry themselves and their loot away from Paotingfu to a further distance.

Everything here and in the other places where there has been trouble seems to be quiet now. Some think it may presage another storm with a possibility of its turning more against the foreigner this time--but hte great majority of us feel that there are not at all likely to be any real anti foreign riots. Thus far Lintsing has remained untouched by the looters

with good prospect of remaining peaceful, for there are no soldiers in Lintsing and thus far soldiers seem to have been at the bottom of all the trouble. Mr. Ellis has been in Lintsing all winter, and now Mrs. Ellis and Preston, Miss Ellis, Dr. Tallmon and her sister have all returned. The girls' school has opened, the hospital is open as usual, and unless something unforeseen should occur the boys' school will probably soon begin.

We had planned as perhaps you know to go back to Lintsing soon. Had expected by this time to be in Paotingfu where I was going to help Mr. McCann with the final settlement of the Lintsing Building accounts, and Florence and the babe were to have a good visit with the McCann family. On returning from there we would have gone on to Pangchuang and Lintsing. But now since the looting has occurred we have taken these rooms and Florence will stay here for the next two or three months till time to go to the coast.

About two weeks ago I made a flying trip to Peitaiho to see how our new cottage there was coming on and found it about finished. There is still the painting and oiling to be done, the window glass to put in and the weights, the porch to cement, etc. but all can easily be finished up in good shape by the time we will want to go. We think we have one of the nicest locations on the beach, and are sure we have a cottage that will suit us better than any we have seen. As I've said before though the building of a summer home sounds extravagant for a missionary, yet in the long run it is not so--for we are advised by our doctors to go every summer for the first four or five years at least to the coast--and the rents we have to pay are so high that we might as well put the same amount into a house, which later when we do not care to occupy it can be rented at a good rate. The land where we built could have been sold shortly after we bought for almost twice the price we paid. In fact some not so good was sold for almost double the price we paid. And the house counting in repairs and taxes will pay seven or eight percent on the investment. We figured we might as well invest what we were able to save in some such way as this as to try to put in out somewhere at long range where we could get nothing out of it now.

Numerous letters from many of you have come lately. We are more than glad we sent the cablegram telling you about our little girl. But we are disappointed that the Board should have tried to fix things up as to the time of birth and so got the day wrong, tis not the 21st but the 22nd that she first saw the light. Apparently they interpreted the cable saying three days ago as having been sent on the 24th, because they received it on the 25th. As a matter of fact the cable message goes through in about four hours, and as the difference in time between here and there is some twelve hours, they would actually receive the message before it was sent! That is, I sent the message Jan 25th about two o'clock in the afternoon. Supposing it took about four hours in transmission the Board would have rec'd it about six p.m. of the 25th by our count. Since we are nearly twelve hours ahead of them they would have received the message about six in the morning of the 25th. Without figuring out the difference in time they apparently took for granted that I must have sent the message the night before, and so argued that " three days ago" meant the 21st.

But we are just as happy to have her with us as if she had come a day earlier and just as willing too for her to celebrate a joint birthday with mother. We have chosen as her cChinese name, Mei I--pronounced May eeh-- with the meaning beautiful righteousness. This is a name quite acceptable to the Chinese--for they can understand it and pronounce it, which they couldn't do with Harriet, and yet it comes near enough in sound to her middle name to suit us. She continues to be just as sweet in our eyes as ever and in fact to Mrs, Chandler and Miss Wyckoff and some of her other admirers. She is just now the possessor of a pair of the most beautiful dark blue eyes, and we are hoping they will not change to anything less beautiful. She continues to sleep all through the night, has not gained quite as rapidly the past few weeks as the first three, but yet is not sick or cross.

All through the Saturday night at Hsiku when the looting and burning was going on all around us she was the only person in the yard who slept through the whole thing. Sunday afternoon when the American soldiers were escorting us to the settlement she again was sound asleep. Let us hope she will ever be thus calm under difficulties. No more now. Love to all. Yours. Vanton.

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c'd MAY 13 1912

Tientsin, China,
March 31, 1912.

283

Dear Folks in the Homeland;-

The past two weeks since I have written you have flown by swiftly, with nothing much accomplished on my part, and yet apparently no leisure time when I could write you.- I know you are all anxious for news from us these days, and yet nothing has happened in our immediate vicinity to cause you worry, or make you feel that we were in any danger. Letters too are always so long in passing that any difficulties we might be in now would be so far by the time we could get a letter to you that a week or two in sending would make little difference.

As far as one can judge from all reports that come in the country seems to be settling down to its usual peace and quietness. Many of the discontented soldiers are either getting discharged and sent back home without their arms, or have fled homeward, after looting, either with their arms and ammunition or having thrown them away or traded them off, and many others have been for the time being appeased by bribes or gifts, so that those who remain in the service are now we hope pretty well satisfied, and not very likely to kick up further disturbance. In many places the run away soldiers if caught with loot are summarily beheaded, and this too is having a salutary effect.

Instead of the people being in a frenzy to kill off the foreigners and being roused to fury at the sight of foreign soldiers they now are glad and anxious to have the foreign soldiers do police duty on the streets, and have been flocking in by the hundreds to the foreign concessions where they feel they will be safe from harm. It is remarkable that during this whole revolutionary movement there has been scarcely a manifestation of anti foreign feeling. A few foreigners have been killed but in practically every case by robbers who were interfered with in their attempts to rob or plunder, and the only connection that they had with the revolution was that they were probably more ready to attempt robbery because of the unsettled state of the country than they would ordinarily have been.

Some people are still a little worried for fear that the present deadlock over the loan question may result in rousing anti foreign feeling, but there really seems little likelihood that anything serious will develop from it. You have probably read about this loan matter so that I need not add anything. The four-nation syndicate (including I suppose, America, Britian, France, and Germany) had about concluded arrangements for a large loan to China, and, although the terms had not all been definitely decided upon, had actually begun to pay over the money--when as a bolt out of the blue came the news that the new Premier, T'ang Shao I had made arrangements with a Belgian Company for a large loan. The four-nation group had not been told of this loan, which called on the Chinese to give as security the revenues of the Peking-Kalgan railroad (about the only railroad left in China which has not already been mortgaged for loans), and so naturally resented T'ang Shao I's action not so much because it took the chance of making a loan away from them, but because it made what they had supposed was their security less secure. That is if China is to have a chance to borrow from whomever she pleases, and give whatever she wishes as security, no matter how many times the same possessions may have previously been mortgaged for all they are worth, loaning money to China at all will become a precarious business. China had just handed over to the four-nation group a statement of her resources and liabilities, but had carefully refrained from mentioning the projected Belgian loan--too large a liability to be left unnoticed, so the four nation bankers say.

The latest news that comes regarding the matter is that the Advisory Council at Nanking has sanctioned the making of the Belgian loan. The four-nation group has ceased to advance money on her loan and will do nothing further about it until she can secure some guarantee of good faith from China.

China is now nominally a republic--but as a matter of fact only in name. Her President lives and attempts to direct the state affairs from Peking. The Vice President is still at Wuch'ang where most of his soldiers

Fine, neat, useful presents for us all - chiefly Harriet May
Good-bye with love Winton -

MAY 13 1912

remain, and where he stays with them in order to keep them in order. The Provisional Assembly and Advisory Council still sit at Nanking, and important questions are sent from Peking to them for decision. Throughout the country as a whole the same officials or new officials with new titles continue in office and perform the functions of government in the same way as under the Empire. Back taxes on land have been remitted, and in the southern provinces likin has been abolished, trial by jury was for the first time tried the other day in Shanghai, but in general, matters move on about as before. This does not mean that the republic will not be put into working order as soon as possible--for the steps toward republican methods of government are being taken as rapidly as one could expect. The names of the members of the new cabinet have just been announced, most of them being revolutionary sympathizers, or active participants in the revolution itself. Pres. Yuan has had a hard task to attempt to satisfy all parties in his selections and to be altogether successful he would have to possess more than human wisdom. Indeed it would not be sacrilegious to say that even God Himself could not satisfy all parties!

I imagine the attitude of the Chinese shoemaker who was here the other day would be fairly typical of the way many in the north feel. The report had come that Yuan was sick and wanted to resign his arduous duties. The shoemaker said, "Oh, he has not been successful any way, he has not done things rightly." I said, "He could have done better?" "They should put Hsuan Tung back on the throne." I said, "He is but a child, and what could he do?" "But he would have others to help him." "Yes", I replied, "his father helped him before and people were not satisfied--how could he be any better now?" The shoemaker's parting shot was, "The Chinese are a stupid people and are hard to satisfy." This shoemaker was a Chinese, not a Manchu, and so had not real sympathy for the Manchus, but down in his boots had that feeling that a Son of Heaven on the Throne rather a better-minded thing called a President, who is just one of the common people, even though he may not be more than three years old, than this new-fangled thing called a President, who is just one of the common people, and so more authority than he knows how to wield!

All the friends are back in Linting now except us three. We were just ready to go, after a week's visit at Hsotingfu, when the looting took place here and our plans were changed for us. The latest plan now is that Florence will stay here till time to go to Peitaiho (which will probably be about the middle of May or perhaps earlier), and I will go back to Lintingfu next week, coming back here perhaps to get her and take her on to the coast when she is ready to go. Nearly all the men missionaries have returned to their stations, even back to Hunei and Kanhsien where there was before so much disturbance, and many too of the women and children have returned, but entirely aside from my fear of disturbance at or near Lintingfu we thought it best for Florence and the baby not to try to take the trip--for he would need to come back so soon that it wouldn't pay.

Many of you have written that you supposed we knew what Pay was doing, for he would himself write us--but as yet we have rec'd a word from him, and have only been able to gather from your letters that he is doing some sort of Y.M.C.A. work in Ohio, and a story that has connection with the land. We will hope the mystery will be explained ere long. He is located at Lostcreek I think some one wrote. If I mistake not that is the home town of the Evangelist, K.B. Alexander, who helped with revival services at Mitchville, North Dakota, when I was pastor there. He is a fine fellow--if you see him, Pay, just give him my best regards, please. I would be glad to hear from him and know what he is now doing.

Let this serve, please, as an acknowledgement of letters rec'd from many of you. I wish that time might be more plentiful so that I could write fully and personally to you each one--but you know how hard it is for you to get time to write often to us, so can appreciate our situation.

I must not close, however, without telling you that our long-looked for Seattle box has arrived. And such a fine box as it is! Nothing like the missionary boxes you read about in the Ladies Home Journal- but full of fine, new, useful presents for us all - chiefly Harriet May

Yours with love, Hunter -

Copy Trenton S. Eastman

To Family

Trenton Mar. 31-1912

AUG 27 1912

Lintsingchow, July 25th, 1912.

Dr. Jas. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Barton;-

It has been so many weeks since I have written you that I could not attempt to tell all the news if I tried, so I'll not try.

You know perhaps that Mrs. Eastman and I were away from our work here nearly all last winter, and that just as we were ready to come back and get at work once more, the rioting at Tientsin took place. That kept us still for several weeks on the anxious seat. At last after things quieted down somewhat I went to Paotingfu for some work with Mr. McCann on the Building Accounts, came from there back to Lintsing, and was here for our Big Meeting this spring, then early in June went with Mrs. Eastman to Peitaiho, and have been here holding the fort since my return from there.

One feels that the regular routine of mission work has thus been rudely interrrupted for nearly a year, studying has not been easy, and the best laid plans have failed of accomplishment. But the hope that through it all this land may come more speedily to its own is strong within us, and we can but stand by and be ready for the day when the doors will be wide open and the people waiting even more eagerly than before for the message that we have to give them. When that time comes we would indeed rejoice if your hopes for the doubling of the foreign force here in China might also be realized, not that some of us might do less but that the redoubled force might come that much nearer to doing all that waits to be done.

When you realize that here in our North China mission this coming year there will in all liklihood be four stations, left in charge of one man, and he a comparatively newly arrived man with not more than three or at the most four year s service to his credit then you can see how it is that even the fulfillment of ~~over~~ so large a program as doubling the force here in North China would do scarcely more than ensure the filling of the old gaps and the providing in some more adequate way for the furlough years. It seems necessary for Mr. McCann to take his furlough early this fall that he may if possible regain in the homeland his health and be ready later to come back and do the work at Paotingfu for which this year has been such a splendid preparation. In that case, unless some new recruit can be commissioned and sent out to us, Mr. Elmer Galt, who though appointed in 1910, did not arrive here in China till 1911, will be left in full charge of all that great work. At Kalgan Mr. Heininger has been bravely doing the work for the last two or three years alone; at Pangkiachwang one can not quite say that Mr. DeHaan will be left alone for Dr. Tucker is there and can help much with advice and counsel, but his time is more than occupied with the medical work so that one man must be responsible for all the country work as well as overseeing the Academy and the work at the central station; here at Lintsing there are left, now that Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are in the home land, just Dr. Tallmon and her sister, the latter just out last fall, and the three Eastmans, Harriet not helping much as yet in the way of advice and counsel, though perhaps she makes up for this by the inspiration she affords us all. I have a theory that it seems to me ought to be adopted and put into practice by the Board, and I doubt not but that you all would be glad to practice it if you could--and that is that there ought never to be the need for putting a man into the full work in charge of a station until after his return from the first furlough. That would surely be wise here in China at least, where it is entirely possible to put in to good advantage the first three full years in study, and the next four in combined study and practice--taking some such work as preaching regularly every week, teaching a few classes in a school, or some kindred tasks which would still make possible the continuance of the daily study of the language.

But I did not start out with the intentions of inflicting you with my theories. I intended rather to lead up by a brief and adroit introduction

o a statement of our present needs here at Lintsing, in the hope that this ne typical instance may not come amiss in appealing for the men and the means o double the efficiency of the Board's work here in China.

This may come somewhat too early, for we are on the eve of our annual Mission meeting, where the relative merits of the several stations' needs are threshed out. After that meeting I could present with more force the requests which the mission makes . But I'll however take the risk of mentioning now the things which we seem most in need of.

1st The need of a third ordained man, or one with educational ability to help in the great work of our broad field with its millions of people, nearly twenty outstations, large center in a city of 50,000 inhabitants, chances for night classes, Y.M.C.A. methods, business men's Bible classes, lectures, etc.,etc., goes without saying. This as I said before would help somewhat to provide for the gaps left so frequently by the coming of furloughs. 2nd We are getting bold enough now to begin asking for a man physician. The care of the Boys' and Girls' schools, of the foreigners, looking after the professional and evangelistic work in the hospital, answering outcalls, helping her sister, just last fall out from home, with the administration of the Girls' school, keeping the ladies' house, et., etc., is more than one woman ought to try to do. With the coming of a man physician to take the oversight of the general hospital work, and his share in the station activities, Dr. Tallmon would be set free for more of that evangelistic effort for which she is so well fitted, could have time occasionally to make a tour of the field and help in that way with the womans' work.

We have, as you know, the money promised for a Woman's Hospital Building but it is not all in hand yet, and even if it were it is doubtful if we would feel justified in going ahead now with the building of it unless some one could come to fill in the gaps in the other work which would be made by the setting apart of one man for the overseeing of the building work.

In Dr. Tallmon's report for this year she presents strongly our need of a man physician. I hope you will have a chance to see that.

I will not dwell upon the needs of the Womans work, but suffice it to say that we need even more immediately than before a single woman to take charge of the country work, Miss Ellis' return to the home land leaving Miss Tallmon with less than a year in China as the only unmarried worker for the women and girls. 4th The school building for the housing of the Girls' school is as yet an unmet need.

Even though, by good managemnet and a favoring exchange rate together with a heroic lopping off of some building work which was left unfinished for fear the funds would not hold out, Mr. McCann as builder here was able to report all buildings as having been erected for less than the estimated cost(and less than the appropriation made for them) thus leaving a nice balance still in Mrs. Wilder's hands, we are yet expecting to put in all or at least nearly all the requests for funds from the Board which we did last year. And we are confident too that the Board will not expect us to send back the unused balance of old appropriations--for we have places where every cent of that money and more too can be wisely spent. For instance, the wall which we need around the Boys' school yard was not built then because we were not sure there would be money enough. Now we hope to have permission to go ahead and complete the wall. Paths thus far have been only dirt ones, which becomes mud so often that we are sure the Board at home does not intend we shall any longer than necessary deny ourselves the luxury of a decent walk between our houses, to the church and schools, etc.

Again, many of the old walls which were here when the new compound was bought are still standing, but will not be likely to last much longer. They should be replaced with more durable ones, and therefore more expensive than the old. Trees are needed for shade and beauty, cisterns for holding the rain water for drinking and other purposes, buildings for storing supplies such as kerosene, etc., all these things are real needs, and though small in themselves yet in the aggregate they make quite a total.

Of course, too it is understood that the money for the new physician's salary

and for a dwelling for him would be included in the rqquest for a man. We have, however, practically assured the money for these purposes--Dr. Greene of Washington having said that when we had secured the Mission's and the Board's approval of the sending of a man physician he was sure he could raise in Washington the money for the house, and the salary thereafter. We certainly feel it is worth looking into.

Excuse me for having run the needs all together in one paragraph. Let me here summarize them.

Workers needed.	A.B.C.F.M.	One, preferably married, man, ordained or with strong educational qualifications.	
		One man physician.	
	W.B.M.I.	One unmarried lady for evangelistic or school work.	
Buildings needed.			
	A.B.C.F.M.	One dwelling house for physician cost gold	$3500
		One four or five room building as residence for Chinese pastor. cost, gold	$ 250
		One residence as above for Boys' school Principal	250
		One residence as above for Chinese physician, just graduated from Peking Medical	250
		One building, combined store room and carpenter shop	150
	W.B.M.I.		
		One Girls' school building for Boarding school	$2500
	1911 minutes vote no. 58	(as per last year's request) One Boarding school dormitory	1000
Yard improvements needed.			
	A.B.C.F.M.	For the completion of walls	500
	as per last years vote no, 44	For roads and trees.	350
		For cisterns.	300

This may look like a rather formidable ~~looking~~ list for a station which has barely recovered from the building stage, and has apparently done little in the last few years but ask for and spend money. But I can assure you it is not that we rejoice in taking our time from the other work that we may oversee the erection of buildings by the score, but that we feel that some of these necessary buildings and material helps are the prerequisite of efficient work, and we will all rejoice when they are sufficiently out of the way so that we may give our time unhampered to the work of preaching and teaching and healing which we came, in Jesus name, to do.

Our largest need over and above any of these petty material means, so essential as they sometimes seem to be, is for a double portion of the Spirit of the Lord God to rest upon and abide with us, that we may be empowered to woo and to win men into that fellowship with the Master, where alone is life and peace. You may feel sure that the knowledge, that while you work to secure for us the sinews of war you are also praying for this blessing upon us, is a wondefful help to us.

It should perhaps be added that the totals of the above list will be considerably scaled down by the subtraction of the surplus still in hand from the former building operations, also that it may be possible to make a slight reduction in some items, such as that for roads and trees. Then too if Dr. Greene's promise is to be taken at face value the largest item of all, the $3500 for physician's residence would be eliminated.

I think we would all be willing to have it understood that permission for Lintsing to have a man physician found and sent to us this fall if possible or next spring was based on the condition that we would ourselves find the money for building the house for him. Please excuse the great length of this letter. I'll do better next time! With all good wishes, sincerely yours,

Vinton P. Eastman

July 25, 1912.

Dinningchow

Keeping Books

285

Lintsingchow, July 21, 1912.

Dear Home Friends;-

~~Think it has been some weeks since I wrote you but you will excuse me perhaps~~ When I ~~tell you~~ that I have now become Bishop of all I survey, and have been busy getting broken into the harness. I hope ~~from my former letters~~ you have enough of an idea what a Mission station is like so that you can imagine some of the things I have been busy at without my taking time here to tell you in detail. Keeping the books is no small task; not because we handle so many thousands of dollars every year, but rather because we handle so many thousands of cash, the small round coins with the square hole in them , a thousand (nominally) on a string making the equivalent of about twenty cents American money. There are here in our ~~region actually~~ ~~only about 490 real pieces of money on a string that counts~~ as a thousand. In some localities, Shansi I think, there are actually a thousand pieces on the string, but this is made up for by the string being worth almost if not quite as much as the Mexican dollar, while our string (or tiao, as it is called) is worth only half a dollar.

The exchanging of all our gold first into taels (a silver value which doesn't actually exist in money form, the so-called tael money being in silver lumps of various weights, say two taels in weight, or 50 taels, etc.,) and then later into Mexican dollars or into tiao as we may want to use it makes it practically necessary to keep three sets of books, in gold to report to the Home Board, in taels to report to Mrs. Wilder, the Mission ~~Treasurer~~, and in dollars and tiao as the money we actually handle. Making Repairs

We have a compound nearly as large as some college campuses(fully as large I should say as the central block that makes up the Oberlin College campus) and in this are located the Boys' and Girls' schools, 3 residences, church, stables, Chinese houses for residence purposes and Chinese buildings for station classes, ~~etc.,~~ hospital, etc. ~~and over these one must keep a constant oversight;~~ the mud roofs and mud walls of the Chinese buildings need repairing every year, and repairs need to be looked after in the foreign buildings, the unused part of the large compound must be sowed to alfalfa or some other crop, ~~and~~ besides all these interests that center here there is the whole great field of territory round about us stretching off for nearly a hundred miles in some directions and a half or a quarter that far in others for the evangelization of which we here are directly responsible. 'Tis of course the real work of preaching and teaching here in the central station and in the outstations that should demand and receive the most of my time--but as an actual fact my time for the next year will not be fully given to this as much as to the details of supervision mentioned above. If only some of you would come out here to help us we would be able to divide up the work so that every part would get more nearly the attention it deserves.

Surveying the Field

But I intended in beginning this letter to tell you about my first trip to one of our outstations, or rather three of them.

Some fifteen years ago an outstation was opened some forty miles to the southeast of here at a place called Ch'ih P'ing. 'Tis a hsien city which means that it is the chief city of the county. T8s one of three cities all of which have the p'ing character as the last part of the name, on account of which we sometimes call them the peaceful cities. At the time Ch'ih P'ing was opened as an outstaion the preaching there was done by a teacher from P'angchuang, and for some seven or eight years it continued to be looked after by the Pangchuang missionaries and workers and considered as one of their outstations. But when our work here got on its feet again after the Boxer troubles the station was transferred to us--as one of our teachers who himself came from Pangchuang says, They were glad to get rid of the place for it had such a bad name, the church members were anything but a credit, and no progress was being made.

The progress made by this church during the last five or six years can not be said to warrant much higher praise than the teacher gave it.
There are of course several reasons for the slowness of their progress. They have not had continuous help by a teacher for any extended period of time. Some of the helpers who have been sent there to help them have not themselves been men of spiritual power and attractiveness. Many of the church members can not read and write, and so are altogether dependent of others for what they can learn of the doctrine. But even mentioning all these reasons and giving them their full weight they are not enough to be sufficient excuse for the condition of the church. The real hindrance has been in the church members themselves, and especially in two or three of the old members who joined years ago and have run things there in their own sweet way ever since. The chief offender is an old woman of nearly seventy years of age. She was the cause of the recent stir up and because of her unseemly actions I took this trip to the three outstations which I would not have taken at this time of the year had it not seemed absolutely necessary.

Here is the story in brief--that you may know that church members in China are no more apt to all be saints than the ones to whom Paul wrote years ago, and the ones you know of in the churches at home--though as a matter of fact I never met with just this same type at home.
This old woman as nearly as we can now make out was never very soundly converted--it is even harder in China than at home to tell whether a candidate for church membership has really reached a place where they are worthy to be admitted. She probably was able to repeat a few prayers, understood enough so she could explain some of the essential points of the Christian belief, had read a book or two in station class perhaps, and passing the examination for church membership was admitted. She apparently is in some respects a leader, or at least has so sharp a tongue that others fear and follow even if they would prefer to go some other road. In short she seems to be a nervous irritable old woman of imperious nature which insists on having everything its own way, or failing that makes a fuss about it.
And the usual fashion of making a fuss in China is to revile the offender. Chinese reviling consists of calling the person who has committed the offense all sorts of bad names, threatening to do all sorts of indecent acts to the offender and all his relatives, and most of the most choice bits of reviling are epithets which only the most dirty mouthed swearer in the home land would think of using. Chinese swearing thus is not the taking of God's name in vain, but the slinging of mud at those whom we were taught to think had been made in God's image.
The old woman in question is evidently an expert in the use of Chinese reviling terms and doesn't fail to use them whenever occasion offers.

For some months there has been no teacher located at Ch'ih P'ing, but just recently one was sent there. He had not been there over but one Sunday before he saw how the land lay and knew who were the people whom he would have to look out for. Sunday was fair day, and all the people from the surrounding villages came in to buy things and sell produce--the church members using the church yard and chapel as a place to deposit their purchases a place to rest and to drink water, most of them however reserving the hour of service free from other work and attending the preaching service.
The old woman came in , deposited her bundle, and proceeded to seat herself on a bench near the door, where she remained despite the request of the teacher that she go in to the inner room and sit with the other women. She made some fuss this first Sunday, but not until the second Sunday did the fun (if such desecration of the property set apart for the worship of God can be called fun) really begin. This time the teacher was insistent that the old woman follow the custom and sit with the other women, one thing followed another till the woman got mad and began to revile. After she had gone on at that for some time the teacher seeing no way to stop her, and not wanting that she should go out on the street and continue her reviling went away from the chapel for a time and left her there with a few companions. Then he sent the gate keeper back to see if she was still there and when the report

came that she was still staying by, he sent the gate keeper back to lock the door, giving those still inside the privilege of staying in or going out to be locked out. They all left, and then the next day or two the teacher came here to Lintsing to tell his story and find out what he better do. He had given the gate keeper orders to keep the place locked the next Sabbath while he was away fearing that the same woman would come back and make another fuss. The gate keeper however being a mild and gentle person whom the people had before bossed around to suit themselves did not care to keep the door locked when the people came and asked for admittance, so there was a pretense of keeping that Sabbath by the faithful few who came and made a racket because they had been unwarrantedly deprived of the privileges of worship.

I talked the whole matter over with the teachers and they decided that the best way to settle up the whole matter was for me to go to Ch'ih P'ing and look after things. So a week ago last Friday accompanied by one of the teachers I started out. 'Tis getting to the hot season, with the thermometer somewhere in the nineties in the shade, and the first day proved to be a warm one. But the ride was pleasant nevertheless. The fields of millet, beans, corn, Barbadoes millet, peanuts, sweet potatoes, squashes, melons, egg plant, sesame, cotton, etc., all lokk fine. Some of these crops are getting nearly ready to harvest, while others are just in blossom, and still others are just nicely up. The wheat crop here this year was a bumper crop and it looks very much as though other things were to be fine too. If this condition can only be pretty general it will do much to keep the people contented despite the unsettled state at Peking, for what happens at Peking or doesn't happen makes really little difference to the great majority of the population of this great country.

The first night out was spent at Ch'ing P'ing some 22 miles from Lintsing. We had expected to make the full journey in one day but found the distance greater than we had reckoned, and besides there came up a good rain about three in the afternoon and we were glad of the shelter of the Ch'ing P'ing chapel, where we abode forthe night. Here there was no special news, except the petition that greets us at nearly all of our outstations, "Pastor, can you not help us with some money, this building needs repairing, if it isn't tended to before the big rains it will spoil the walls, and we haven't any money ourselves with which the repairing can be done." So many of our outstations where as yet the chief effort of the church has been along the line of buying or building a place of worship, and the expenditure of money for material things, have come to think of the church as largely made of money, so that they have no compunctions of conscience about asking for every cent they need for such purposes, and not feeling like beggars in the process. The place here at Ch'ing P'ing is really a very nice property with the one building worth so much that it would be a pity to let it go to ruin for the lack of a few dollars for repairs, and so the Pastor will probably stretch a point and give them some fifteen dollars for the purpose, mentally resolving that a like case will not occur again, and taking care in the meantime not to tell all the other outstations what he has done here. The objection here is not that they might not profitably use the building, but that they are depending too thoroughly on the church to do it all, and not giving their share themselves. We have neither the men nor the money to put on here a force of workers and really go in and use the buildings already provided to their full capacity for Boys' school, station class work, daily meetings, Sunday Services, etc. (Our scarcity is shown when I tell you that we have some 18 or 20 outstations, most of them provided with some sort of a place of worship, and only five helpers to man these places.)

But I'll never get you to Ch'ih P'ing at this rate. We arrived safely Saturday afternoon just after it had started to rain. It kept it up pretty well all the p.m., so we could not call on the official as we had intended. The object of the call was to get acquainted with him and mention to him the fact that there were certain church members who were causing us trouble by not conforming to custom, and that in case any further trouble

MAY 1 5 1913

occurred would he please be so kind as to see that ~~we~~ they were spoken to. This visit was made on Sunday afternoon, after I had had a chance to see for myself just how the old woman would behave when stirred up.
Sunday was a pleasant day, and besides was the fair day again. A good crowd of people was in town, and a fairly representative bunch of the church members. Wish I could give you a pen picture of them as they came in with their baskets of onions, garlic, and what not, but I can't describe them. The old woman who is the heroine of this narrative was among the first to arrive. She came in and talked to me awhile pretending to confess her sins, but in reality confessing other people's instead. Then she had business for a time on the street, but was back again by church time. I led the meeting, reading as the Scripture passages parts of the fifth and sixth chapters of 1 Cor., and taking as the text the first part of the ninth verse of the fifth chapter, " Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God ?" After the scripture was read I asked the teacher in charge of the church to lead in prayer ; While he was praying the old woman took occasion to pray interrupting him, but he waited for her and then finished his prayer. I was standing up to announce my text when the old woman rose and adding some further words, of a like nature to her prayer, which too had been a confession of other's guilt, took her departure, not however without finding an excuse to revile the gate keeper and the teacher in charge.
I should have said before that part of her anger and readiness to take the first excuse she could to get angry at all concerned was this. We had that morning pasted on the church door the statement that she was expelled from the church and forbidden thereafter to enter the church compound. She had found this out, and so was all the more ready to pick a quarrel.
After her departure and the sound of her reviling had ceased I stood up again to preach, and in the plainest and yet kindest way I could tried to explain to them that the unrighteous could not enter the kingdom, and that the unrighteous had no place in the church, then brought the matter definitely home to their own church and told them we were giving them this one more chance to put off the old man with his deeds and really go forward as a church should, if they still continued in their old ways we would take away that which they seemed to have(in the way of teacher, church rent, etc.)

It was after this that we saw the official, and he promised to have the head man in the woman's village see her and tell her she must obey what the church had said about not coming back to the church, then we saw also this head man of her village, who happened also to be her relative, and he promised to do all he could to make her behave, though he said most people who knew her feared her because of her vile tongue. (You have no idea how disgraceful a thing the Chinese consider it to <u>be reviled</u>, almost as bad as it is to do the reviling.)
We had some good talks with the church members most of whom lingered around nearly all the afternoon, and we hope set currents to moving that will mean a change in the attitude of the church members to the church , and some sense of responsibility of their own to help set matters right. They all apparently breathe a sigh of relief to think that the woman who has stirred up so much strife in their midst is to be kept away for a season. There are those that say that there are others who ought also to be expelled from church membership but we have not yet so good an excuse as we had in the woman's case, so will wait till we do have, hoping that such severe measures will not be necessary.

There are I think a few names even In Ch'ih P'ing of those who are faithful and are trying to live up to the light they already have, and it is on these ~~n~~ and on the Spirit of God who works through us all if we will but let Him that we depend for the reforming of the Ch'ih P'ing church--and then more than that let us pray too for the conversion of the town, noted all over this region as one of the wickedest towns in all Shanting.

I must bring this long letter to a close. Tis nearly ten o'clock and bed time. I have many things that need to be looked after this week preparatory to my going ~~b~~ north to Peitaiho for the Mission meeting, which begins the 4th of August. I'll surely be glad to see my wife and baby again.

With love, sincerely yours, Stanley

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this out, and so was all the more ready to pick a quarrel.
her departure and the sound of her reviling had ceased I stood up again
mon, and in the plainest and yet kindest way I could tried to explain
m that the unrighteous could not enter the kingdom, and that the unrigh-
and no place in the church, then brought the matter definitely home to
own church and told them we were giving them this one more chance to
f the old man with his deeds and really go forward as a church should,
y still continued in their old ways we would take away that which they
l to have(in the way of teacher, church rent, etc.)

It was after this that we saw the official, and he promised to
the head man in the woman's village see her and tell her she must obey
the church had said about not coming back to the church, then we saw
this head man of her village, who happened also to be her relative, and
mised to do all he could to make her behave, though he said most people
new her feared her because of her vile tongue. (You have no idea how
ssful a thing the Chinese consider it to be reviled, almost as bad as
to do the reviling.)

some good talks with the church members most of whom lingered around
all the afternoon, and we hope set currents to moving that will mean
ge in the attitude of the church members to the church , and some sense
sponsibility of their own to help set matters right. They all apparently
e a sign of relief to think that the woman who has stirred up so much
in their midst is to be kept away for a season. There are those that
hat there are others who ought also to be expelled from church membership
have not yet so good an excuse as we had in the woman's case, so will
till we do have, hoping that such severe measures will not be necessary.

There are I think a few names even in Ch'ih I'ing of those who are
ful and are trying to live up to the light they already have, and it is
see h and on the spirit of God who works through us all if we will but
in that we depend for the reformation of the Ch'ih I'ing church--and then
then that let us pray too for the conversion of the town, noted all
this region as one of the wickedest towns in all Shantung.

I must bring this long letter to a close. Its nearly ten o'clock
ed time. I have many things that need to be looked after this week preparatory
tory to my going N north to Tsetsiho for the Mission meeting, which begins
and I shall usually be glad to see my wife and baby again.

Clinton O. Gretman

July 21, 1912

Mary Chen

Ch'ih I'ing

Wicked towns in all Shantung

Rec'd MAY 1 5 1913

286

My Dear Mr. Bell;-

The enclosed should logically have been addressed to you, and that is what I intended when I sat down to write. But being a company matter you will be privileged to read it first and pass it on to Dr. Barton. I hope it will help to clear up some of these matters that have been holding fire so long, so that those who are ready to shoot can do so without further delay.

We all keep well. Are busy as can be with country tours, preparations for our Big Semi-Annual Meeting, etc.

Are you still for Teddy ? What's the matter with Wilson, anyway?

With best regards.

Cordially yours,

V. P. Eastaway.

MAY 15 1913

Auction

Rec'd 19-19-13

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The enclosed should logically have been addressed to you, and that is what I intended when I sat down to write. But being a company matter you will be privileged to read it first and pass it on to Dr. Barton. I hope it will help to clear up some of these matters that have been holding fire so long, so that those who are ready to shoot can do so without further delay.

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Are you still for Teddy ? What's the matter with Wilson, anyway?

With best regards.

Cordially yours,

W. C. Sharey.

Rec'd MAY 1 5 1913

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Lintsing, April 19. 1913.

Dr. Jas. L. Barton,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton;- Mr. Ellis has sent on to me your letter to him of Feb 28th in which you raise with him the question of the Lintsing Medical work. We here had all supposed that there was still no question as to the approval by the Mission of the project to secure a man physician with the extra money that that would imply for his support and the maintenance of the larger work he would be able to do. In Sec. Bell's letter to the Mission Secretary of Nov. 22 1912, the man physician asked for for Lintsing is authorized on two conditions, " provided the Men's Hospital scheme of that station is approved by the Prudential Committee later, and on condition that the salary and support of the physician is raised outside of the regular resources of the Board." This letter gave no hint that any further action either by the Lintsing station or the North China Mission was necessary in presenting that scheme. We took for granted that the Statement of policy, and the vote requesting the appointment of the physician was sufficient. We are sorry to have waited so long before being asked to present the scheme, which has been so well understood at this end all along, and which we could so easily have sent on to you months ago.

You will see from the enclosed letter sent by the station to the Committee ad Interim that the scheme is neither very elaborate or extensive. That letter presents the scheme as fully as need be, so I need not here repeat, though perhaps I can be a bit more explicit as to what this scheme would " involve in the future in the line of added appropriations. "

With the permission of the donors of the money and the W.B.M.P. through whom the money comes for the Woman's Hospital Building, we plan to build the building so that it can serve as the Administration Building for both the men's and women's hospital work for years to come. This permission will be easily secured, for though the money was designated for a Woman's Hospital, there were no strings tied to it, and the donors would be more than willing to have the building serve this larger use. This means that in all probability no further appropriations would be asked from the American Board for building purposes for the hospital for the next five years or more. For the rooms now used for the joint work will be turned over for use as men's wards. The only possible contingency where there might be a call for some further appropriations for buildings would be in case the $5000 given for the Woman's Hospital was not sufficient for building the administration building and sufficient wards for the woman's work. In such case it would no doubt be proper to ask the American Board to give a few hundred dollars toward additional wards.

The items of additional expense above those now incurred by the American Board would be somewhat as follows. (In this connection it should be said that the entire cost of the medical work in the past done for men, which the statistics show has been not a little, has been borne by the W.B.M.P. and special gifts. We asked as you remember last year that the American Board assume part of its fair share by supporting the Chinese physician who then came to us. But the Board did not see its way clear to do even that. The cost of such drugs and medicines as the foreigners use has also come from the same source. Of course there is no use of splitting hairs over the proper division of a few dollars, but I mention this that you may understand just <u>why</u> we asked for the appropriation last year for the Chinese physician's salary. He is employed anyway and works

altogether with the men patients. His support comes now partly from W.B.M.P. appropriations and partly from special gifts.)

Salary of a man physician (preferably married), about, $1200
includes House Fund, Health Fund etc.
Outfit allowance (these you can fill in there)

Traveling expenses to field

Cost of house in which to live, $ 3500

Cost of hospital maintenance, drugs, etc., per year 150
for first four years probably not more than ~~200~~

Salary of assistant physician, Chinese, graduate of Peking Medical College, per year 160

Salaries of two nurses for men's department, per year 100

Salary of hospital evangelist, per year 100
This work could possibly be classed under Evangelistic and so not require added appropriations.

Three of these items which loom the largest are not yearly expenditures, but only required at the first, viz. the outfit and traveling expenses, and the cost of the house. The others total less than $1700 a year, and it would seem might be secured for five or ten years by private pledges from friends of the work, and still in such a way as not to divert ~~other~~ money from the regular income of the Board.

As to how rapidly the work would develop, and what further appropriations might be asked for drugs, additional wards, etc., no one can prophesy with accuracy. The yearly expense for drugs, etc., depends so much on the physician in charge, and on the number of free patients that no accurate estimate can be made.

The above however gives fairly accurately the amounts which would need to be sought for by the station and its friends in order to comply with the Board's requirements that a man can be sent when the money is raised for his support. We will of course hope that the Board will not only give us the permission to raise ~~all~~ the amount needed but will also add all the assistance possible toward this end.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have been greatly delayed in their plans for raising what they could of this amount before returning to China by the news that talk was in the air of consolidating the two stations of Pangchuang and Lintsing at Lintsing. I certainly hope that you will not hold Mr. Ellis back from further effort in behalf of the Lintsing Medical work by saying, Wait till the Mission decides this other question. For even supposing such a consolidation were made, to make the new Lintsing station " a large progressive and aggressive station medically " would require the addition of another male physician. It would be criminal to withdraw the medical work entirely from Pangchuang and at the same time fail to establish a strong hospital work at Tehchow. One physician would be needed in this newly formed station to give practically his full time to the development and superintendence of outstation dispensaries and branch hospitals. So that personally I should feel

V. P. Earthman

inclined to take issue with you when you say, referring to this consolidation scheme, " If this is done, it will solve the medical question." What about the furlough periods, when for next year, for example, provided the consolidation could be made so suddenly, Dr. Tucker would be here alone, Dr. Tallmon being on furlough. Dr. Emma Tucker might oversee somewhat the woman's medical work, but with her increasing family cares could not be expected to have full charge. Then turn about and ask what would be done when Dr. Tucker was on furlough. Surely you will admit that no station that is periodically crippled by the absence on furlough of the only man who is capable and ready to do a particular work, could call itself a strong, progressive and aggressive station. The combination of the two stations would certainly we hope give a force of men for the exangelistic and educational work sufficient in number to carry it forward even though one or two were on furlough, but on the medical side this would not be so true. As to arguments for or against such consolidation I will not take the time here to mention them, not as yet having really formulated my opinions in the matter. The London Mission and the Canadian Presbyterian Mission of Honan seem inclined toward the large and fully manned stations, while at the recent Mott Conference at Tsinanfu the Presbyterians seemed inclined to favor the smaller stations with perhaps but one or two foreign families in a place, on the theory apparently that scattering the foreign yeast all through the lump was better than massing it all in one corner.

What Dr, Smith says about the regions supposed to be occupied from Lintsing being periodically and systematically neglected is all too true, but even putting as many foreigners together in one station as the consolidation of the two stations would give would not fully solve that problem. Geographically the combined fields would be as large as before unless we retreat and give territory to others, and according to present prospects the appropriations for general work would not be materially increased--hence the number of Chinese in employ could not be rapidly increased except as the native church rose to its opportunity of self-support, and the real work of sitting down beside this poor unlettered church member or would-be church member and patiently driving into his sluggish brain the essentials of Christianity would still be left largely undone. That is, these people must after all be reached by workers from their own number, and although in case of consolidation more and better supervision would we hope be given, yet there might not of necessity be any large increase in the intensive farming that brings results.

You will be receiving are long I hope a communication from the C.A.I. giving their approval to the scheme for men's medical work for Lintsing. Please do not delay action on this to hear whether Lintsing and Pangchuang stations have decided to combine or not, but give, if possible an early approval and communicate the result to Mr. Ellis.

Excuse the length to which I have run on here, without saying much after all, and be assured we realize how many and varied are the calls for money and men which come to the Board rooms. We do not want to be selfish in this matter and ask for more than our share, or for more than we could use fruitfully under the guidance of His spirit for the bringing of the gospel message to these from the land of Sinim.

Our little daughter now fifteen months old is a great joy to us. We are happy in the prospect that she will have a little brother (or sister) next October. This explains in part the desire for some arrangement to be made by the Mission so that foreign medical assistance will be here at that time.

With very best wishes. Sincerely yours,

V. P. Eastman

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With very best wishes. Sincerely yours,

W. C. Cochran

Written Oct. 19-1913

Cochran

Rec'd JUL 10 1913

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Lintsing, June 7th, 1913.

Sec. Enoch F. Bell,

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Bell;- Pardon the delay in sending on the enclosed statistics.

I can't quite see just what use they can be put to in increasing the amount which we are likely to receive, but I'll try to live in faith that such will be the result. For surely we need the increase badly enough. The last six months of last year we used approximately $1000 gold though we had an appropriation of only $713. The balance was made up by specials, that much maligned and abused source of revenue without which we could scarcely exist at all.

The above might look as though we had asked, contrary to the Board's directions, for more than the amount actually needed for the work already in hand, and had appealed for $2500 with a view to greatly expanding the work. But this increase is easily explained by saying that it was only the amount needed to cover the work actually going on, with perhaps a bit of an eye on the condition that now actually faces us, viz. the demand on the part of the workers for an increase in salaries. They have just been at me in full force to promise that an advance might be made, and I had to tell them that if they were fierce enough about it to strike unless their salaries were increased I would have to yield and make the advance, but that as far as seeing my way clear now to do it, I as yet had no light. I feared about half of them would need to lose their jobs in case an advance was made, or else the schools would need to advance tuitions so as to be much more nearly self supporting, or some important lines of work such as station classes, or summer schools, etc., would ~~be~~ need to be omitted altogether. They were kind enough to see the point and agree to bide their time until we could jointly look over the whole situation and perhaps come to some solution of the problem, whereby an advance might be made and still the work not be specially hindered. And so it goes. You know something about it I imagine.

Regards as ever — Cordially V. O. Easton

Rec'd JUL 10 1913

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DEC 27 1913

Lintsing, China,
November 21, 1913.

Dear Friends:—

A little more than a year ago I sent a letter to you, and now Mama thinks it time to send another. I received some very nice letters in answer to the one I sent, but Mama says we sent four hundred letters, and only twenty-three people answered. She also says that it costs a good deal of money to send letters to America, so perhaps, next year, unless we get more answers, we will use that money to buy some clothes for some of the poor cold babies around us.

But I just *had* to write this letter because I wanted to tell you about my new baby sister Dorothy, who is eight weeks old. She is so nice that I want to hug and kiss her all the time. She doesn't know how to play with my doll yet, but Mama says she will know how some day. She sleeps most of the time, but sometimes in the night when I want to sleep she cries, and that makes me cry too. Then sometimes I cry and that makes her cry. I must also tell you about the little boy baby who came to live with Dr. and Mrs. Love three weeks ago. I have only seen him once, but he is very nice. Perhaps you do not know who Dr. and Mrs. Love are. They came to take care of Lintsing people while Dr. Tallmon is visiting you in America.

I have quite forgotten what I wrote in my other letter, but mother says it was written before I came to Lintsing. I like Lintsing very much. We have a nice house to live in, and a great big yard with a great many pretty flowers. I like to pick the flower seeds and give to the Chinese children who don't have flowers in their own yards. We have no trees in our yard, and last spring it was very hot so that I couldn't play out of doors very much. But I have heard Papa say that some money has been given for some trees, so by the time I am grown up we will have some nice big trees.

There are a good many babies around here, but their Mamas won't let them play with me, because they say I am so clean that they are afraid that their children will get me dirty. But there are *some* clean ones, and when I get older I will play with them, and perhaps the other children will want their faces and hands clean too. Their papas do not have much money to buy soap so the babies can't be kept very clean. They liked the soap which the girls from America sent out. A good many of the babies are sick because their mamas and grandmas do not know how to feed them. I hear my mama talk a good deal about "Holt" and I see her read a book which she calls "Holt", and then she goes and gets me something good to eat. If "Holt" tells what is good for babies to eat, I guess the Chinese mamas don't read it. I guess many of their mamas cannot read anyway, for some of them hand me a book and ask me to read to them because they don't know how, so I read "Jesus loves me", in Chinese, for if I read it in English they don't understand me. I can read only the first two lines yet but I can read them out of any book that is given me.

I suppose some of you think because my Mama is a missionary that she is too busy to give me very good care. She takes care of sister Dorothy and me first, and while we are asleep or playing with the Chinese nurse she studies Chinese or teaches Chinese women. Last winter she used to go to the homes of some of the babies, and I used to be so glad when I saw her coming home.

My Papa was gone a good deal last winter. He went into the country to see the babies there. He said there were a great many of them, but he said that he was glad to see me again.

Do you know what kind of milk I have to drink? Goat's milk! And I tell mama that it is "awfully good". We have eleven goats I think but the man only milks two now. I go out sometimes to watch him milk. Mama has him wash the goat first and then put an apron on it, wash his own hands and then milk. He says that this way of doing is much too clean, that he never heard of any one doing things in such a clean way. But I think it is just right for I like clean milk. I like goat's milk better than I do cow's milk. When I went to the seashore last summer for the first week I wouldn't drink much cow's milk, but Mama wouldn't give me anything else and I got so hungry I had to drink it.

I did have such a good time at Peitaiho last summer! I played out on the porch all day long and the wind from the sea was so cool. People used to say to me, "Harriet, where did you get the roses in your cheeks?" And Mama used to say, "Fresh air and milk put them there." I had foreign children to play with and I thought that was nice.

When we came home I rode in a twowheeled Chinese cart, and it went "Bump! Bump!" But I liked the bump and said, "Fun" when we bumped very hard. Mama came in a sedan chair carried by four men. I liked to ride with her but the men said I made the chair too heavy to carry, so they wouldn't let me ride much. It made me laugh to think I made the chair too heavy. Sometimes I rode in the cart with Miss Tallmon, whom I call Aunt Edie, and sometimes with Papa. I used to lie down in the cart and go to sleep.

Quite soon after we got home Mr. and Mrs. Ellis came from America. While they were in America, their little boy Preston went to live with Jesus, and we are lonely without him. When sister Dorothy was a week old a new lady came to live in Lintsing. Her name is Miss Long. She is lovely and we are all glad she came. Mrs. Ellis brought out a box that makes music. The big folks call it a Victrola, the Chinese call it a foreign theater. I like to listen to it, and Dorothy stops crying when she hears it.

Dorothy and I are going to have our pictures taken today so I must stop writing and get ready for it. I hope more of you will answer my letter this time. Mama has translated this for me, because I talk mostly in Chinese and you could not understand me.

Your friend,

Harriet May Eastman.

Dear Friends;—

Harriet has done so well that it seems hardly necessary for her Daddy to add anything. But we want those of you who did answer her last letter to know how much her father and mother appreciated your messages. We should be glad to hear personally from a far larger number of you, and we would also rejoice if we ourselves could only find time to write to you all individually. Because we have neither the time nor strength for this we take this way of sending you our heartiest Christmas and New Year greetings and best wishes.

We are both busy and yppahand becoming each year a bit more useful, we hope, in that niche and work to which we have been called.

May the New Year prove thus to you all.

Cordially yours,

Vinton P. Eastman.

Florence Cutler Eastman.

Luitsing

Nov. 21-1913

REC'D APR 11 1914

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Lintsing, March 10, 1914.

To Secretary Barton and the Prudential Committee;

Dear Friends;- We are just on the point of selling, as per the permission of the Mission, the old Compound occupied here in Lintsing by the church before Boxer days, and commonly called by us " The Hsi Ch'ang Compound."

By referring to the North China Mission Meeting Minutes for 1909, page 5, you will see that we have Mission authority for this sale, and as I recall no refusal has come from your Committee I take it that you have also given permission. In fact without direct permission we would still be in line of duty in selling, for does not the little green hand book so direct ?

The price agreed upon for the sale is 2100 tiao, equivalent at the present time to about $450 gold. We had expected to complete the arrangements and give the deed today, but have been hindered by some of the Mohammedan neighbors who object to the prospective tearing down of the wall. The prospect is however that the sale will sooner or later be made, and the money received therefor be in our hands.

Now what I write at this time to ask is that we may have authorization from your Committee to use this money, when it does come in, together with about $100 gold which has come in from an earlier sale of the unwalled part of the same Compound(nearer the river), in improving the new Compound where we now live.

We already have the sanction of the Committee Ad Interim of the Mission, and lack only the formal approval by your Committee. I quote from a letter of Sec. Galt's dated June 4th, 1912. He mentions why answer to my letter was so long delayed, and then says, " I give below the motion which passed the C.A.I.

" Moved, that the C.A.I. approve of the sale of the Hsi Ch'ang property

L

at Lintsing for a sum not under fifty tiao per mu. Also that we approve of the proceeds being used by the station in improving the new Compound, subject to consultation with and approval by the Building Committee. "

This shows the Mission's feeling in the matter. Lintsing station has not since then materially changed its mind as to the use to which this money might be put, but with the coming of the $750 recently granted for some further buildings here on the new compound would be glad if some further lee way were given for using the money either at the new compound or in the city at the city chapel premises for the opening of work somewhat along Y.M.C.A. lines.. If we might have an early favorable answer from you then we could present full plans and estimates to the Mission or to the Building Committee at its June meeting, and be able to put the money to early use next fall. We shall await your reply with no expectation of refusal----for if this money were taken away for use elsewhere we would soon be under the necessity of asking for a new appropriation for the purposes to which this might be put.

We are looking forward eagerly to the arrival now within a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Clark and daughter of Chicago. Mr. Ellis will meet them at Pangchuang and likely escort them part of the way to Shansi on their leaving here.
We were so grieved and disappointed at the sad ending of Dr. Capen's expected tour through our Mission. May the Lord guide you wisely in the choice of his successor, and may we alll know how to emulate his energy, faithfulness and zeal.

With all good wishes, Faithfully yours,

V. P. Eastman,

For Lintsing Station,

Lutsing Mar. 10-1914

8/

REC'D NOV 30 1914

Lintsing, Oct. 23, 1914.

Dr. Jas. L. Barton,
American Board, Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:- It has been many weeks since I wrote you, time does have such a way of flying by, leaving us poor mortals to think of the things we have left undone, and wish the days were thirty or forty hours long instead of only twenty-four.

Many events of interest have happened here since I wrote, and just as many or more in your part of the world. The all absorbing topic of interest just now is of course the WAR. We have hard work to see yet what even the omnipotent God can bring of good out of all this turmoil and slaughter. Thus far in China we have not suffered any hardships because of the war, except advances in price of certain classes of provisions which we lay in store for the winter. Our banks still continue to cash our checks, and money is available at a good rate of exchange. The situation here is such that the Mission Property Committee, acting on the advice contained in a recent letter from Boston cautioning the Missions to go slow on building projects, has in circulation a letter saying that there seems no reason why all building work should cease, if the money is in hand, and cash available, but adding that extreme caution should be exercised to keep payments up to date and not undertake more than can be completed within a reasonable time. The local situation here in Lintsing is such that we are still making plans for building the Woman's Hospital Building next spring, and are already laying in a small supply of brick, etc.

This is all in marked contrast to the situation in Turkey, as we heard today at first hand from Mr. Getchell. Soldiers are in their new Hospital building, using it as barracks, most of their preparatory school teachers have been called off to go into training as officers in the army, money can not be had, and some in the interior places are going hungry. We trust that ere this Treasurer Peet has found a way to send money to those in need and that Turkey may be wise enough to stay out of this awful conflict.

The immediate occasion for this letter, aside from the request recently received that each station send you some word of conditions every week or so, is a letter from Secretary Bell to Mr. DeHaan as Secretary of Shantung District, dated August 27th. The paragraph which excites attention is this. " President Luce of Shantung University has written us with reference to providing funds for our representative in that institution, and the Committee is referring the matter to the Home Department. Possibly the Board will allow Mr. Luce to solicit funds for the purpose. So far as we can calculate it now the money that would have to be raised for five years, including salaries, house, traveling, outfit, and the like would amount to about $12,000. "

Let me protest at once against allowing Pres. Luce or any one else to solicit funds for this purpose--at least until after the matter has been canvassed more thoroughly than it appears yet to have been. Following are some of the reasons.

I do not know what letters in regard to this Shantung University scheme you may have received from other members of our district, but I know that you have received no letters which have given officially report of any action of our district fully favoring the scheme, and making request for immediate appointment of men or solicitation of money for that purpose. Let me explain.

Mr. DeHaan is our District Secretary, and is at the same time

the chief inaugurator and promoter of the Grinnell-China scheme. And of the several items of this scheme one which seems ever to take a larger and larger place in Mr. DeHaan's mind and apparently in the minds of the supporters at home is the idea of having three representatives in the Shantung University. It looks very much as though many of Mr. DeHaan's letters to Grinnell, to the Board, to the denominations interested in the Shantung Union University idea, had been taken by these different parties as official, that is as representing the District's plans and purposes, when as a matter of fact practically none of them have been so. For there has been nothing to report. As a District no action whatever has been taken, except the request to the Prudential Committee to authorize for the coming year the alienation from T'ungchow of the money which has been going there as the Shantung district share of the scholarships. This request is naturally the first step toward sending some(or possibly all) of our college students to WeiHsien rather than to T'ungchow. Even this is to be optional and not compulsory, as there are some of us who even yet can see no great advantage to be gained for our students or our work to send them away from a Union school in which they meet many other of our own denomination to another Union school where only two of our Cong. stations are represented.
For this district action see the district meeting minutes for 1914, and for approval of same by the Mission see 1914 Minutes, Vote No. 17.
The only other official actions passed are two motions passed by the North China Mission before the union with Shansi was consummated.
The first action was passed August 1911.(See Minutes for 1911, vote 86. To save your time in hunting it up I will quote it here. " Voted, that we, the members of the North China Mission of the American Board heartily approve and endorse the intention whereby Grinnell College and its constituency plan in some way (underscoring is mine) to undertake the support of educational work connected with the stations of the Mission situated in the province of Shantung."
You will see how indefinite this is, for it was passed before the Grinnell China scheme had been formulated even on paper.
And as you notice any mention of connecting our district educational work up with the Union work in this province is conspicuous by its absence, though I would not dare say positively that nothing had been thought or said about such a scheme.

From that time forward plans were made for the working of the scheme, the organization of the home end, the decisions as to what work should be undertaken and what work planned for, practically all has been done without full consultation with others in the district and Mission, and certainly without any formal votes of either district or mission in the matter.

Matters have thus gone on for the three years, a large and much talked of Grinnell in China scheme has been worked out on paper, a home committee has been appointed, a committee of Grinnell graduates at work in China is in existence, nominally the Boys' school work in the two stations of Pangchuang and Lintsing has been undertaken with great promises as to the increased amount of money we would receive for this work---but for the three years not one cent more of money for the educational work in either station has come from Grinnell to us .(I do not know how much more may have come into the Board's Treasury because of this scheme.) And now we are asked to give our hearty approval to a plan to enter the Union University scheme, furnish three Professors, with salary etc. And matters have gone so far that Pres. Luce and others apparently feel that we as a Mission and Board are fully committed to the plan and only hesitating because of lack of money, which he thinks he can easily raise if given a free hand.

The exact status of this is shown by vote 37 of the Mission meeting for this year. (see 1914 Minutes.) which reads, Voted, that the North China Mission approve of the proposal whereby the Grinnell-China Educational Movement may undertake higher educational work in the Shantung Christian University, subject to the approval of the district." The sting lies in

University, subject to the approval of the district." The sting lies in the last clause, for the district had not yet acted favorably on such a proposition, and when Mr. DeHaan attempted to have this motion pass without the appended clause I felt compelled in justice to the district to ask that it be added.

Perhaps I do not make myself clear, and it may look as though I (and others who take my attitude) was simply pig headed and trying to block the wheels of progress. Therefore let me add that none of us disfavor union in educational work with other denominations in our province. That however is quite a different proposition from the one which now looms largest, viz. the pressing necessity that three men be appointed as teachers in the Union University. And when we add to the latter plan the further idea that after Mr. DeHaan has sumbitted his resignation asking to be relieved from his work at Pangchuang and suggesting that he would like to be approved by the district as Grinnell's first representative at this Union University---you can see that the shoe begins to pinch. For this puts in the position of favoring two propositions neither of which we can consistently favor; 1st, favoring a man as our representative in Shanting University who by his own statement could not get on with his colleagues in Pangchuang, who has never done any teaching, nor had any special training for such work, and 2nd, by releasing a man from the evangelistic work at Pangchuang and sending him to the University confessing that we think the University work of the larger importance, so highly important in fact that we are willing to struggle on with Medical, evangelistic, and educational work at Pangchuang (not to mention removal and building work at Tehchow) with two men in charge.
And now to have word that quite possibly the Home Department will give permission for Mr. Luce to divert (for this in fact is what it would amount to) $12,000 from a dozen and one uses which to which our district could put such an amount to establishing three professorships in the Union University, makes some of us feel like protesting.

The situation is simply this, and I think I can speak for the district in this regard. We are all in favor of the University scheme and hope some day we can have our share as a Board in the work there, but to put that as the first great need of the district, and make it the thing for which we plan and work and plead, while our own work right here in the two stations(which will otherwise not be done if we do not do it) drags with only half enough workers to meet the needs looks to us to be preposterous. Without our joining the Union our students still may go to the college at Wei Hsien or the Medical school at Tsinanfu at practically the same or for even less than its costs to send them to T'ungchow. At present we have two students from Shantung in the Medical school at Tsinanfu, and none at Wei Hsien. Is the Home Department ready to give Mr. Luce free rein to raise $12,000 from Congregational givers for the purpose of establishing three Professorships at Tsinanfu for the benefit of these two students ? And these two will graduate by next spring before the new professors can arrive. So much for our side of it. From the side of those in the Union the addition of our Board would be desirable, but it is not at all necessary. They have both the money and the men to be able to establish a splendid University whether we enter the Union now or not, and it looks to some of us far wiser to go at this thing gradually after a full knowledge of the facts at both ends of the line, both the Board end and the District end, bothe the Grinnell end and the Tsinanfu end. The University should be the capstone of the educational system, and not the foundation stone, and for us to reverse the order is to fall into the same mistake that the Chinese Government has in establishing buskels of universities before it has primary and grammar schools in any sufficient number.

Here are some of the things we as a district want first , and after we have them we can begin to urge the University Professorships.

Recruits. (See Minutes for 1913 and 1914). Tehchow is calling for one man for educational work, who shall supervise the schools of the district. (The Grinnell China Movement is pledged to find such a man and support him, according to their own statement before they establish the ProfessOr ship at Tsinanfu.)

Of women workers Tehchow wants a woman physician(and must have one if the work of the woman's hospital now being finished is not to fail of half its usefulness), and is calling also for a Grinnell graduate for the educational work in addition to one woman for direct evangelistic work. With Miss Grace Wyckoff needing an early furlough and her sister due soon to go home also the entire evangelistic and educational work would be left to Miss Huggins this fall just a year on the field.

Lintsing likewise calls for one woman for general evangelistic work that more of the women of our ten counties may be reached.

We need also another man for educational work, and more than that we need a man physician. As you see by the 1913 Minutes this need was placed first among all the North China needs, while the need of the educational director for Tehchow was put third .

It would not seem quite gracious in the Home Department to turn a deaf ear to all these needs and allow Mr. Luce to run off to Tsinanfu with $12,000 which otherwise might be used in meeting some of these above mentioned.

I failed to mention as the first need of all that which we are not quite yet sure is to be a need, viz the need for a man to take Mr. DeHaan's place. I will take occasion to mention the matter of his resignation further below.

Money. On pages 7 and 8 of 1914 Minutes our District requests are grouped, a total of something like $28,500. All of these are imperative needs and take precedence over any need for a professorship at Tsinanfu. Only two of them can suffer delay in being provided without serious detriment to the work already in Hand .viz. the request for house for the educati tional worker at Tehchow(for that worker is not yet in sight.) and the request for $1500 for Boys' school dormitories at Lintsing. The recent consent by the Prudential Committee for us to use the proceeds of the sale of the old compound here for that purpose will enable us to get along until our school increases again in number.

The fact that these two things , the call for recruits and the requests for money have appeared some of them year after year proves conclusively that they are considered primary needs, and the absence of a any call for a man or men to represent us in the Shantung Union University or request for the money for his support shows that this lay in our minds as a future need not immediate enough to deserve mention in our Mission meeting. For the Home Department to solicit(or allow to be solicited) funds and secure a man for the University place without meeting many or most of the needs and requests oft repeated by our District would be equivalent to saying to us," You think you know what you want and are asking for it with great persistence, but what you say you want is not the most important item, we will decide that for you, and supply first the need that the Presbyterians are urging. We will let the few struggling day schools in the Lintsing outstations die out for lack of money, but we must have our representative at Tsinanfu, whether there are any Congregatio al students there or not."

But I must not weary your patience by prolonging this unduly. I write at all only because our Secretary, having been so closely bound up with the Grinnell plans, would not be apt to have made quite clear to you perhaps just how far we as a district had gone in the matter of Union work here in Shantung. Of course the question to be decided is, Is the Board to undertake the work in the Union scheme on the advice, and urgency of the Mission(or district), or is the Board to first decide and then ask us here to take up the burden ? This is in line with a recent circular motion sent to us by Mr. DeHaan in which he asked us to vote on the question as to whether we desired to have the Grinnell scheme

be considered an integral part of the work of the American Board or preferred to have Grinnell as a college take up the work separately. In view of this vote coming just at the time when decision as to Mr. DeHaan's future location was being decided we preferred not to vote at all on this until his location should be decided upon.

I do not know what communications regarding Mr. DeHaan's second resignation you may have received. Here again I write only because I think you ought to know the situation, and I doubt if others have written. At the Mission meeting in 1913 Mr. DeHaan presented his resignation from the Pangchuang station, giving as his reason incompatability of temperament. He said he could not work with either of his colleagues, Dr. Tucker or Mr. Stanley. Thsi was the immediate occasion for the election (Vote 57, 1913 Minutes) of the Committee on Location of Members.(For personnel see p.2, """) The outcome of that discussion was that Mr. DeHaan was requested to stay on another year at Pangchuang, the hope being that he would change his mind and decide that he could make things go as it was. To this Mr. DeHaan consented. After Mr. Stanley's return from furlough Mr. DeHaan saw him at Tientsin and the whole matter was talked over, bygones were to be bygones, and they mutually agreed to go on together in the work at Pangchuang-Tehchow. Last December a meeting was held at Pangchuang to which Mr. Stanley came from Tientsin, and I went from here, to talk over plans for the new compound at Tehchow, arrangement of buildings, etc. Mr . DeHaan remarked then that that day was the best of his life yet in China--for all were agreed on plans and policies, and a great future seemed opening out before the work.

We all set our hearts at rest on hearing of the way the resignation matter had been settled, and thought all would be well. The Mission meeting in June passed by with no further word from Mr. DeHaan, and most of us supposed that all was well. But on Mr. DeHaan's arrival at Peitaiho the first of August he handed to Dr. Tucker as Chairman of our District C.A.I his second resignation from the Pangchuang station, this time adding the Shantung District. From the day of his first resignation to this nobody has been able to get from him any definite statements of actual overt offenses committed against him by either of his colleagues, though there are of course numerous petty grievances which most of us might find against our colleagues or which they might find against us, were we in search for them. This last time the burden of the causes for resignation seem to have been transferred to Mr. Stanley--who for the year past has been living in Tientsin for his year of study.

Our district C.A.I. felt that a resignation affected not alone the one station but the Board and the Mission, and therefore requested the Mission C.R.C. to appoint a subcommittee to see Mr. DeHaan if possible, and make such " representations to the Board as they may deem proper, including recommendations(if any) to the proper representatives of the Grinnell- China Educational Movement." (This latter in view of Mr. DeHaan's expressed desire, accompanying his resignation, to be designated to the Shantung Union University, as Grinnell's, and possibly the District's, representative.)

For some time the C.R.C. was unable to get such a committee together, but by Sept. 1st, as some of us were on our way home from Peitaiho a subcommittee was able to meet and discuss the matter. Mr. DeHaan was not present but had talked with three of the committee so we knew his attitude. I may add that by the time this committee met Mr. DeHaan had so far changed his resignation as to ask instead for a transfer to another district--~~theug~~ though no formal word from him to that effect was in hand.

As the matter from here on is pretty clearly and concisely stated in my letter of Sept. 18th reporting this sub-committee's action to Mr. DeHaan I will enclose that letter, asking you to please return it as it is the only copy I have on file.

Since this last letter of mine to Mr. DeHaan Dr. Tucker has had a

long talk with him and the outcome ~~was~~, so Dr. Tucker has written me was Mr. DeHaan's statement "that if Mr. Stanley's attitude was what Dr. Tucker said it was, and he would face all the issues and himself say so, he (Mr. DeHaan) would consent to stay on at Pangchuang." So it appears that the question has narrowed down again to the Pangchuang station and remains for them to decide, though ~~s/ke~~ some of us are hoping that the decision w will this time be to let him go to another district--for we have our fears that another resignation might take place again after a few months or years.

I hope it will not seem to you that I am telling here secrets that ought not to be mentioned--but I assure you that as my letter to Mr. DeHaan shows it is with no feeling of ill will toward him. He is apparently of a sensitive nature, and feels that he has been sort of overlooked in the station counsels, but as I said before he has failed to convince most of us, including several of the older ones in the Mission to whom he has confided his special grievances, that he has really a case. Sherwood Eddy had a conference with him at Peitaiho this summer about it, and brought Mr. DeHaan and Mr. Stanley together to talk it over that Mr. DeHaan might state frankly in Mr. Stanley's presence his feeling and the reasons for his second resignation, and after that conference Mr. Eddy told him plainly that he had no case at all. It was as a result of Mr. Eddy's advice that Mr. DeHaan consented to withdraw his resignation and ask instead for a transfer to another station, or district.

After this long letter of explanation you can readily see why the letter mentioning the matter of our representative in the Shantung Christian University should have started my typewriter to moving. It looks as though, unless something was said to head it off, before we knew it promises would be made to the other Missions concerned that we would send a man to teach in the University(a matter which we do not oppose if it comes at the proper time, after other more pressing needs and opportunites have been met.) And it looks again as though by Mr. DeHaan's suggestion and through Grinnell's cooperation Mr. DeHaan would be the man chosen as first representative there.(This too would to our minds not be the wisest choice that might be made under the circumstances).

There are therefore several questions which remain to be decided before this matter of the Grinnell-China Movement and our entering into the Union Educational work of the Province can be considered satisfactorily settled.

Is the Grinnell-China Movement to be an integral part of the American Board work in Shantung ? And if so by whom are our representatives in this work to be chosen, by Grinnell college or by the Board ?

Is the Grinnell- China Movement to divert its main energies to the supplying of men and money for the Union University scheme or is it to help instead materially in the expanding and establishing of the primary and secondary school work connected with the two American Board stations in Shantung ? (As I said above as yet there has not come to any of the school work, boys or girls, in either station as a result of this movement a single cent more than we were formerly receiving. Any additional amounts that may have been spent for such work have either come from specials or from the evangelistic and other work funds. We are prone to ask what has become of the extra money Grinnell was supposed to raise for us ? Have they really raised it, and if so why has the Board diverted it to Africa or India instead of sending it to us ? Or has Grinnell raised it and kept it on hand for other uses ?)

If Grinnell wants to give money for this higher educational work, and will not be interested in or give for the supposedly more commonplace and less interesting work of primary and academy education, then of course push the Movement forward along those lines, but let the promotors of the Movement be frank enough to say that they intend definitely to withdraw from the support of the work they have now undertaken and give their funds elsewhere. We will then give up the hopes of increasing our work through the extra money they raise for us and will look elsewhere for such help.

here has been the attempt too long to secure our favor for this Grinnell-China Movement whatever form it may take , and no one has been told definitely that the plan was, no constitution or by-laws for such an organization have been presented to us--at the first we were led to think that it was a bright idea by which a College and its constituency would be put back of our station schools, by which appropriations for this work would be increased year by year as the expanding work demanded--but now we are asked to favor the University plan, including the sending of Chinese students to America, etc.

Again is the Board to decide on entering the Shantung University work after solicitation from the Mission(or District) or before ?

I see that above I have referred several times to three Professorships in the University, which is the ultimate hope and aim of the Grinnell-China Movement, but perhaps not of the Board, for Sec, Bell's letter mentions only one representative.

And again what if anything has the Board to say about Mr. DeHaan's case? Do you favor his remaining at Tehchow, being transferred to another district, or appointed by Grinnell and the Board as professor in Shantung University?

I would be glad to have Dr. Patton see this letter, as of course any others who ought to know the conditions which it mentions, and to have a reply from you as may be convenient. If thought wise you might send on to Grinnell.

I am sending a copy to Mr. Stanley and Dr. Tucker, and asking that if they think anything has been misstated or put too strongly they write you to that effect, giving their opinion on those matters.

Under all the conditions it would have been well if we could have held a district meeting and sent you an official communication regarding these matters, but that has thus far this fall been impossible, hence my temerity in writing you this small volume! If you have heard it all from other sources then as the Chinese say " pai fei kung fu" (I have used my time in vain), and also yours.

Our station life and work goes on as usual. Mr. Ellis is in the country field with the Chinese preachers, just now Dr. Tallmon and Mrs. Ellis are at Pangchuang and Tehchow to consult with the Doctors there about Mrs. Ellis' health, Miss Tallmon is managing the Girls' school and studying, Miss Long is busy with the language day by day(she has been hindered considerably this fall by headaches and eye trouble) and is making splendid progress, Mrs. Eastman tries to spare time each day for some studying and weekly prayers with the women--though the care of the two little girlies, dress making, household duties, etc, keep her fairly busy, and I continue to dabble a little in many things--of none of which I am master!

I intended to add a word above, in speaking of the war, about Japan's gross breach of China's neutrality in spreading her armies over half the province of Shantung on the excuse that she is reducing the port of Tsingtau. She has seized the railroad from Tsingtau to Tsinanfu on the flimsy pretext that it belongs to Germany and was being used by her to carry contraband of war. Reports about the Japanese soldiers' mistreatment of the Chinese people especially the women, are no doubt exaggerated, but there is enough truth in them to cause the Chinese to realize that Japan's boasted friendship for China has gone a glimmering. Of all the useless slaughters of this awful war that of the killing of the brave few left in the Tsingtau fortress will be remembered with the greatest shame. And Britain will need to bear her full share of the blame for allowing her ally to enter the war at all.

But this already long letter must close.

With best regards to all the Board Rooms' circle,

Cordially yours,

V. P. Eastman

This is still in prospect.
Should they surrender we will be glad, though Japan & Britain will be just as blameworthy as ever.

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just as blameworthy as ever.

No. See Intern.

RECD JAN 4 1915

21

Lintsing, China,
Nov. 30, 1914.

Dr Jas. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Barton;- Your letter to Dr. Smith as Mission Secretary, of July 29th, only recently came to us here. Imagine it was delayed in Siberia, or elsewhere.

Some of us who have long been working for a closer union with the Chinese are mightily pleased at the hearty approval given by the Prudential Committee to our new plans. The actual working out of these plans is yet to occur, and no doubt that will be more difficult than the making of them. But we have courage to believe that it will be worth while.

Only one or two matters mentioned by you in that letter took my special attention, and though others will likely write in explanation I thought a word from me might not come amiss.

You refer to vote 17 as not being understood, nor the vote 81 of 1913, to which it refers. But in quoting vote 81 you are mistaken and quote vote no. 86 of 1913 instead. While vote 86 has a bearing it does not have the vital connection with our new vote 17 that the original vote 81 does. By referring again to your copy of the Minutes (vote 81) you will see that our District request (vote 17) for the transfer to us of funds previously used at T'ungchow in aiding students from Shantung to study in the college there, is the logical first step in our entering into the Shantung Educational Union. As I said in a letter to you some weeks ago re this whole matter of our District's entering the Union here in Shantung the real pressure to thus enter has come largely from the home end (Presbyterian and American Boards) and from the other denominations here in Shantung. We Congregationalists here in Shantung, while recognizing that such a Union might logically work out in the course of time have had no cause to be dissatisfied with the education our boys were getting in Peking and T'ungchow, and have not felt there was any real rush to sever our connection with T'ungchow

where our American Board teachers and students are largely predominant, and hitch up with Presbyterians(whose theology is not always like ours) and with English Baptists whose educational methods are different from ours.

But as I have just said the natural way to begin this union is first to send our students there, and then if they like us and we like them, later, when we have the men for the professorships and the money with which to support them, join as an integral part of the Union. Vote 17 would pave the way for this for it would make possible the sending of some or all of our students to WeiHsien or Tsinanfu instead of to T'ungchow and Peking.

The arrangement as to student scholarships in former years was worked largely on the basis of " first come first served", so that it often happened that Pangchuang and Paotingfu(two stations) had more students in the college than any other four stations. And in former years(10 or more years ago) each student's entire expense, including traveling expenses was met by the scholarship appropriation received from the Board. But of late the arrangement has been to apportion the scholarship money to the several stations on the basis of the number of students in their station high schools or Academy, and moreover each student's scholarship allowance was less each year by about five dollars gold than the actual amount of his board bill, so that either the student himself must make up this difference or the station recommending him to the college must do so. It has also lately been optional with the stations to increase this amount which the student himself must raise as much as possible in each individual case. For instance Pangchuang and Lintsing, counting together because we have a common Academy, had twenty scholarships at T'ungchow. That is we could draw on board account for twenty students the amount allowed from the general scholarship money received from the Board, but if we had twenty more students who would pay all their own expense they would also be allowed to go. In order to increase the student's self respect, and give

him a chance to more fully appreciate his opportunities, as well as to make possible the sending of a larger number of students the constant aim has been toward the result mentioned in vote 86 (1913) which you quoted. But the time is not yet come when we feel we can get along without this student aid fund--though one of two things ought to result, either that the fund be gradually decreased from year to year or that the number of students receiving help from it gradually increase.

Now what has actually been the working of this scholarship fund through the years has been this--Shantung and Chihli Districts(the old North China Mission) have had this to rely on in sending students to T'ungchow, while Shansi has had nothing allowed whatever for student scholarships, but has been compelled, if she sent students to T'ungchow, to draw for their aid from the meager General Work funds appropriated from year to year by the Prudential Committee. Hence Shansi's reluctance to be considered in name a part of the North China Educational Union when she received no financial benefit from such relationship, and had moreover very heavy traveling expenses to pay for all the students she sent to T'ungchow. Do you wonder that they have wanted a college of their own in Shansi ?

It is to avoid getting our District into this situation that we urged vote 17. Personally I doubt if it is necessary for any action to be taken by the Prudential Committee, now that Chihli District has acknowledged the reasonableness of the claim, though if a satisfactory explanation of the request together with a statement of the amount of money involved should reach you before the next year's appropriations are made it would be the easiest way to simply subtract that amount from the Chihli District appropriations and add it to the Shantung District.

Just a word as to what this Scholarship money is. In the Minutes for 1911 it appears in the estimates without full amplification as North China Union College of Arts, $1276. In 1912 estimates the amount is the same but "Students' support" is added. 1913 and 1914 are as 1911.

I do not know just how much of the amount appropriated by the Board for this (considerably less than that asked for) is actually used for students expenses, but quite a part of it must so be used, as foreigner's salaries, repairs on buildings, etc, are outside of this. Neither do I know the actual amount allowed for our Shantung students, but am asking Dr. Smith to ascertain from the College Treasurer and write you, if he has not already done so. Last year I believe we had about twenty students at about $20 gold each a year, which would be four hundred dollars.

Another matter mentioned in yours of July 29th is that of the House Fund. That matter is just now before our Building Committee for discussion, two questions being in mind. 1st, is the fund transferable from one house to another, from one station to another , from one district to another ? In the past we have rather gone on the theory that funds were credited to particular housesand if not all used from year to year there often was a gradual accumulation to the credit of particular houses while other houses were sadly in need of repairs. Partly to offset this if possible the idea has been broached (2nd) that the Property Committee rather than the individual members of the mission should have the control of these house funds, and see that all houses were kept in proper repair. As a natural corollary of this it would follow that the funds would not be credited to the missionaries' personal accounts, but given in a lump sum to the Property Committee's care, and would hence be transferable Your thought seems to be that the house funds should still be credited to the personal accounts, but be transferable from station to station as might be necessary. When our Committee gets some wise scheme decided upon we will of course write further to you about it for approval. Just for the ordinary upkeep of comparatively new houses the $40 a year proves enough--but some of the older houses(which have perhaps been carelessly treated in the past, and part of the $40 used for wall paper

(over)

instead of for repairs on the leaky roof, have found it too small. Then too there are all degrees of efficiency in the way the original appropriation for building the houses was used. One house may be all complete with furnace, or hot water heating system, while another may not have even a piazza--these extras having been left until it was ascertained whether the money was to hold out or not. In a case like that of our house here,(which because of favorable exchange and careful management, and the omission of walks, second story piazza, etc., did not cost the full $3500 granted) there may be items to add from year to year, even directly after the house is completed, which will use more than the $40. It seems to me that there are two sides to the question-- if the chief thought in mind is to give the missionary a chance to make the house in which he lives them most like home possible, allowing him to suit his personal tastes in wall paper, tinting, cupboards, etc., (in addition to keeping the house in proper repair, well painted, etc.,) then the method of crediting the house fund to the missionary's personal account is of course the most satisfactory--and saves much time and thought for the Property Committee. But if the fund is simply a general fund to be used for house rent in case of need(as for Dr. Young in Peking), for necessary repairs, etc. then it would seem that the Property Committee could more economically and wisely administer such moneys than the whole body of missionaries.

Personally I have no brief for either method. For myself of course I like to use the yearly allowance as pleases me and Mrs. Eastman, but on the other hand feel that better results would be secured in general by the latter method. Dr. Young had no surplus house funds to his credit so when he moved must need ask for extra with which to pay rent. Not only so, but even though the fund has been used each year on thehouse from which he moved, Dr. Ingram in moving in is spending a total of three or four yearly amounts on repairs. The roof leaked badly, the floors were in bad condition, the house needed painting, etc.They are asking that part of this extra be taken from a credit to Mr. Ellis' house here.

Nov. 30-1914

REC'D MAR 1 1915

Lintsing, Jan. 20, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Bell;-

Yours of some weeks ago regarding the Shantung University scheme, etc. received. I am glad if what I wrote may be of any assistance in getting matters straightened out at that end of the line. I of course felt that I was fairly representing a majority opinion of our district in expressing the opinions I did, but want to say that I was not commissioned by the district to do the writing, and so as a matter of fact the position taken is no doubt largely my own--though others have already expressed approval of the main points. The members of our station here had the chance to hear it before I sent it off--and friends at Pangchuang had also the chance to see it.

We will be interested to hear how Dr. Luce succeeds in his attempts to raise money for the professorship--if under present conditions he really makes the attempt at all.

Shall try to keep you posted on any developments here along these lines

Enclosed find the Appropriation blank filled out as asked.

Suppose the year's statistics are next in order.

With all good wishes for a good year for you all in your arduous labors

I am,

Cordially yours,

V. P. Eastman.

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CDMAR 23 1915

1/2 April

294

Lintsing, China,

Feb. 12th, 1915.

Rev. E. A. King,
Plymouth Church, Seattle.

My Dear Bro. King;- Several letters, church programs, Christmas books, and other things have all come from you, and should have been acknowledged long ago--butthere are excuses, though I'll not take time to mention them.
At least three of the books in the find Christmas box were from your library, and I imagine several others were inspired by you, such as the Rational living sent by the C. E. Thank you so much for all these which though I have not had time yet to look through carefully will I know all come useful in time. To the C. E and to one and all who so kindly helped to make our Christmas box so full and fine please express our thanks and say to them that we will try to use everything sent in a way to make ourselves and those for whom and with whom we work happier and better.

We are very glad to hear that the bell is on its way toward us. This will be to us a constant reminder of you all, as well as such a fitting memorial for little Preston.

Just two days ago Mr. and Mrs. Ellis left us for Peking, where there is liklihood that Mrs. Ellis will undergo an operation for appendicitis. We have not heard since they left, and probably will not hear for some days yet, but will hope and pray that all will be well. Should we not write to you soon about it you may take for granted that absence of news is good news, and that all is going well. Mr. Ellis had just returned from several weeks stay in the outstations, and Mrs. Ellis was about to begin work with a Woman's Bible Training class. Just now however is not our busiest time for the Chinese New Year just begins Sunday and this is their one holiday of the whole year--or rather holiday season lasting theoretically for a month but practically only for about ten days, and for the very poor even less than that.

The millenium has not dawned yet in China even if Yuan Shih K'ai is on the President's throne. Some weeks ago not over 30 miles to the west of Lintsing one of our church members was buried alive by robbers. They were angered at him because they supposed that he had invited soldiers to come and capture them--though as a matter of fact some one else had acted as informer and not he. We heard rumors of his death in this way but for several days could get no confirmation of the rumor, but at last ascertained the facts in the case. His friends and relatives were so scared by his untimely death and so afraid that the robbers would take vengeance on them should they do anything in the way of spreading information or accusing the perpetrators of the deed that they have sent no word even to the present to us or to the official here. They are afraid to call in soldiers to drive out the robbers, because the soldiers are likely to be more covetous of their possessions that the thieves. Hemmed in thus between thieves and untrustworthy soldiers they indeed have a hard time. And the outcome generally is that they either lose their money or their friends or perhaps both. I suggested that I would be glad to see the official about the matter and try and have the guilty parties sought out and punished, but all seemed to think that the official was really powerless to do much and that the state of those people under the domination of the soldiery was as bad as under the fear of the thieves. So as yet nothing has been attempted from our end.

Beginning next Monday we are to have ten days of lectures in the city chapel, followed each evening by stereopticon lectures in the church

PD MAR 22 1915

Lintsing, China,

Feb. 12th, 1915.

Rev. W. A. King,
Plymouth Church, Seattle.

My Dear Bro. King:- Several letters, church programs, Christmas books, and other things have all come from you, and should have been acknowledged long ago--but there are excuses, though I'll not take time to mention them.

At least three of the books in the third Christmas box were from your library, and I imagine several others were inspired by you, such as the National living sent by the C. E. Thank you so much for all these which though I have not had time yet to look through carefully will I know all come useful in time. To the C. E. and to one and all who so kindly helped to make our Christmas box so full and fine please express our thanks and say to them that we will try to use everything sent in a way to make ourselves and those for whom and with whom we work happier and better.

We are very glad to hear that the ball is on its way toward us. This will be to us a constant reminder of you all, as well as such a fitting memorial for little Ireston.

Just two days ago Mr. and Mrs. Hills left us for Peking, where there is likelihood that Mrs. Hills will undergo an operation for appendicitis. We have not heard since they left, and probably will not hear for some days yet, but will hope and pray that all will be well. Should we not write to you soon about it you may take for granted that absence of news is good news, and that all is going well. Mr. Hills had just returned from several weeks stay in the outstations, and Mrs. Hills was about to begin work with a women's Bible Training class. Just now however is not our busiest time for the Chinese New Year just begins Sunday and this is their one holiday of the whole year--or rather holiday season lasting theoretically for a month but practically only for about ten days, and for the very poor even less than that.

The millenium has not dawned yet in China even if Yuan Shih K'ai is on the President's throne. Some weeks ago not over 20 miles to the west of Lintsing one of our church members was buried alive by robbers. They were angered at him because they supposed that he had invited soldiers to come and capture them--though as a matter of fact some one else had acted as informer and not he. We heard rumors of his death in this way but for several days could get no confirmation of the rumor, but at last ascertained the facts in the case. His friends and relatives were so scared by his untimely death and so afraid that the robbers would take vengeance on them should they do anything in the way of prosecuting information or accusing the perpetrators of the deed that they have sent no word even to the present to us or to the official here. They are afraid to call in soldiers to drive out the robbers, because the soldiers are likely to be more covetous of their possessions that the thieves. Hemmed in thus between thieves and untrustworthy soldiers they indeed have a hard time. And the outcome generally is that they either lose their money or their friends or perhaps both. I suggested that I would be glad to see the official about the matter one day and have the guilty parties sought out and punished, but all seemed to think that the official was really powerless to do much and that the state of those people under the domination of the soldiery was as bad as under the fear of the thieves. So as yet nothing has been attempted from our end.

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and at the close of this ten days we open night classes in English, Arithmetic and easy Chinese character work in the city chapel. This is our first attempt to reach the business men and students as special classes and we need your prayers and interest. The hope is that some day this work may develop sufficiently to be called a Y.M.C.A., but that is not so important as to really reach and win those for whom we are working. A small tuition fee will be charged for the English and Arithmetic which will we hope be enough to use in providing a meager equipment for the reading room, study rooms, etc. A gymnasium is also a dreum for the future.

The schools are all out now for a few weeks vacation, and most of th the Chinese workers are at home for their New Year. By the third of March schools will open again, and the teachers all will come back here for our local Council meeting, before going on to their work in the outstations. If this local Council approves we are beginning the new year with a slight increase of salaries all along the line--but ofsetting this somewhat by taking away certain other perquisites which have before been given--the attempt being to make the plan more simple, including all necessary expenses of the teachers in going to and from their homes, etc. in the salary, setting a definite vacation period, and in other ways attempting to get a definite schedule. One man has been dropped because of general inefficiency, but our work has not been made more effective because by advancing salaries funds are still left so as to forbid the adding of other workers to take his place. Aside from the teachers in the school where we have forty boys and four teachers, we have at the most twelve men for the great evangelistic work of the whole Lintsing field, which embraces a territory with a radius of about thirty miles and a population of probably at least two million people. The discouraging part of this problem is that we can depend on so few of the six hundred church members to do any real share of the work of bringing the true message of Christ's love to these millions yet unreached. Those we admit to the church are often ignorant unlettered men who have perhaps gotten enough religion to save themselves but who can do but little in helping others, and in some cases, alas, their lives do not add much in the way of helpful testimony to their words. If our force of teachers were only large enough or consecrated enough to train the church membership for real Christian service there should then be the doubling or quadrupling of the numbers year by year, so that the evangelization of the entire field in this generation would be entirely possible. In fact it would take but thirteen years, by doubling each year, to reach a membership of more than two million! — 2 Thess. 3:- 1.

The war continues with us as no doubt with you to be the all- absorbing topic. And it comes even more closely home to us---for all indications point to the attempt of Japan to use the strategic moment while her ally's hands are tied, and while the United States and other neutral countries' attention is centered elsewhere to take possession of part or all of China, in about as thorough fashion as she took Korea. We await with interest the developments of the Conferences in Peking between Pres. Yuan and the Japanese minister, and could desire that a full statement of all Japan's demands could be published. If Britian is really as much concerned over the sacredness of treaties as she claimed in ~~be~~ entering this war why no protest ~~o~~ to Japan because of the treaties Japan is daily tramping in the dust ? Let us hope that Pres. Wilson and the heads of other neutral nations will have courage to let Japan know that any trespassing on the liberty or integrity of China will be considered as an unfriendly act. And let us hope that Dr. Frank Crane's proposal in the Christian Herald that the Federation of the World be now inaugurated may really take place. There never was a time when such a federation was more needed, and of late years there has been no time when it would seem on the face of it so preposterous a proposal as now when all these great nations of the world are at each other's threats.

With all good wishes, and prayers for your good success all thro the year,

Cordially yours, W. [illegible]

MAR 22 1915

Linting, China,

Feb. 12th, 1915.

Rev. E. A. King,
Plymouth Church, Seattle.

My Dear Bro. King:- Several letters, church programs, Christmas books, and other things have all come from you, and should have been acknowledged long ago--but there are excuses, though I'll not take time to mention them.

At least three of the books in the third Christmas box were from your library, and I imagine several others were inspired by you, such as the National Living sent by the C. E. Thank you so much for all these which though I have not had time yet to look through carefully will I know all come useful in time. To the C. E. and to one and all who so kindly helped to make our Christmas box so full and fine please express our thanks and say to them that we will try to use everything sent in a way to make ourselves and those for whom and with whom we work happier and better.

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With all good wishes, and prayers for your good success all thro the year,

Cordially yours, W. Gates

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With all good wishes, and prayers for your good success all thro the year,

Cordially yours,

E. A. Sturgeis
Kuikch. Shuttle
Feb 12 1915

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Lintsing, China,
Feb. 15th, 1915.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston.

My Dear Mr. Bell;- Yours of 14th December in answer to a small volume sent by me some weeks previously is at hand. I have not answered before as there was really nothing to add.

I am glad if my letter served the purpose of letting you know that the thought here in our district about the new University scheme at Tsinanfu is not all on one side. However that may be let me here disclaim as I believe I did in that letter itself, any real power to represent fully the thought of the District in the matter. That I came somewhere near doing that however is shown by the fact that you could find no records of action by the District urging the Board forward in this matter.

But I am as wary as you in presuming to speak for others in a matter like this--and as to what action the District may take in the future in this matter of course I do not pretend to any prophetic powers. So that I would not attempt at this writing to say whether the District would be willing for the Board to send a man to the Shantung University provided Mr. Luce succeeds in raising the funds, etc. We are to have a meeting of the District during the first week or today in April and will be able then to take such action as may seem wise. If we could have any word from you before then stating either that the money had been raised and the man was in sight or that the money was yet to be found, or that the scheme had been given up temporarily we would have something definite to vote for or against. Personally I can see no reason why the District should oppose such representation, and can see many reasons why we would be likely to rejoice in it. The only possible objection of course lies along the line of the hope that the money might have been secured for the uses of our regular evangelistic work of for primary education in our own fields, rather than partially sidetracked for this University work.

You will see from a copy of a letter to Rev. King enclosed what I feel is the great problem for us here, viz. the training of the church members of the present and the future in such a way as to make them each and all real soul winners as well as consecrated givers, and real pillars of the church, rather than pillows.

The enclosed is by the way for any use that you care to put it--though not especially written for publication. In view of the letter recently at hand cautioning missionaries in China against stirring up Japanese ire the latter part is probably tabooed. But it is true nevertheless. The implication in that letter of Dr. Barton's that it was quite possible that missionaries in China were prejudiced against the Japanese and so the more ready to take up rumors and circulate them as fact may have some grain of truth--but even though proved true it only means not that we love the Japanese less but that we love the Chinese more. Our counts against the Japanese Government (not against the people) are many. She compelled China against her will to declare the region around Tsingtau a war zone. After it was declared she proceeded to use not alone the defined area as a war zone but overran with her troops as much of the province of Shantung as she desired, took possession of the whole railway as far as Tsinanfu, quartered troops in the capital of the province, compelled merchants to accept her war bills which were only a promise to pay at the end of the war, and now that China has withdrawn the war zone she makes a big protest and issues a list of demands upon China which if even a bare half of them are true puts an end for good to any thought of an Open Door policy in China.

The feature which stirs some of us is the apparent assumption that

Japanese statecraft is above anything petty of underhanded, that all assurances she makes are to be taken at face value, and that if only she on the one hand assures America that she will maintain the open door in China the United States may rest easy in the full assurance that no matter how much Chinese territory Japan may monopolize still there is such an entity in existence as an Open Door ! Apparently the only nation really at heart desirous of maintaining any such thing as an Open Door in China is the United States, and certainly under present conditions she is the only nation of power that is likely to enter any protest against Japan's effectual shutting of that door-- a process however which some of us fear will be an accomplished fact before our great-hearted President gets his eyes open to the conditions and enters any effective protest.

With the present spectacle of the great nations of Europe at each others' throats, each accusing the others of having treated so-called treaties as scraps of paper(to the unprejudiced observer it would seem that one would not need to retrace many years of history to find that practically every one of the nations involved had broken sacred treaties) some of us have not faith enough to believe (and that in the face of actual facts which point the other way) that a non-Christian land like Japan can be expected to hold the treaties into which she has entered any more sacredly than the so-called Christian nations have. Why should she be expected to have more regard for treaties and sich than Britain or Russia or Germany ? Those of us who think Japan is not above taking this good opportunity of grabbing China as she has already grabbed Korea do not on that account have any feeling of hatred for the Japanese people or even any deep resentment against the Japanese Government, for this would be doing nothing more than other nations have already done, and with equally flimsy excuses as a pretext. But we can't help but feel that such actions whether done by Germany, United States, Japan or Britain, are all unjust and unchristian, and we have such a love for the Chinese that we want to see them have a chance to fight out their own salvation, or rather work it out.

Excuse this long digression--but I live in the Province which seems to be in the process of being grabbed , and I don't like it.

We are all busily engaged in the various tasks which come daily to our hands, preaching, teaching, keeping accounts, buying materials and settling plans for our new Hospital, etc. etc.

Will try to keep you in touch with important events as they transpire.

Regards to all the force, and with best wishes to yourself.

Cordially yours,

Winton P. Eastman,

G. J. Eastman

Luteing Feb. 15-1915

WES

REC'D APR 6 1915

/23

Lintsing, China,

Feb. 28th, 1915.

Dr. Jas. L. Barton,

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Barton;- Your good letter of Jan. 20th to the Mission Secretary came to hand a few days ago. We have hardly gotten over the shock yet which that good news gave us. Needless to say that your not waiting till a formal vote of the Mission could be taken before beginning to hunt up the six new physicians will be heartily approved from this end. As far as we here at Lintsing are concerned we had had hope of a second physician so long deferred that the heart had become almost sick, but now we "thank God and take courage." Such good news, and coming at such a time when this terrible war is so engrossing men's minds, certainly ought to be a faith-bracer for us all !

And now for us to act as speedily on this as you there have done. I am sending Mr. DeHaan as Secretary of our District a letter asking that he circulate there and send on to you a motion of the District to this effect--asking the Prudential Com. to authorize funds for the building of the houses for the two new physicians promised to Tehchow and Lintsing at once. Reply to be sent by cable. (That is unless the physician most wanted for Tehchow should be a woman, in which case I suppose a house for her would not need to be erected. But we would still here at Lintsing want our permission to go ahead with the building just the same.) Reasons for this unseemly haste are these. This year (1915) Architect Bergamini is likely to give his time largely to Shantung. Other building is going on both at Tehchow and Lintsing, and it will be much more economical of time (both the architect's and the missionaries') and of money to have the residence go up at the same time.

Next year the architect will be giving most of his time to Shansi, and we would therefore be without the added assistance which his presence would give. And should the house be completed a few weeks or months before the newly appointed physician arrived to occupy it--it would be no matter. Of course the only reason we could not at once proceed with the work is the lack of the Prudential Committee's permission, and the lack of the necessary funds in hand. We are tempted to hurry matters by cabling to you, as well as asking for a cable reply, but perhaps this way will do.

As to helping with suggestions of names of likely candidates. Most of us have now been out of college so long that our friends and classmates or acquaintances are already so well settled in their own work that they are not likely to care to change, with the added difficulty that they are now probably older than the limit. I have just been going through the Alumni list of Carleton College, and find plenty of Doctor's names, many of whom I know, and many of whom I could not speak with any certainty. Most of those whom I mention below might possibly be acceptable in point of years, training, and capability along medical lines, but for most of them I can not say much certainly as to Christian life, experience, and enthusiasm. The fact t that they are not volunteers for the foreign work shows either that they are not interested (perhaps through lack of knowledge) in the foreign work, or that they have hindrances, in some cases however, perhaps entirely possible to be overcome.

Concerning this list you would best write to Pres. Cowling asking him to select the two or three or more whom he could recommend and to whom he might think it worth while for you to write.

Class of 1914, Carleton College. Christian Andres Andresen,
Med. Student, Leland Stanford U.
" " " " Calif.

Carleton College.
Class of 1914.

√ Christian Andres Andersen, Med. Student, Leland Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. (Home address, Clara City, Minn.)

√ Stillman John Hathaway, Med. Student, Box 2191, University of Minn., Minneapolis. (Home address, Northfield, Minn.) Rev. E.B. Dean, "" " should know him.

Class of 1913.

√ Samuel B. Solhaug, Student Med. Dept. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

√ J. Arthur Riegel, Med. Student Univ. of Minn. 425 Walnut Street Southeast, Minneapolis.

(I can vouch for this man's ability and for his Christian character. He was a student in High School at Waseca Minn. when Mrs. Eastman taught there, and while she was there he was converted. He was a leader in Christian work in high school from then on, was Pres. of Y,M,C,A. in college I believe, and unless he has lost interest of late years would I think be ready to listen to a definite proposition regarding foreign service. Of course he has had but one year in Medical school so probably would not do for present uses.)

Eddy wants

Class of 1912.

√ Hans Bakke, Med. Student, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

√ George M. Constans, Med. Stud. University of Minn. 329 Union Street, S. E. , Minneapolis. (Home, Blue Earth, Minn.)

N √ Mary Helen Wilson, Training School for Nurses, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul. Minn.

(This young lady, is, I think the daughter of Professor Wilson of the Carleton faculty, and is certainly worth looking up.)

Class of 1911.

√ Howard L. Sargent, Med. Stud. University of Minn. 329 Union St. S.E. (Home address, Northfield, Minn.)Minneapolis.

N √ Helen Alice Hoppin, Trained Nurse, 90 Western Avenue, ST. Paul. (Home address, Northfield, Minn.)

(This young lady comes from a good Congregational Northfield home, has apparently finished her course of training. I knew her family well, especially her older sister--and if she could be persuaded to come to China, we would gladly welcome her at Lintsing.)

Class of 1910.

Not a Medical man, but one whom it would be worth while for Dr. Patton to keep in touch with.

Rowland M. Cross, Student Union Theological Seminary, 600 W. 122nd, Street, New York City. (HOme address, Livingston, Mont.)

His older brother, E. W. Cross, is pastor of the Cong, church at Livingston, and a man worth getting too. R. M. taught for several years in Hololulu.)

No

Class of 1909. Daniel F. Pennie, M. D. University of Minn. House Physician at Mounds Park Sanitarium, St. Paul.

Edward W. Hayes, M.D. Univ. of Minn. Physician and Surgeon, Brown's Valley, Minn.

His brother, Jas. M. Hayes, of the class of 1904 is also an M. D. from same University. They are from Catholic family, but I have an idea they joined the Northfield Cong. church--perhaps not. Pres. Cowling, and Rev Dean would know.)

Class of 1907.

Charles O. Allen, M.D. University of Minn. Physician, Austin, Minn.

Going back farther than this there are plenty of graduate physicians in the work at home, but I doubt if you care to look them up, am afraid they would be too old to get a proper hold of the language. unless a man or two could be used as Profs in Union Med College - teaching

There is yet one more man who is still in his student days, a graduate of Grinnell College, and now a student of Harvard Medical. He is this year a senior I believe, and holds the position of assistant Pathologist at the Infants Hospital, Boston. Evangelistic work about medical in classes 1898 1899 if in see are of

He is my cousin, but despite that fact I can't vouch as to the fervency of his Christian profession and life. His name is Ward Stanley Wells, and his home address, Nashua, Iowa. I expect to myself write to him, and find out his attitude on missionary opportunities.

But this list is already far longer than you will be likely to use. Though I take for granted you are not averse to having it in hand.

We will hope and pray that just the right men and women for this wonderful opportunity will be found, and that each will fit perfectly into the particular work and place to which they come. The man for Lintsing cannot be found any too soon to suit us here, and we will promise to make him and his wife (if he is fortunate enough to have one) right welcome when they come, whether they have a house prepared by that time or not.

Enclosed are statistics, etc., prepared for Mr. Hodous' use in writing an article for the China Year Book--most of it is old to you.

Just now Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are away. Mrs. Ellis may need an operation for appendicitis--if this is decided on it will occur in Peking. We remember you often in prayer as we know you do us.

With regards to all your circle Sincerely Yrs. V. S. Easton

F. C. Eastman Feb. 28-1915 Lintsing

MAY 17 1915

Lintsing, China,

March 21, 1915.

Dear Home People;-

Sunday afternoon finds me at home writing to you rather than down at the Chapel preaching. I try to make it a point to get to the street chapel at least once a week on Sunday afternoons, but did not go today as Sunday School held over longer than usual, and after Sunday School I went to the other end of our yard to inquire about the thievery which occurred during church service. Two weeks ago while we were all at church some one broke into the house where one of the Hospital nurses lives and stole some money. He had broken the glass of one of the windows and unfastened the catch inside. This time he came and broke into another ho house where another of the nurses lives and pulled off the catch on the door by which it was locked. The nurse(a woman whose husband is Hospital preacher) was late in getting through her morning's work at the Hospital and going home found the door unlocked, but the thief came back while she was in the room after more things, and she grabbed him, then called Dr. Tallmon whom she knew was not far away as they had left the Hospital at the sa same time, and the two of them managed to make him give up the things he was intending to make away with. He proved to be a young son, about twenty years old, of the Hospital coolie. We think we have thus found the one who has been troubling us for some time with petty thefts. Last summer at the Hospital every little while some thing was missed but until now no proof could be found against any one.

The street chapel is attracting good crowds these days. During the supposed dull season at the Chinese New Year time when nearly all the preachers are at home for vacation those of us who were left here held a series of lectures at the street chapel, and at the close inaugurated a night school--which however has not yet enrolled many students. Classes were offered in English, beginning and advanced, in easy Chinese reading, and in Arithmetic. Several promised to come for the English, but have not as yet appeared, a bunch of boys started out well with the Chinese but were soon discouraged, so that the Arithmetic class seems to be the only one to stick by it. We are however not giving up hopes of making something out of the work yet, and hope ere long to start some Bible classes, etc. During the ten days the daily lectures were held there were big crowds every day at the chapel and every night here for the stereopticon. This latter is new to most Lintsing people so that while the novelty is on we can always be sure of attracting large crowds. We are however short on slides, and would welcome any gifts along that line. Scenery of other countries, business life, mission work in other lands, a good set on the life of Christ, etc. etc. all would be acceptable.

Some days ago we finished about a week of strenuous business, viz., the meeting of our local Congregational Council. Last autumn we met and orhganized on the new plan which gives the Chinese coworkers their full share in the running of church affairs, even to the fixing of their own salaries, etc., and this time we were getting committees appointed, hearing reports of standing committees, adopting a new salary schedule, planning the work for the spring and summer, etc. etc. We also made out the esti,mates for money needed for our work in 1916. For according to the new plan our local council first approves of budget and estimates, these must then pass the Provincial Council, and later be approved by the Mission, then they may be sent on the the Board in Boston. The Mission meeting for the year comes in May and the District meeting in April so we needed thus early to get our estimates passed.

I have my work cut out for me this spring and summer, and probably most of the fall too. The money has been given and is now in hand for the building of our new hospital, and I have been elected by the station to act as builder--which means that I am to work with the mission architect in matters of buying materials, making plans, superintending construction, and acting as treasurer. We have plans about made, but as yet have not finished counting the cost, and have not bought materials nor contracted the labor. There is $5000 for the main building, with the promise of some $1700 or $1800 for the wards, which amount we hope will be considerably increased as our friends hear that we are at last beginning work on the main building. We were greatly surprised not to say pleased the other day when the new Customs official who has been in town only about two weeks was calling here and promised to give a hundred dollars to the Hospital. He had called on Dr. Tallmon to attend his sick child a few days previously and the day he called was himself suffering with a bad cold for which he asked the Dr 's advice. And still more surprising when his wife (his secondary wife by the way) came that afternoon to eat supper here in company with a number of women of rank of the city whom we entertained she brought the money along with her. So this makes the first contribution for the new men's wards which we hope others of our Chinese friends here and in nearby towns will buildi for us. The county official has expressed the desire to start the contribution book around when we are ready to begin it, so we will doubtless within a few days get busy along that line.

There is always work of this kind to be done along building lines, and it seems especially true here in Lintsing where we have not yet gotten our plant complete and fully ready for work. We hope this summer to build a number of smaller buildings and rooms, for gate house, Sunday Schoo use, kindergarten, (which by the way has just opened temporarily using the church and enrolling about 27 youngsters) reception room etc. We also have some money in hand with which to add on to the BoyS' school dormitories, and hope to do that work this summer. What we need in every station of our Mission is a man who has a business head, understands building work, can keep accounts, write letters, use the typewriter, and do a thousand and one such things. The time of those of us who have been educated to preach and teach could then be used along those lines, the evangelistic work for which we supposed we came to China could be better done, and no doubt the business and building work and letter writing, etc, also better done. A redent letter from the Board hinted that some of our stations did not get the money we needed for our work because we did not present to them o r to the home churches the facts about our work and our opportunities in a graphic and interesting fashion. Apparently they forget that not all missionaries are born with the gift of being newspaper correspondents--and apparently too they forget that some of us are so busy trying to produce some facts to write about that we don't have time to write about them. If they knew how seldom we can find time even to write to our own dear fathers and mothers and brothers perhap they would not criticize us for not sending them more meaty, juicy, and ca cash-compelling letters. Many of those letters and messages which we do send them--those which we think ought to squeeze some little drops of money out of the most close-fisted givers--seem to be wasted on the desert air, for they never appear in print. Occasionally we get desperate and pay ourselves for printing and circulating facts about our work and appeals for help--but this is an expensive business and we can't keep it up every year. It often seems in this matter of the money which we receive from the home end that the saying is true " Unto every one that hath shall be given , and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not, even that which he hath shall be taken away! ""

We are rejoicing greatly over the promise that has recently come in a letter from Boston saying that we are to have six additional

physicians for our Mission--other North China Missions are also to have more doctors--and all are to be supported by money from the Rockefeller Medical Board. We hope this means that ere many months the new man for Lintsing will be found and on his way here. This makes us all the more eager to get the new building up and ready for use.

April 8th. This is the way I get letters finished. Pages one and two were finished at the first sitting, but when they were taken off the typew writer no. 3 never got on till tonight. In the meantime much of inter est has happened. I can't take time to tell you all about it, but will give an item or two.

Just a day or two after the first pages were written a messenger came to us from the county official here to ask if we had sent a letter to the International Reform Bureau at Peking accusing him of being lax in opium enforcement, saying that thieves were plenty in these parts, and accusing the official and all of his family of taking opium. He said such a report had been sent to the higher official at Tsinanfu from the Reform Bureau and they had gained their information from the Lintsing Hospital. We were at that time able to deny all connection with the affa fair, though we did not make too strenuous denials of its possibly being one of our church members--for we even then had our suspicions as to who the author of the letter might be. Some of the statements of the letter were true, but the larger part of it either was not so, or was so grossly exaggerated as to be akin to untruth. The official was terribly wrought up over the matter--for there was just enough truth about his laxness in enforcing the law so that he did not care to have any further examinations made, and yet there was so much of exaggeration that he longed to get a hold on the letter writer and cause him to eat his words. Moreover he was just hoping for an advance of rank. A friend had gone to Peking and written back that there was a good chance for preferment, but now that this matter had come up he would have to wait till that blew over before getting any other place.

The one who wrote the letter was our new Chinese doctor, who was a member of the International Reform Society, and because laxness was evident here had thought this method of accusation was the only method to be used in cleaning up the town. He did not realize that there might be other and better methods of accomplishing the same results. We purselves are doing nothing here to help in breaking off the opium habit, we are on the best of terms with the official and his family, but have not pointed out to him the places where opium was being sold, we were just on the point of asking him to take the lead in getting subscriptions for our new Hospital building, and but two nights before the messenger came from the official his wife and relatives (women) had been entertained at our table. Dr. Tallmon has many calls to attend his grandson, welcomed a second child into his son's home a few weeks ago--and we had hopes that our closeness of friendship with them would soon open the way toward our exerting a real Christian influence over them.

When the messenger came to inquire about the letter we could deny any knowledge as to who the writer was--but a few days later the Chinese doctor returned from home, and gradually the truth came out. We wrote to the Reform Society telling them we did not appreciate their quoting private letters as if official from our Hospital, the doctor left town as soon as possible, and within a few more days the official knew who had written the letter. In the meantime however we had launched our campaign for funds for the Hospital, the official himself sending around the list, subscribing $50, and showing as much (or perhaps even more) interest in it as he would have done. Of course he is anxious to get us to deny the letter, and anxious too that we should intimate that the accusations in it were all false. We could easily deny any official connection with the letter but could not as truthfully deny the statements it made.

It looks now as though we would get a nice little sum from subscriptions locally for our Hospital. We hope to build a men's ward with this money so that the Chinese can have one building which their own money built.

April 3rd to 6th were the dates for our Shantung Congregational Council--including delegates from the two stations of Tehchow(Pangchuang) and Lintsing. The meetings were held here and twelve delegates from each place were in attendance--half foreign and half Chinese. This was our first district meeting since the Chinese have had a share with us in it. Last year was our first district meeting--but that was for the foreigners alone and was held as you may remember on the canal boat while we were on our way to Tehchow.

As you know we have perhaps the most advanced organization of any of the China Missions in respect to the matter of cooperation in work of Chinese and foreign workers. They have full share with us in all discussions and decisions having to do with the general work of the Mision--only such matters as pertain only to the foreign body, such as missionary salaries, school for missionaries children, etc, being reserved for foreign decision.

At our last local Council meeting for example a new schedule of salaries for the Chinese workers was discussed and passed by this joint local Council made up in Lintsing's case of not over six foreigners and at least twice as many Chinese.

At this provincial Council meeting just passed the chief items of business other than perfecting the new organization were the passing of the estimates for 1916, the adoption of methods and plans of work, the election of four representatives, two from each station, on the Mission Council, decisions as to locations of workers, and the requests for special gifts from the Board or other home givers for schools, chapels, etc. etc., which we feel we need to equip the several stations and out-stations for their best work.

The general impression of this meeting was one of encouragement and hope. To have as coworkers men so strong and capable as most of the Chinese delegates were gives one courage for going forward, and while the work in our two stations in the way of self support id far behind that in some other missions and parts of China yet if one can only get into the church membership more men of the education and standing of some of our workers then the church should move forward in rapid strides. And one way to win men with money and education to the church is to use education and money in winning them, giving them attractive places in which to meet and study, etc,. ~~and~~ hence our asking for thousands of dollars with which to build and equip each of our important outstations with churches, schools, playgrounds, libraries, etc. While the church here is still weak and unable to help itself to these things we will try to furnish them, hoping and praying that like the weak home missionary churches in U. S. they will come soon to self support and in turn be able to help their own weaker sisters.

But I must hurry on to the end of this letter. Dorothy has been under the weather for some days, not able to retain her food, and living chiefly on,albumen water. She is trying to get through a number of teeth, which evidently accounts for her indisposition.

She is as fat as a butter ball, and so can stand a few days on smaller rations. Harriet is getting tall, and has lost her plumpness in part. Florence had a scare a few weeks ago being laid up with a pain in the region of her appendix--we thought for a time appendicitis was threatened, but apparently it was a muscle strain, and after several days in bed was all well again. I have been plugging along in the usual fashion, with nothing more serious the matter with me than a headache occasionally, with a good appetitie and plenty to eat.

If all goes well a year from now or perhaps a bit later we will be ready to start on our long journey toward you.

Farewell for this time. With love to all. Yours,

Victor P. Eastman

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Farewell for this time. With love to all. Yours,

Interval Coast

REC'D JUN 25 1915

Lintsing, May 24, 1915.

My Dear Dr. Barton;-

Enclosed please find a copy of a home letter, with one or two items marked, as being perhaps of especial interest.

I do not know what others may have written you about this Hospital matter--but will add just a word of further explanation here.

For several years the officialsof Lintsing, as well as the military official of the fu city to the south of us, Tung Ch'ang fu, have all been especially interested in our Hospital. Numbers of soldiers injured in raids against bands of thieves have been brought here by their officers for treatment, sometimes from upwards of fifty miles away, and most of them we have been able to help back to full health again. Last year in recognition of this work on the part of our doctors and nurses the military official of Tung Ch'ang fu, and the subordiante military official here united in expressing their gratitude and appreciation in characteristic Chinese fashion by presenting a wooden tablet extolling the good work the Hospital had done. At that time instead of following the usual Chinese custom and spending more money than the tablet itself was really worth to give a feast to those who brought it to us, we acted on foreign custom and thanked them for it, only giving a little " wine money " to the coolies who brought it. We told the givers plainly that our way would have been to give money instead of a board , and they said at the time that when we were ready to build our new building they would be glad to help with the subscription list. The county official here said that he wanted to help start the list on its rounds.

So when we decided to start the work on the new building this year we went some months ago to the county official and asked his advice about the subscription list. He readily offered to circulate it for us, and both took the subscriptions and collected the money--free-will offerings from himself, subordinate officials in the county and other friends. The total amount collected and delivered to us is about 1500 tiao, equal at present rate of exchange to about gold $ 220. Included in this is about $40 from the Customs Official mentioned in the other letter.

The matter of the subscription is however not to rest here, but the head military official of the region is also to have his chance to see what he can raise in his constituency, and quite likely thro his agency and that of the civil official who has charge of 20 or more counties whose people must needs look largely to our hospital for relief in sickness those who have large resources in these twenty counties will have their opportunity to give. You can yourself see what a nice, sizeable gift would thus be ree ceived if all twenty counties do as well as Lintsing county has done--tho because of distance, etc., that would hardly be expected. The plan is to use the amount contributed by the Chinese for a special ward built by their money only--that they may have something definitely to show as theirs.

But as I have said in the other letter Chu Chien Tu (customs officer) was not satisfied with this only. He wanted something to be doing e every year. Hence the arrangement to turn the income from the boat tax--which comes in each year, but does not need to be sent on to Peking or elsewhere, into our Hospital. There are no strict conditions which we cannot meet, probably some arrangement about our calling the hospital the Lintsing Chinese-American hospital, keeping a record of receipts and expenses each year open to Chinese inspection, not being too strict with the wealthy and those who have given to the hospital about their paying the regular fee each time they call, but using the more Chinese way of asking them occasionally for contributions, etc.

So you see we are well on the way toward self-support in the Hospital, aside from the salaries of the foreign physicians. Where is the new man to enter into this opportunity ? Rockefeller has promised to support

new men here, and the Board has said Lintsing should have its man. Is he not in sight ? I doubt if any place in the North China Mission, or even in other missions, is doing more right on the field to show appreciation of the work such a man can do, and to have the money ready for his use when he does arrive.

To how many of the men on the list I sent some months ago as possible candidates for such service have you or Dr. Patton written ? There surely should be one or two out of this list who might be ready to come out by next year to China if they were sufficiently urged.

I hope to be writing again within a few days in report of our District needs--following our District meeting of April 6th ff. Mr. DeHaan as Sec. for the District has I believe already written, but now that the Council meeting is over, our requests have been approved by the Mission, we can write with greater force, with no fear that the Mission will object to what we write.

Your letter warning us again as to the dangers of taking sides in political matters, such as the Chino-Japanese negotiations, was read with interest. I fully agree with you as to care in public utterance but do not see how we can be expected to sit idly by and not mention even in our letters those facts which have a bearing on the subject, and which if known in official circles in U.S. might have a distinct bearing on the outcome of negotiations. We would like it for instance if such a journal as the Outlook would give as much credence to reports sent in by well known and trustworthy newspaper reporters and by missionaries in Peking, as it does to fake reports handed to the newspapers by Count Okuma--that is that it realize that there are two sides to this question and it may not be altogether wise to trust only to the reports disseminated broadcast by the Japanese side.
Had the U. S. taken any interest in the swallowing up of China, the closing of the open door, the breaking by Japan of her treaty with U.S. on this very question, and offered as she well might an effective protest at the proper season, there would have been no need for such a mission as Bishop Bashford is reported to have undertaken.

But I started out only to tell you of the Hospital affairs--and must not prolong this with extraneous matters.

I hope that this report of what the Chinese here are willing to do for themselves will serve as the proper impetus in getting others to do for them what they have signified their willingness to do--but have as yet not accomplished. Just now Dr. Tallmon is left alone, and that at a time when the great crowds are in attendance on the largest fair in all Shantung, the fourth moon fair when the Goddess from T'ai Shan, the oldest sacred mountain in China, comes to stay for a month at Lintsing and pilgrims come for miles to worship her and to buy and sell their wares at the same time. Thousands are passing through our yard each day, to all of whom we have tried to preach for a few minutes, perhaps have sold them a scripture portion or given them a leaflet, and then rewarded them by the chance to pass on thro the yard and see the foreign buildings, the rose bushes, the alfalfa, the trees, and perhaps by good fortune to get a glimpse of the foreigner or his white-haired children.
Dr. Tallmon seems to tire easily since her furlough, and needs not only the help of Chinese physicians in both men's and women's departments of the Hospital, but needs a capable man, a foreigner, to take charge of the business end of a large hospital work such as this would rapidly become were it allowed to--and in fact is becoming despite our lame efforts to prevent its growing too fast.

Wishing you all success in your great task of hearing the many appeals and passing them on to the churches, your decisions as to what calls can be answered among the many all urgent and yet many of which must be postponed in the answering, and your attempts to keep the home church strongly back of those whom it has sent to the firing line.

Cordially yours, Victor P. Eastman.

Luitwing May 24-1915

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Physician Luitwing

Hospital

REC'D JUN 25 1915

Lintsing, China,

May 24, 1915.

Dear Ones:-

My last letter to you was finished April 8th, except just a brief note to Papa telling him I had received his word of sister Mary's home going. Since then we have heard also from Finley regarding it, and seen the Nashua paper which gave an account of the funeral. We can hardly yet make it all seem real--we would fain have it that the sweet life were still with us, and can hardly yet say, His way is best.

Brief words from my diary perhaps will be as interesting as anything I could write you.

Friday April 9th was spent largely in writing letters to members of the Property Committee and others regarding the building of the Hospital here. Dorothy not yet well--but eats more than she has for several days past.

Monday Apr. 12th. Florence not well, has not been well since the District Meeting--got too tired caring for Dorothy and the visitors besides, has a bad pain in her stomach and can eat but little. Doctor fears she has contracted chronic diarrhoea from the Chinese amah who has had it for some years. Dorothy practically well again.

Friday Apr. 16th. Mr. Ellis and Chinese preacher go to two outstations, Yu Fang and Wang Ts'un for successive weeks of local Big Meetings. Will be at each place over a Sunday.

Tuesday Apr.20th. Certain wealthy Chinese in Peking and elsewhere, assisted however quite largely by Government funds, carry on a Lecture Bureau, for the purpose of freely dispensing patriotic information and stirring up the patriotic fervor and money lending zeal of the people. Lectures are given by several bands of men who are systematically covering the several provinces, lecturing in turn in the larger centers. Today was one of Lintsing's days, and our church was borrowed that the students of the city might be gathered together in a quiet place. Noon was set as the time, but the lecturers were eating dinner and so arrived about 2 p.m. Pupils from the various schools were in attendance. Those from one of the lower schools came dressed in uniforms and with drums beating and banners flying. Every school that pretends to be much must needs have these. Suppose we will have to fall in line soon. Among these seventy or eighty boys were two girls, the smallest scholars in the school, with unbound feet, and wearing uniforms as the boys had. This is the first instance of coeducation in Chinese schools that I know of.

The lecturers, five of them, each spoke briefly on patriotic topics, but used so much classical language and talked so much above the heads of their audience that they might as well not have come. We have several men in church employ who could have done vastly better! However we took the occasion to appoint a stereopticon lecture for the following Friday night and to invite all the students of the city to attend that.

Friday, Apr. 22. Lecture as above mentioned, with a church full, and an interesting lecture including some views of American and local scenery, with the chief emphasis on the life of Christ set which we had borrowed and were to return in a few days. Thursday evening had seen a good audience of the local neighboring women, and the women of the yard, and the station class in session here, to hear about the same lecture.

I have mentioned before the gift by the custom's official here for our Hospital of $100 Mex. (nearly fifty gold). He is not to be outdone in his generosity! He came again today accompanied by his second in rank, a Mr. Liu whose wife was for five years in a Christian school, and announced his intention of endowing the Hospital. That is he has control of funds which he proposes to turn by deed of gift every year into

our Hospital. The amount will vary somewhat from year to year, as it depends upon the number of boats which go by the barrier here at the River Custom's office, each boat as it passes being required to pay in addition to other charges one tiao (equivalent to about 15 cents gold, at present rate). Mr. Chu, the official who is arranging for this money to come to us each year, month by month, assures us that the amount will not be less than $1000 Mex. each year, sufficient to pay all expenses for drugs, etc. for our Hospital even if the number of patients received increase to twice the present number. Conditions of the gift, etc. will be heard later.

Saturday Apr.24th. Tomorrow is my birthday--the 35th anniversary of my birth as the Boston maiden said, but I was not allowed to forget it. A surprise breakfast was served this morning with all the station in attendance, except Mr. Ellis who is touring. Beautiful lilacs, pretty gifts, and sparkling conversation, in addition to the eatables helped to make the occasion memorable. In front of our house we have a beautiful clump of rosebushes--which will soon be in bloom, and at the side a lilac hedge which has delighted us for several weeks. This spring the weather has been just right for them, with no hot winds to blast them.
Meeting in the evening of the Educational Committee to talk about conditions and methods of student help. We hope from this on to help students to an education by loaning them money which they will be expected later to return, rather than by giving them outright the full scholarship amounts. Have been spperintending again the planting of more trees in the compound. Those planted last year have nearly all lived, some died and are now being replaced, as they were guaranteed to live for three years.

Sunday Apr. 25. A lovely spring day. Word came just this morning as we were ready for church of the death at Columbus, Ohio, of sister Mary. I did not try to go to church at all. Florence went but could not stay. Though later went back, as the four or five women folk of the Chu and Liu families (Custom's office) came to church and Sunday School. Mr. Chu has two wives, but not first and second in rank. One of them is a wife he took, in accordance with Chinese custom, as a wife of his father's brother who died without issue, that is not formerly the wife of his uncle, but a wife taken for his uncle. This wife really counts as his uncle's wife, and their children as his uncle's children, while his own wife counts as his one proper wife.
This Mr. Chu is a very interesting man, coming from a family that in former dynasties had official rank, but have consistently refused during the Manchu rule to take office. Because this young man was especially helpful in some way to Yuan Shih K'ai during the Revolution he was rewarded with an official position, being custom's official before coming here somewhere in Szechuan, where he made a splendid record. It looks as though his record here would be equally noteworthy.

Tuesday, Apr. 27th. Meeting this evening of the local Church Council. Discussed the matter of the return of Dr. Chang, the one who some weeks ago wrote the accusation against the official here, and because of that had left here for a month or two. It was decided that he might now be invited to return--tho from his attitude and that of his wife who is preparing to go to him it is doubtful whether he will now consent to do so.
This is another case of a five year contract for service or the return of the money, but it may turn out that we get neither.
Meeting not adjourned till eleven p. m.

Wed. Apr. 28th. Busy all day writing letters, etc. preparatory to starting soon for the meeting of the North China Council in Tientsin. Trying to close contracts for brick for the Hospital. Chao Hsien Sheng, the one graduate from the Theological College who came to us last year is leaving tomorrow to work in Pangchuang. For some reason which we can not find out he is not satisfied here. What will we do for a substitute ?

Thursday, Apr. 29th. Last night the servants, cook and boy, went on a strike. That is, they said they would not accompany Florence to Peitaiho and do the work there unless we paid them more wages than we did last year.

had no time to help settle the matter so it will have to wait till I get to Tientsin and see if I can find other servants there--unless in the meantime it is settled here by some compromise, as will be likely. (Later it was decided that the cook should stay in Lintsing and cook for those who stay here, while the boy would go to Peitaiho and get two dollars a month extra for doing the washing for the guests we have during the summer, viz. a German lady and her two babies.)

Was off for Tientsin early this morning by cart, accompanied by the Chinese preacher who is the second delegate to the Council. He and I are the two representatives from Lintsing for this year.

Friday, Apr. 30th. Traveled via Pangchuang--which looks desolate as can be--with most of the buildings torn down, the only large one left being the church. It was to see this, and to discuss with the local people the plans for either leaving this church or tearing it down and leaving another building to serve in its place as the meeting house, that we went the extra few miles necessary. The leaving of the church building is largely a matter of sentiment on the part of a few of the missionaries and a few of the older residents of the village, who were helpful in one way and another in getting the church built. The local Council voted 20 to 8 to tear down and move the church, but the matter was finally referred to the meeting at Tientsin, which quite likely will confirm the local vote.

Saturday, May 1st. Busy all day (at Tehchow) with Architect Bergamini working on plans and details for Lintsing Hospital. He is so busy on other work that he gets no time to help us, and does not seem to realize that unless materials can be specified and bought soon we will not be able to begin work till fall.

Monday, May 3rd. Arrived Tientsin 3.30 p.m. and had meeting of Property Committee at five o'clock. Tehchow is doing more building than any other place, but Tientsin, Lintsing, Paotingfu, Peking, all have work on hand. All on hand this evening for tomorrow's Council meeting, with two delegates from each of the eight mission stations, half foreign and half Chinese.

Tuesday, Wed. and Thurs., May 4th, 5th, and 6th. Meeting of North China Council. Can not attempt here to tell about our discussions and decisions. Most items of large importance were discussed by the joint body so that when we came to the foreign meeting on Thursday afternoon not many important items of business remained to be transacted.
The new organization will work well--and it certainly gives the Chinese a feeling that they are a part of the concern, which the old type of joint Chinese-foreign meeting scarcely could have done, it being largely a preacher's club.

Friday, May 7th. Spent the day in Tientsin shopping. Word comes that Japan has presented an umtimatum to China, demanding the acceptance in toto of all demands. We know not what may happen. Were it not so useless to resist one could wish that China would show forth the justice of her cause to the world by a stiff refusal, so that Japan would either have to fight or back down altogether. Some day when the world really wakes up to a sense of the need of justice in dealings of nation with nation these demands of Japan will take their place(where they belong) alongside of Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality. Might may still make right in the world's councils but never in the sight of the God who rules the worlds.

Saturday, May 8th. Fearful that the trains might stop running we left for home this morning on the early train. China has forty-eight hours in which to answer the ultimatum, and we have not yet heard what the answer will be. Arrived Tehchow 3.30 p.m. Again consulting with Architect about Hospital. Plans are changed some, and contractor's estimates for doing the work given, tho so high that we will need to get other estimates.

Tuesday, May 11th. Arrived home about 7.pm. Found Florence and the girlies all well. Florence has had quite a siege of indigestion, but seems able now to take ordinary food--tho still needs to be careful, and is easily tired.

And so on, to be continued in our next. Love to all, As ever yrs,

Victor Eastman.

had no time to help settle the matter so it will have to wait till I get to Tientsin and see if I can find other servants there--unless in the meantime it is settled here by some compromise, as will be likely. (Later it was decided that the cook should stay in Kimlosing and cook for those who stay here, while the boy would go to Peitaiho and get two dollars a month wages for doing the washing for the guests we have during the summer, viz. a German lady and her two babies.)

We set off for Tientsin early this morning by cart, accompanied by the Chinese teacher who is the second delegate to the Council. He and I are the two representatives from Kimlosing for this year.

Friday, Apr. 30th. Traveled via Langchuang--which looks desolate as one --with most of the buildings torn down, the only large one left being the church. It was to be this, and to discuss with the local people the plans for either leaving this church or tearing it down and leaving another building to serve in its place as the meeting house, that we went the extra mile necessary. The leaving of the church building is largely a matter of sentiment on the part of a few of the elder members and a few of the older residents of the village, who were helpful in one way and another in getting the church built. The local Council voted 20 to 8 to tear down and move the church, but the matter was finally referred to the meeting in Tientsin, which quite likely will confirm the local vote.

Saturday, May 1st. Busy all day (at Tanghow) with Architect Borgenhut working on plans and details for Kimlosing Hospital. He is so busy on other work that he gets no time to help us, and does not seem to realize that unless materials can be specified and bought soon we will not be able to secure work this fall.

Monday, May 3rd. Arrived Tientsin 3.30 p.m. and had meeting of Property Committee at five o'clock. Tanghow is doing more building than any other place, but Tientsin, Kimlosing, Ostrogoth, Peking, all have work on hand. I am hard pressed for time to get ready for tomorrow's Council meeting, with two delegates from each of the eight mission stations, next foreign and half Chinese.

Tuesday, Wed. and Thurs., May 4th, 5th, and 6th. Meeting of North China Council. I am not attempt here to tell about our discussions and decisions, out of a number of matters of importance were discussed by the joint body of the Council on Tuesday, the Council meeting on Wednesday afternoon and many organization meetings which went well--one, if certainly, given the Chinese delegate that the concern, which the old type of joint foreign-Chinese meeting seemed could have done, it being largely a pressure group.

Friday, May 7th. Spent the day in Tientsin shopping. Word comes that Japan has presented an ultimatum to China, demanding the acceptance in toto of all demands. We know not what may happen, here it not so useless to regret one could wish that China would show forth the justice of her cause to the world by a strong refusal, so that Japan would either have to fight or back down altogether. Some day when the world really wakes up to a sense of the need of justice in dealing of nation with nation these demands of Japan will take their place where they belong, alongside of Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality. Might may still make right in the world's morals, but never in the sight of the God who rules the world.

Saturday, May 8th. Fearful that the trains might stop running we left our home this morning on the early train. China has forty-eight hours in which to answer the ultimatum, and we have not yet learned what the answer will be. Arrived Tsingtao 6.30 p.m. Again consulting with Architect about hospital. Plans are changed some, and contractor's estimates for doing the work given, the so high that we will need to get other estimates.

Tuesday, May 11th. Arrived home about 7 p.m. Found Florence and the children all well. Florence has had quite a siege of indigestion, but seems able now to take ordinary food--the still needs to be careful, and is easily tired.

And so on, to be continued in our next. My love to all, As ever yours,

Walter Newman

Tientsin

May 24-29/15

Peitaiho, China,
June 28th, 1915.

Dear Ones;- There are so many to whom I want to write practically the same story that I am going to send out a general letter.

You see we are at the seaside again--that is, Harriet, Dorothy and I are, Vinton is still in Lintsing.(But is the victim who is typwriting this letter.)

I want to tell you about our trip here--for it was so unlike any trip I have yet had in having difficulties bump up at every turn. Usually we get along very well indeed, but this time---well, let me tell it.

To begin with, several weeks ago the servants announced that they would not come to the coast unless we gave them more money. To settle this affair we t told the cook that he could stay in Lintsing and cook for Vinton, and I would take one man with me and he could do all the work. This sounds easy to an American, but it sounds like work to a Chinese. However they consented to this arrangement. The man coming here was to have more money. This made the cook out of sorts to think that we didn't value his services enough to pay him more than he was worth, so when it came to packing it was almost impossible to get him to get anything ready.

We planned to get on our houseboat Monday morning--about an hour before we were ready to start he had done only one or two of the dozen or more things I had told him to do. At last we got on the houseboat and were ready to pull up anchor when I said,- " Where is the big thermos bottle ?" So Vinton hurried to get that. He returned and we were again ready and counted noses to see if all were there. " Where is Chai Yen ? (the table boy) " He has gone to get the milk basin we forgot." A few more minutes and he returns. " Have we got the charcoal stove, the boiled water, and the strawberries?" " Yes." Well then tell the boatmen to go. "But the cook isn't here." (We were taking him as cook for the boat trip.) " He has gone after the tin plates he forgot." He returns, and at last about 12.30 we pull up anchor. We go a few rods and then some one asks, " Did you bring the cocoa ? " No, I forgot that too. Shall I go back after it?" " No, if you have the false coffee we will get along some way, though with this canned milk I had so counted on the children drinking some cocoa."

A head wind makes progress slow, for the boat must be pulled by the boatmen walking on the bank and pulling at a tow-rope fastened to the boat's mast. That afternoon we went eighteen miles (by land--more than that by river, which is extremely crooked) and by ten o'clock reached our stopping place for the night. The boatmen rested for three or four hours and before daylight began the journey again still with an unfavorable wind. Thus we continued to have unfavorable winds for the two and one-half days trip. You who have never seen a house boat probably have a picture in your minds of a nice ~~well-furnished boat,~~ roomy and comfortable. But a glimpse of one would give you a decided change of opinion. Besides our own party of seven, there were nine people who belonged with the boat, four of them children. This made sixteen people living in a shack about forty feet long and about ten feet wide, with the roof high enough only in spots so Vinton could stand up straight. We made up the children's beds on the wooden K'ang (bed) of the boat, and we grown folks had our folding cots. The boat's crew slept in the bottom of the boat at the front end out of our sight but not out of range of their snores or of the babies' cries. I never saw the flies so thick, and since Dorothy was the nicest fattest morsel of us all they just picked her in great shape. These bites festered until she looked like a small-pox patient, and you may imagine that she was far from comfortable. She hardly got any sleep at all, nor would she let the rest of us sleep. When we were still fifteen miles from Tehchow by ~~land~~ river we were only five miles by land, so Vinton who wanted to get some business done that evening got off and walked . He got off the boat about five p.m., reached Tehchow for supper, and returned to the boat after nine, about twenty minutes after we had reached the landing place.

Nearly half an hour after Vinton returned the threatened thunder storm broke and it began to pour. For a couple of hours we were as dry as one could desire, and we felt quite secure for the night--but after a time I woke up and found that my bedding was wet. I then got the umbrellas and put them up so as to protect the girls. Soon I heard the children's nurse woman moving about, and I called out, " Da Niang, is it leaking there ? " " Yes, my bedding is wet and there is no dry place to lie down." So we had her move into the room with us (even then she had to curl up in a small space where it didn't drip) and Vinton went onto the board bed with the girls. Thus it poured all night long, and when it came time to get up still was pouring. I wondered if in the former day Noah's family didn't feel something the way we did.

I called to the cook and asked him if he could get us some breakfast. " I d don't see how I can ", he replied, " everything is soaking wet." " Is your charcoal wet ?" " No." "Well, bring your stove in here, and get some water boiled and make some coffee. The children still want to eat their crackers."

For breakfast we finished up practically all the food we had with us hoping and expecting that by noon we could get off the boat. But at noon it was still raining as hard as ever. The boat was anchored a long distance from the shops, and the only vender who ventured near us was a seller of boiled eggs and sesame cakes. A supply for foreigners and Chinese was purchased and this was our dinner. We borrowed some cocoa from Mr. Troxel's boat (they were our companions in misery, except that they were still worse off, for Mrs. Troxel was sick with a fever which the day before was at 107, and that day had gone down as low as 96.).

By the time dinner was finished the flood had ceased. Instead of sending a dove, we sent our cook, to see if the waters had subsided enough that a cart might be induced to come and take us to the Mission Compound, some mile or more away through the mud. After some waiting one appeared on the crest of the hill, and the babies and I started for a dry place and food. Didn't the Dr. Tucker's new house indeed seem like a " mansion" when we reached it?. Vinton stayed at the boat and got the goods hauled over to the depot that we might take the next morning's train. (We had intended to go that morning, but Providence didn't permit.)

Mrs. Tucker was also planning on leaving the next morning, so we hesitated to add to her burdens but we couldn't stand the boat another night.

The next morning we found that Miss Grace and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff and Mrs.Ellis had also come the night before from Pangchuang and were going on the same train with us, the two former starting for furlough in U.S.A. and Mrs. Ellis on her way to Peitaiho. Breakfast was eaten in more or less confusion, especially for Mrs. Tucker and myself,(the mothers of the party) and we prepared for departure immediately after breakfast. " Have the carts come ?" was asked. " No." "Well, send for them quickly." At last one cart appeared, and two had been ordered. The Tucker's cart was here but where was the Eastman cart ? 'Twas thirty-five minutes of train time and we could not wait longer. Vinton said," Are you good for a walk to the depot ? We will get men to carry the baggage, and put the children in the cart with Dr. Emma." There seemed to be no other way so I left both children crying and started at a rapid pace for a thirty minute walk. Just as Wm. Tucker, who was shewing me the road, announced " We are half way there," the train whistled. At that time I was trying to hurry along the coolies who were carrying our baggage, and who had sat down in the shade of a tree to rest. Words fail to describe the events of the next few minutes. The cart had now caught up with me. I wish I could have had a picture of the scene. Hurried and warm as I was I had to stop and laugh even if I missed the train! The carter had lost his shoe in the mud and while he was trying to rescue that he called to his mule to stop which it obediently did. At this Mr. Bergamini grabbed the carter's whip and struck the mule, who started on again. The carter was still fishing for his shoe, so he kept calling to the mule to stop--every time he called Mr. Bergamini urged the mule on. Dr. Emma too was getting anxious, so she leaned out of the cart and struck the mule some vicipus slaps. At last we reached the station, and the train had not

yet gone. We were met by some of the train officials who kindly showed us to the third class car which had been reserved for our party. Then they said, " Are you all here and have all of your goods arrived ? " We counted up noses and found that the people were all there, but the cool ies with our bedding and suit cases were not yet in sight. So several men were sent off to hurry them up. At last they too appeared and the train pulled out nine minutes behind scheduled time, all because of the foreigner, (who is supposed to be hustling the east.)

Our party consisted of Dr. and Mrs. Tucker and three children, the two Misses Wyckoff, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Hill, and the four Eastmans (all in third class car)--Mr. and Mrs. Trexel and little girl and Miss Brown, the h nurse, all in first class car. Nothing especially eventful happened on the journey to Tientsin, except that Dorothy Eastman developed a fever and was quite miserable. We arrived in Tientsin at 3.30 p.m., and because we had come a day later than planned found that the rooms we had expected to occupy were occupied. However one of Mrs. Tucker's friends took us all in at her house for supper and the first half of the night till train time. There was an early morning train (1.30) for Peitaiho and we had decided to take that. Reservations had been made but we did not know just which ropes to pull so had made a mistake in ordering. When we reached the train they announced that because we did not have enough tickets we could not hold the compartment. I thought for a while that we might have to sit up all night, but the conductor--a Chinese i- inquired from Dr, Tucker who Mrs. Ellis and I were, and on finding that we were missionaries of the American Board from Lintsing he said that he thought that it could be arranged. Finally he came in and we told him that we were the ones who had caused him the trouble. He said, " That is all right. Wasn't I in T'ungchow college for four years? Don't I know Mrs. Sheffield ?(our senior missionary there)You are my friends, and you shall have this compartment all to yourselves." We found out afterwards that he had rec'd a telegram during the night from the traffic inspector saying that he would have to collect from us for the extra tickets--but the next morning he was as friend ly as ever and did not cause us any trouble. The children slept all night and at eight the next morning we arrived at Peitaiho station. Vinton had telegraphed for sedan chairs for us(he had not come from Tientsin) but none were to be had so the only way to make the five miles was on donkey back or in a Chinese cart. Since neither the woman nor I are expert donkey riders we chose the cart. It would have been fairly endurable if Dorothy had been well, but she was feverish and her neck was swelling and the roads were full of ruts. At one place we got stuck in the mud and all had to get out while the carter pulled out his animal and cart. After what seemed a week we reached the shore, but my servant and goods had not yet arrived and so I could not go to our own cottage. Therefore I went to Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard's and at eleven a/m/ we had put breakfast (and dinner). I called the Doctor and he guessed that Dorothy's supposed tonsilitis was probably the mumps. That afternoon we moved to the American Board Ladies' house (Miss Long was there) and there spent Sunday. On Monday we came to our own cottage and tried to get settled. Dorothy indeed had the mumps and on the mumps a flea bite developed into a big abscess which kept us up night and day for days and finally had to be lanced. Then the infection spread to her foot and to her hands and she was a sick baby for a few days. But she is well now I am glad to say, although she still has her head bandaged because her abscess is not thoroughly healed.
So now we seem al last started on a summer of rest--and I for one really feel as though I deserved to have a little time off.

Harriet has kept well and asks questions incessantly. Sha has been with me when I have watched the cow-milking process--hence the following conversation on being put to bed one night. " Mother, what do cows lick their noses for ?" " To keep the flies away." " Can I lick my nose to keep the flies away ?" " No." " Why ?" " Your tongue is not long enough." She experimented to see whether it was long enough or not.

yet gone. We were met by some of the train officials who kindly showed us to the third class car which had been reserved for our party. Then they said, " Are you all here and have all of your goods arrived ? " We counted up noses and found that the people were all there, but the cool ies with our bedding and suit cases were not yet in sight. So several men were sent off to hurry them up. At last they too appeared and the train pulled out nine minutes behind scheduled time, all because of the foreigner, (who is supposed to be hustling the east.)

Our party comsisted of Dr. and Mrs. Tucker and three children, the two Misses Wyckoff, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Hill, and the four Eastmans (all in third class car)--Mr. and Mrs. Trexel and little girl and Miss Brown, the h nurse, all in first class car. Nothing especially eventful happened on the journey to Tientsin, except that Dorothy Eastman developed a fever and was quite miserable. We arrived in Tientsin at 3.30 p.m., and because we had come a day later than planned found that the rooms we had expected to occupy were occupied. However one of Mrs. Tucker's friends took us all in at her house for supper and the first half of the night till train time. There was an early morning train (1.30) for Peitaiho and we had decided to take that. Reservations had been made but we did not know just which ropes to pull so had made a mistake in ordering. When we reached the train they announced that because we did not have enough tickets we could not hold the compartment. I thought for a while that we might have to sit up all night, but the conductor--a Chinese i- inquired from Dr, Tucker who Mrs. Eklis and I were, and on finding that we were missionaries of the American Board from Lintsing he said that he thought that it could be arranged. Finally he came in and we told him that we were the ones who had caused him the trouble. He said, " That is all right. Wasn't I in T'ungchow college for four years? Don't I know Mrs. Sheffield ?(our senior missionary there)You are my friends, and you shall have this compartment all to yourselves." We found out afterwards that he had rec'd a telegram during the night from the traffic inspector saying that he would have to collect from us for the extra tickets--but the next morning he was as friend ly as ever and did not cause us any trouble. The children slept all night and at eight the next morning we arrived at Peitaiho station. Vinton had telegraphed for sedan chairs for us(he had not come from Tientsin) but none were to be had so the only way to make the five miles was on donkey back or in a Chinese cart. Since neither the woman nor I are expert donkey riders we chose the cart. It would have been fairly endurable if Dorothy had been well, but she was feverish and her neck was swelling and the roads were full of ruts. At one place we got stuck in the mud and all had to get out while the carter pulled out his animal and cart. After what seemed a week we reached the shore, but my servant and goods had not yet arrived and so I could not go to our own cottage. Therefore I went to Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard's and at eleven a/m/ we had our breakfast (and dinner). I called the Doctor and he guessed that Dorothy's supposed tonsilitis was probably the mumps. That afternoon we moved to the American Board Ladies' house (Miss Long was there) and there spent Sunday. On Monday we came to our own cottage and tried to get settled. Dorothy indeed had the mumps and on the mumps a flea bite developed into a big abscess which kept us up night and day for days and finally had to be lanced. Then the infection spread to her foot and to her hands and she was a sick baby for a few days. But she is well now I am glad to say, although she still has her head bandaged because her abscess is not thoroughly healed.
So now we seem al last started on a summer of rest--and I for one really feel as though I deserved to have a little time off.

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We have had a very cool summer thus far. In fact here at the coast we are now wanting our sweaters and heavy wraps, quite unusually chilly.

I have very inadequately described out journey--probably if you were to take the same trip tomorrow very few of the same events would happen. It might have been worse.! I expected every minute that the cart would tip over but it didn't.

I am to have a German lady(and her two babies) with me here this summer. I hope Germany and the U.S. won't go to fighting in the meantime. I suppose the few English friends I have won't look at me!

But this letter is surely long enough for any purpose, so goodby.

Yours, Florence.

Lintsing, July 8th, 1915.

Dear Folks;- I have had the pleasure of copying this for, my good wife, so now take the liberty of adding a word on my own account.

Just now I am the only foreigner(to my knowledge) in Lintsing. Am trying to do several things in the way of building and preparations therefor. Some Sunday school rooms, gate houses, etc. are being built, and brick, lime, etc. is being bought for the new Hospital.

We hope really to begin work on this latter about Sept. 1st, wishing to get roofed, etc. before snow comes.

We will not be able to get all done we want to on the Hospital this year, for lack of funds. $5000 is in hand for the central building, and $900 more for wards, but we could use another five hundred or thousand forthe main building, including steam heat, and another $5000 for wards without getting too much. A ward accomodating about twelve or fourteen people will likely cost about $700, and as yet we have no wards for the women. The $900 mentioned above will put up part enough, but we would be mighty glad for another thousand or so for completing another ward or two while we are at it. The money given by the Chinese will go towards a ward for the men, but will not be enough, unless more comes in rapidly.

Our Boys' school closes next week Wednesday--examinations began today. I have not been over yet but must go soon to let them know that I am interested. The boys all have new suits of soldier clothes, and with their snare drums and trumpets take great pride in practising every afternoon. It serves as a good athletic exercise and as yet has not apparently developed any special warlike tendencies.

A letter is just in from Ray--in which he asks if we do not know that he is married. Yes, my dear boy, we knew it, and have long ere this sent our letter of congratulation, along with our wedding present. You should have received both ere this. We must trace them up.

China is well over the immediate scare of war with Japan--probably would not in any case have tried the arbitrament of arms--but now that articles of agreement have been signed the fear of attack by Japanese soldiers is done away. China however still continues to show her distrust of Japan and her desire to be independent by carried on the boycott, all in such a quiet and lawful way that nothing can really be done about it but yet in,a way that reduces the Japanese business here very considerably.

Weather here is more summer-like than Florence reports, but asyet nothing unbearable in the way of heat has appeared. No more paper.

Yours as ever, Vinton.

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RECD SEP 7 1915

Lintsing, Aug. 2nd, 1915.

My Dear Ben;- Yours of the 29th here, and I hasten to answer. Thank you for your kindly interest. It will be an inspiration to know that you are thinking of us here and praying for us.

The real needs of Lintsing, for foreign workers as well as native, are many. I would name as first and most important, though it sounds trite to say it, and perhaps does not mean much without further explanation--the need of the fullness of the Spirit--that all our work whether building houses, preaching sermons, praying in our closets, meeting in Committees, may be such as to count for the coming of the Kingdom.

2nd, and partly the converse of the first--we need, at least some of the native workers among us do, to get away from the idea of working for the foreigner for pay, we need to get enough Christianity into us so that we will go occasionally to nearby villages to preach the gospel just for the love of preaching it and with the hope of winning some one into the fold, and not because the pastor has sent us and we will appear lazy if we don't go. We need enough virile Christianity so that we won't hem and haw over whether we have spent 200 cash of our own money for traveling expenses or not, or whether we have had one day less vacation than the allowed eight weeks or not, or whether our salary is exactly equal to our classmates' or not--in short we need and we need badly to get to that place in our work that Kipling speaks about when he says, " no one will work for money and no one will work for fame--but each for the joy of the working and each in his separate star will paint the thing as he sees it for the God of things as they are."

3rd. The branch of our work here that is lagging behind all the rest is the part that with the proper adjustment of things ought to be the very most successful, viz., the evangelistic. We have schools but they do not always produce boys and girls that have a horror of lying and stealing. We may not teach geography and science in the most approved and up-to-date ways, but I fear we are far better at that than we are at instilling the

idea of repentance and remission of sins into the hearts and lives of our boys and girls. We hold station classes(all too few in number and attendance however, because of the lack of money and time for them) but the time must be largely used in drilling a few characters into their dull minds, while character and the only way a Christ-like one can be attained is seldom reached. We hold Big Meetings and make big ado about receiving many on probation or into full membership--but these same ones go back home to continue to beat their wives, attempt to beat their neighbors out of every penny possible, not knowing how to read their Bibles or how to pray, and what is still more discouraging they go back to outstations or to villages or towns where we have no resident teacher, to which we can send a worker only about once a year, where there is no lay member who knows enough of the doctrine to be a leader and a preacher on Sundays or a living example of it on other days. We need a revival of the evangelistic spirit that shall cause all our work in school or cash shop or farm or home or wherever it is carried on to lead to real conversion and consequent Christ-like living. We need more money for the regular general work of the station that we may find more men and women to go out into our great immense country field and live with the people, preaching to them the gospel, teaching them its truths day by day, showing them how to pray and what to pray for, giving them something to do in the church and for their Lord---we need money for this kind of work here in our field, Ben, a whole lot worse than we need any endowed chairs at Tsinanfu or any other University. There are now plenty of places where those from our field who can afford to go on to college, or whom the church can afford to help or use when they are through can get an education, and I have confidence that they will get just as much inspiration for Christian service from those colleges already in existence as they would from larger schools which such extra money might help into life---but there is a dire

lack here in our Lintsing field, both of the money for securing workers who would be content even with a modest wage and of the workers qualified and consecrated and willing to do such work as that I have mentioned. We thought we had such a man in Chao Hsien Sheng, but he was barely started here before he for some reason or reasons as yet unknown to us felt that he would be happier elsewhere. Maybe he too sensed the lack of this evangelistic fervor, perhaps too he thought this extended to the foreign workers (some of them) as well, and for any part that we take as leaders and guides and examplars in such work he might well feel that way---but you know well enough why we don't do it. (Because occupied with other things - see below) under No 4 -

All this above means--pray for the Chinese workers that they may be filled with evangelistic zeal, that they may have a love for soul-winning(and not an itch for the fame of getting more people simply to join the church from their district than do other teachers), that they may have tact and patience, that they may have learning enough to reach the learned and the wealthy, that they may also have love and patience enough to win the ignorant and the unlovely, that the schools instead of absorbing money that might be used in preaching the gospel or holding station classes may put that money to even better use by making our schools real evangelistic agencies first in winning all the boys and girls themselves to accept and follow Christ, and second in inspiring them one and all with the desire to serve by winning others not in that far-off day when thay can become well-paid preachers in the church's services, but now during vacation time when they may win their brothers and sisters and their fathers and mothers and their playmates and friends.

This leads naturally to No. 4. If the Chinese church and the Chinese workers are to have the blessings of No. 1 and avoid the dangers of No. 2, and do the kind of work mentioned in No. 3, they must have the concrete leadership and example and cooperation of some spirit-filled missionary to start them going. Just now Lintsing is short this kind of a man.

This is not, of course, for publication, but you know what I mean. Mr. Ellis has a lovely Christian character--is a worthy example to all of us of love for the people, willingness to put up with irritations and hardships, and misunderstandings, etc. etc. but he has not the bishop's grasp of the work as a whole and the way to get others to do it.

Besides, even with me here at Lintsing most of the time, there is still so much to do at the central station that he does not get time to be many months in the country stations " doing the work of an evangelist."

As for my doing this work of a bishop, and being the guide and example for the Chinese workers--I am not yet spiritually qualified for it--neither do I honestly feel that I come any nearer being qualified on the administrative side--though as amatter of fact I have never had the chance to see what I could do along that line. The Board supposedly sent me here to shepherd the flock of God--but my time has been more than full the six years I have been in Lintsing with "serving tables". Accounts, building superintending, buying materials, looking after the thousand and one details of the business and financial end of a mission station have kept me humping--not to mention the real job of trying to get the language which has been the chief task, or at least should have been had other things not pressed so.

So that No. 4 is this. Pray that Lintsing may have her one man at least who can give his full time to our immense country work--who shall have the grace and the grit and the gumption necessary for this large task, who shall be a leader of men and a worthy example to those with whom and for whom he works--that if Ellis or I can be trained into the right shape for this work another man soon come who can take over the business end of things and leave us free for this real missionary work.

5th. Pray that the new medical man we have so long been looking for may be soon sent us.

6th. That the germ of self support may soon begin to get in its work in

the Lintsing district, and when it really does get started may permeate more fully the entire field than it has yet done in other places.

7th. Pray that some way may be found for us to get a hold of the money which Grinnell apparently wants us to have for our country school work, but which as yet has never reached our hands. We are laboring on with the same appropriation for this educational work that we had before the Grinnell Movement was heard of.

8th. Pray that the new alliance formed between our Hospital work here and the official classes through the yearly (or rather monthly) contribution of between two hundred and three hundred tiao (over $40.00 gold) from the Customs office here may work out not only for the alleviation of suffering for many more people than formerly but may also come gradually to be the means by which many from these upper classes can be won as followers of our Lord.

9th. That this list may not sound too pessimistic, finally thank the good Lord for all the good things he is doing for us here--for the splendid material equipment He is gradually giving us--for the small group of teachers and preachers who are, despite all their short comings, doing faithfully their part in the Lord's vineyard--for the splendid spirit of cooperation in work not only as between the foreign workers but as between foreign and Chinese-- for the six hundred and more members of our church, most of whom have at least the sprouts of truth growing up within their hearts---for the many open doors and the lack of opposition, the great door and effectual that is opened unto us. May we know how to enter in and reap the harvest.

Excuse the great length of this--when no doubt what you wanted was a brief list of the four or five vital needs (and definite) for which you could pray and work as you have opportunity while at home. But perhaps you will after all be able to sift out several very definite as well as very vital things from this list. I shall be with you in the prayer that any or all that really are vitalmay be granted us as speedily as

Cordially yrs. G. O. Cochran.

J. G. Wells.

Copy F. C. Eastman

To W. D. De Haas

Luitsing Aug. 2 1915

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Some good notes

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REC'D SEP 7 1915

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Lintsing, Shantung,

August 3rd, 1915.

Dr. Jas. L. Barton,

Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton;- Months ago the Shantung District held its Annual Meeting. At that Meeting Mrs. DeHaan and myself with two of the Chinese friends were appointed as a Committee on Needs. Our hope was that we could meet with the Chinese and work out some new and fine way of making our appeals to the Board which would have more effect than our appeals usually do! But a variety of circumstances prevented our ever holding any such meeting. The days of meeting here were so full that there was no time, Mrs. DeHaan went home as soon as the meetings closed, one of the Chines4 members was the doctor who stayed on here for a time and then moved to Tehchow, so that finally we gave up in despair. Mrs. DeHaan and I had a few minutes together as I returned from the Mission meeting in May, but neither of us have since that time written out any definite report to be sent to Boston. We understand that Mr. DeHaan as Secretary sent in a report of the meeting with detailed explanations of such motions as needed explanation--consequently the work that our Com. on Needs was supposed to do has largely been done. I will therefore after this long delay a and long explanation not try to present fully the needs as brought out by our meeting, but only mention a few salient points--modified in their appeal perhpas by the changes that these months have brought.

One effect of our new arrangements about District and Mission meetings coming as they do so far ahead of the time when the Board is ready to consider and pass upon them is perhaps to make the appeals somewhat stale by the time the Prudential Committee really gets to them. Another effect is this. Appeals ~~that~~ or rather needs that are pressing at the time we hold our meeting here may perhaps be met before the time the Prudential Com. meets, or other needs far more pressing arise than those we most empha-

sized at the time we met.

Vote 1 is the approval of the general work estimates for Lintsing for the same amount as last year, $2300. I am enclosing as my personal comment along this line, a copy of a letter just sent to Mr. DeHaan in response to his request for the vital needs of Lintsing as I considered them that he might have them for his prayer list. In this letter note please what I say about the Lintsing evangelistic work. I think the other members of our station will join with me in saying that this is a fair statement of the present condition---and this means that as the Mission stated a year or so ago, and attempts to renew with repeated vehemence each year " the greatest financial need of each year is that the face of the appropriations asked for be granted in full each year". Important and urgent as the needs are for money for new schools and hospitals, etc. these needs cannot really compare with the insistent need for money year by year and month by month to keep the work we are trying to do on its feet. The irony of the situation arises however when we have one stations yearly needs met by specials and a neighboring station where the need is just great recieving none at all. That is the case now as between Tehchow and Lintsing. They have the regular special from Mr. Bates which enables them to expand along the evangelistic lines where we are weak--but our general work money has remained the same for some years. For our great country field of twenty or more outstations preaching places we have but six workers and most of these six are not men of college grade or commanding spirituality. We need more money from some source, whether foreign or native that more men and women may be sent to do the pioneer work in these great districts. And for all that I can see we will never get to a place where this money will be freely given by the native church until we first have more money from the foreign sources to make possible the establishment of a real church conscious of itself as a working church and with some ideals of self support

~~sized at the time~~ Votes 2 to 5 inclusive all asking for the general work money are practically as urgent as the one commented on above.

Vote 7 asking for $1000 for Williams Hospital equipment, Tehchow, needs no comment. Hospital wards without beds, an operating room without a sufficient supply of instruments, sterilizers, etc. etc., a laboratory without a microscope, and other like situations are not conducive to the best medical work of which a missionary physician is capable.

Vote 8 was passed by our district and approved by the Mission meeting which proceeded to do something of like nature for all the stations--but as I personally was not as zealous over it as some others I am not the one to comment upon the urgency or importance of the need. Needless to say the different items are not of equal importance, the needs in Tehchow itself for the church building and the men's work building are more urgent and pressing than for most of the outstations--for the simple reason that it is the central station, the schools are there and the scholars need a church home--while several of the outstations are new places opened with the Bates' special, and several of the older places have fairly respectable quarters at present. Such a plant presented free gratis to the Chinese Christians of these different places would be fine and the argument that we work on the plan of the Church Building Society and give them these plants to work with hoping that it will speed the day when they will be able to care for the property and use it properly for the bringing in of the kingdom finds favor with the majority of our Mission, judging from the action taken at Mission meeting. We shall be glad if givers interested in property interests are found to supply such a felt need--but some of us would hope there would be no diversion of gifts that might be used for what we think are more immediate needs, to this church building plan. Vote 32 which includes like requests for Lintsing is also included here.

Vote 32. One request from A.B.C.F.M. for Lintsing under this vote is not on a par with the requests for outstations, viz. the appeal for $10,000

for a men's hospital at Lintsing. This sum is hoped to be enough to build a proper hopsital for the men, equip it, and besides reimburse the Woman's Hospital fund for that part of the money which they are putting into the administration building--one half of which is planned for men and one half for women. Now that the Rockefeller Board have signified their willingness to furnish five or six more men doctors for North China we have the confident hope that we can soon have not only the man for whom we have long been asking, but also a proper and suitable place for him to use in his Christ-like work of alleviation of pain and preaching and practicing the goppel.

Votes 12. 13. 16. 17. 23. Calls for recruits, and in the order of their importance. (1). Male physician for Lintsing. This action by the distrit is simply carrying out what the Mission put on record in its 1913 meeting See vote 26, 1913 Minutes, page 12. The need for such a man is self-evident--and just why the Board has apparently thus far refused to put this request in the place of importance assigned to it by the Mission and Distr remains a mystery to us. For instance we hear now of the appointment of Dr. Van Nuys, with a view to his going to Fenchowfu. Unless for some reas Dr. Watson is not to return to Fenchow it seems to us that it would be more logical to send the new man physician to Lintsing which has none (at present does have a woman doctor), and find and send to Fenchow a woma physician (which at present has none, but has a man). The excuse previously given has been that no money was in hand for opening medical work for men in Lintsing---but as a matter of fact medical work for men was begun when the hospital was first opened. If you can send us any patent method of keeping men patients away we would like to hear of it !

Does the Rockefeller Board also locate at the particular stations the men and women whom it supports ? We had supposed that would be left to the Mission, the Prudential Committee appointing to the District.

(2) Educational worker for Tehchow. This is the man we have been hoping Grinnell would send to us, and while stated for Tehchow the idea, is that he will act as superintendent of educational work for the district. This need is made all the more glaring by the recent action of the Board in cabling for the DeHaans to take their furlough a whole year and more before the time for the sake of the fall campaign at home. With Dr. Tucker tired out after his strenuous months in building his new hospital, yet with months of work ahead of him before it will be properly equipped and in fine running order, and with Mr. Stanley busy with superintending the building of the academy and other buildings, who will be left to do any missionary touring ? or any teaching of English in the academy ? or teach any station classes for extended periods ? It is not the amount of work we try to do nor the climate in which we work nor the people we work with, but the constant strain of seeing two or three men's work being left undone because we have not the time to do it and our stations are so pitifully undermanned that kills us more quickly than anything else. We want that new educationalist this fall. Let Grinnell send us this man before they branch out to supply men for Tsinanfu University.

(2) again. Because it was almost impossible to decide which man, whether educationalist or a general purpose man to act as secretary, treasurer, business manager, etc., was the more needed the two went down under the same head. Every station of any size should have its secretary--not necessarily a theologically trained man. The report of the Special Com. on Business and Administrative Efficiency submitted to the China Continuation Com. 1915, has many good points along this line. Their third fundamental principle there laid down is this. As far as possible, each person should give his time and energy to that form of effort which he is by natural ability and training best fitted to do. We as a Mission have gotten our architect--and a good one he is too-- now give us our secretaries !

(3) The third call (for a fourth man) is for a man specially trained along educational lines for Lintsing. Mr. Ellis never taught school and ha had no training in pedagogy. I had some teaching experience but have had special training along these lines. A man with such training could take a hold of our schools here and make them more efficient, help to establish primary schools in the outstations where no schools of any kind now exist, work in with the government's efforts, and besides all this leave two men free for the work, now left undone in the evangelistic lines. Here a see the report above quoted, page 5, second paragraph.

Vote 23. Requests for woman workers. (1) woman physician for Tehchow. This request has been repeated for so long it is becoming stereotyped--but we intend to keep on asking till we get her. The new building at Tehchow c even more loudly than before for a head. We have hopes that Dr. Amy Metcal is meant for Tehchow--but letters from Boston have been ominously silent a to her location. As of equal importance with the above is the request for a trained nurse for Lintsing. Here there is no conflict, because the above is from W.B.M.I. while the nurse is asked for from the W.B.M.P. Our new hoppital so soon to be begun certainly needs a trained nurse. And now, as you are probably just hearing, we need to add the request for a woman physician for Lintsing from the W.B.M.P. For Dr. Tallmon is soon going the way of all the earth (as regards women), and hopes to be marri and leave us as soon as her successor can be elected and qualified.

(2) If the woman evangelistic worker asked for here were sent at once to Lintsing we would then have but three workers. Acceding to this request as also to no. (3) for two workers for Tehchow would only serve to provide workers sufficient for actual present needs and provide somewhat more adequately for furloughs and sickness. Here again the statement i the report above quoted from is so pat that I cannot refrain from mentio ing it. See page 4 of that report, last paragraph.

Votes 9. 10, 11, 14, 15, also covered above.

Votes 6, 32, and p. 8 of minutes give the requests from W.B.M.I. for specials for the rebuilding work at Tehchow, none of them extravagant in amount or unnecessary. In comparison to the amount asked for Girls' sch school (Academy building) for Tehchow the amount Lintsing asks for her Girls' schoool is very modest, only $3500, and $500 more for a Kindergarten building. We already have the children and the teacher but they had to borrow a corner of the church for this past term.

From the W.B.M.P. weare asking for equipment for the new hospital $2000. Without this the new hopsital will be empty indeed, no beds, microscope, sterilizers, but few good instruments.

Turning now to the Minutes of the foreign district meeting we find requests (vote 1) for missionary residences at Tehchow for an evangelistic worker. This is the house Mr. DeHaan will naturally occupy when he returns from furlough, and ought to be built in the meantime so as to be ready for him. and (vote 2) calls for a residence for the new educationalist which Grinnell is promising us. They have a part of the money in hand already I believe.

Vote 3 asks for a residence for the promised man physician whom we hope to see arriving on the bund as Dr. Tucker puts it, this autumn.

The urgency about all these houses is not that just now the people are here present ready to occupy them, but that the architect is here now and they could be built more satisfactorily under his supervision. He will no doubt give most of next year to Shansi, so we would like to use his services while he is near us.

Vote 29 on page 5 refers to action taken in 1914 (see vote 17, 1914 minutes) asking the Prudential Committee to grant temporarily to the Shantung district its proportion of scholarship money now going to T'ungchow college. Lintsing station took action asking that this grant be made permanent, that is that just that much less be sent to T'ungchow and that much m ore granted to the Shantung district.

The idea was that if we still sent our students to T'ungchow we would pay into the treasury of the college for them the full amount asked--if we sent the students to Tsinanfu we would have some money to help them with, using it as a loan fund expecting each student to pay at least part of his own school expenses. At the district meeting there seemed to be no fear but that we could go ahead sending our students to Tungchow as before and draw scholarship money for them--consequently this motion was laid on the table. It remains to be seen however how we can get started sending students to Tsinanfu (which so many seem to think desirable) until we have some money from some source to serve as a loan and gift fund to help them on their tuitions.

I fear this long report of needs and rehash of votes which your Committee may already have considered may do nothing more than take your time without reaching your heart. I probably have not added anything to that already sent---except perhaps a personal twist or two to some of the actions taken at our meeting.

We are hoping that despite the terrible European conflict there are plenty of zealous Christians in our Congregational churches who will rise to the occasion and see that mission work at home abroad does not suffer. May it be that this may even be a time for advance along all lines of Christian work.

I am remaining by the work here for part of the summer--have been trying to get things together so that early this fall we could begin the work on the new Hospital--heve been building some Sunday school rooms, a gate house, and what not , and sitting in my study writing letters while it rained. The rivers are high, typhoons in Shanghai and along the coast, and incessant rains in many parts of the country have done much damage not to mention loss of lives but the score.

With all good wishes to you and all the Board circle.

I am sincerely yours, V. D. Eastman

Aug 3 1914

REC'D FEB 25 1916

Lintsing, Jan. 24th, 1916.

Rev. Wm. E. Strong,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Strong: I just have word thru Mr. McCann that apparently the Board has overlooked the request for our furlough, to be taken this spring — and has not yet authorized it.

Will you not look the matter up immediately and see that proper action is taken. The request was made at our District Meeting last April — meeting held here at Lintsing, and is entirely in order, in fact our furlough will be about six months overdue by the time we leave China in June.

I will be writing further soon as to our plans — we hope to go via Honolulu & San Francisco — with stop overs in California & Washington, & North Dakota. I wonder if there is any arrangements along the route that Dr. Patton would care to make for my stopping at certain places. Will there be any local campaigns on in those regions — or will the Layman's movement have swept everything so clean

FEB 25 1916

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Dr. W. M. S. Stone,
Boston,

My dear Dr. Stone: I just have word this Mr. McFarland at Tsinghsien has received the request for being furlough, to be taken this spring. Dr. Hawkins tells me that he has sent it on.

We do not know the matter of insufficiency and as that question is taken, the request was made at our divisional meeting last April. Meeting held here at this time, and I suppose entirely in order, in fact can furlough be obtained in another way by the Board? We do not see how we can do it.

Mr. Wright writes from Nanking that we can not have Miss Howden in Nanking — with her two in California.

Working for Miss Platt & Miss Anderson — we hope it may be November.

Dear Mr. Stone — we are anxious to get the new Hospital — have been building some Sunday school rooms, a good house, and what not — and sitting in my study writing letters, I think it would be nearly the rivers are high, typhoon in Shanghai — at least, and increasing rains in my part of the country — much damage not forgotten loss of lives, but we will see.

With thanks for your interest and counsel in these perplexing things, I am

Sincerely yours,

D. Eastman

P.S. Dr. Hawkins tells me that if we can furlough the college for them the full amount asked—if we send the students to Tsinghua we would have some money to help them with using it as a loan fund, expecting each student to pay at least part of his own school expenses. It seems to be no use to be sending students to Tsinghua as before. Consequently this motion was laid on the table. It remains to be seen how we can get started sending students to Tsinghua next year. I think it would be a good thing if we could do it.

Best wishes to you and all the Board girls.

I am sincerely yours,

D. Eastman

that there will nothing be left to be done?

I start in the morning for Paotingfu to attend a meeting of the Mission Property Committee - am not looking forward with extreme joy to the trip this time of the year - We are now having our coldest winter weather.

I have some hopes of getting on into Shansi - but will see how weather & other matters look on arriving at Paotingfu.

Had hoped ere this to have our 1915 reports ready to send off to you - but the close of the year & the opening of another is a strenuous time with us so many accounts and reports & statistics that we have no time left to do real missionary work.

With cordial regards

Sincerely Yours,

W. P. Eastman,

Jan. 24-1916

Dunlap

REC'D APR 10 1916

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Lintsing, China,
Feb. 29th, 1916.

Dear Folks;- Guess I'll take advantage of this leap year day to start a letter to you. Have been pretty silent most of the winter I fear, and have told you but little of what was going on in this part of the world. But we have been pegging along nevertheless--and before you know it we will be started on our way toward you.

At last something quite definite is decided upon. Unless something quite unforeseen comes up to prevent--such as orders from the Board saying we are not to go yet--or some unexpected urgent reason for further delaying our departure--we will be leaving here some time about May 10th to catch a boat departing from Nagasaki, Japan, May 23rd, and arriving at San Francisco June 14th. We hope to get a glimpse of beautiful Honolulu enroute. Plans after arriving at San Francisco are not yet fully matured, but as far as thought out would be somewhat as follows.

At San Francisco will see the American Board Secretary there, stay a day or two in Berkeley with Mr. and Mrs. Peck (who used to be in the University in Tientsin when we were there our first year in China), go on to San Jose to stay for a day with the Wagners (he was the Doctor here in Lintsing some years ago, before we came to China, and they now help with Dr. Tallmon's support) and perhaps incidentally have our eyes tested by Dr. Wagner who is an expert oculist, then go on for a stay of a few days in Pacific Grove where Watts Pye's family live. (We had hoped to visit Pasadena and Los Angeles, but find they are too far away and would cost too much to go there. One of Florence's best friends lives in Pasadena, a lady with whom she boarded when she first taught school). After Pacific Grove we will likely start north again seeing the former pastor of the Seattle Plymouth Church at Oakland, and Dr. Tallmon's father at Morgan Hill, going on to Eugene Oregon where Florence's cousin lives, and to Kent Washington where her brother is, then to Seattle to be with the church there for a week or so. From Seattle we will go to Northfield, Minn. either by the northern route stopping at Helena, Montana, and possibly another place or two along the line, or via Colorado where Florence's Uncle lives, and Nebraska to see Aunt Mary, and the Nashua Aunts in Iowa.

To avoid extra travel and expense we had thought to stay some months in Northfield, not leaving there until after the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Carleton which is to be celebrated we understand early in October. We are hoping this will not conflict with the meeting of the American Board (probably at Toledo, Ohio) which also comes in October. If we attend the latter we would arrive in Oberlin either shortly before that meeting or soon after. And then probably settle down for the winter in Oberlin. One or both of us would hope some time before returning to China to get on to Boston to see the Board officers there, but that will depend upon their wishes in the matter.

The larger part of our time will be spent in Oberlin and Northfield, and we hope to take advantage of the colleges and Seminary to do some more studying. I will of course be ready to do what speaking and touring in the interests of missions the Board asks of me, and Florence will too as far as the girlies will allow. For our year at home is not simply a vacation but a chance to show the home churches what a real live missionary is likel as well as to give them some idea of what he does all day long. This for some missionaries is the hardest kind of mission ary work and may prove so to us--who knows.?

Yours P. Zeeman.

REC'D APR 10 1916

Linfeing, China,
Feb. 29th, 1916.

Dear Folks:- Guess I'll take advantage of this leap year day to start a letter to you. Have been pretty quiet most of the winter I fear and have told you but little of what was going on in this part of the world. But we have been pogging along nevertheless--and before you know it we will be started on our way toward you.

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CD APR 10 1916

You will be interested to hear a word about my trip north and west. I left here Jan. 24th enroute to Paotingfu, where a meeting of our Property Committee was to be held. Stopped there for two days and a half for this meeting and then went on to Shansi to see the work of the two stations there, Taiku and Fenchowfu. At the latter place Carleton is interested, for the college and church help to support Dr. and Mrs. Watson (two of our classmates) in the Medical work there. Watts Pye is there too, and a near-graduate of Carleton, Gertrude Chaney, now Mrs. Pye. She is a daughter of Prof. Chaney of Carleton, and a graduate of Oberlin. I had two days at Taiku and four days at Fenchow. The work there is encouraging--has progressed much faster than some other places, as Lintsing for instance, due probably to several causes one among which is the fact that their people are able to read and write while most of ours when they come to us can do neither. Mr. Pye, who has had a hard time for the last three or four years with threatened tuberculosis seems now to be very much better, and says he is ready to begin work again in earnest. Even as it is he does as much as two average men, what will he do when he gets into the harness again ?

We had hoped he would be ready to go this year on furlough--his furlough was due last year, but the new men who are there to take up the work have not yet learned the language well enough to feel like taking up the work yet, so Watts will likely wait till next fall or the following spring before going home. We will hope to see him in U.S.A. before we return.

Work has not yet been resumed on the Hospital building--but we expect the workmen to return most any day now. There will be much to be done yet after I go--but fear this might be the case even though we waited till fall before leaving, so guess there is no way but just to pull out and leave others to bear the burdens. I am doing my best now to get out from under various lines of work, such as station accounts, school work, Sunday School teaching, etc. have resigned my place on the Mission and District Property Committees, and am turning accounts over as fast as possible to Mr. Ellis and others. By the time we are ready to leave everything will have been disposed of I guess.

Since I returned from my trip, Feb. 15th, have been busy with preparations for our Council meeting, and with that meeting itself. Had many things to discuss and decide upon, but all went off in good spirit, and we hope most of the plans we made can be carried out during the year. Among other things we decided to start a primary school for boys here in connection with our boarding school. You should see the eagerness with which eight or ten of the boys near by grasped the opportunity--a chance to go to school does not come every day to most boys, especially those from the poorer classes. Often even from well-to-do families but one of the sons will be sent to school, the rest will become farmers.
Two of our nurse-woman's boys are among those who are starting and we are helping with their tuition which is less than a dollar a term for a boy--but without our help they could not afford to pay even that much.

Will try to write again ere long. Answers to this will need to be sent right quick for by May 10th we will be likely to be leaving here.
Our boat is the Nippon Maru, and mail sent to us at any of the following places c/o Steamship Nippon Maru, arriving such and such a date would likely reach us--provided it was sent long enough ahead of time to reach there before our boat did. Arrive Nagasaki Japan, May 22, arrive Kobe, Japan, May 25, arrive Yokohama, Japan, May 26, arrive Honolulu, June 6th, arrive San Francisco, June 14th. Mail to the latter place should be sent in care of Dr. H.H. Kelsey, 417 Market Street, San Francisco. He is the District Secretary of the American Board.

Too near the end of the sheet to write more, so goodby till next time. Love as ever to all. Girlies are both well and gay, and Florence very busy with their wardrobe and her own. A furlough oftener than once in seven years might become a nuisance !

Yours, Victor P. Eastman.

You will be interested to hear a word about my trip north and west. I left here Jan. 24th enroute to Pontiac, where a meeting of our Property Committee was to be held. Stopped there for two days and a half for this meeting and then went on to Shenzi to see the work of the two stations there, Taikin and Fonghowfu. At the latter place Carleton is interested, for the college and church help to support Dr. and Mrs. Watson (two of our classmates) in the Medical work there. Watts Pye is there too, and a near-graduate of Carleton, Gertrude Chaney, now Mrs. Pye. She is a daughter of Prof. Chaney of Carleton, and a graduate of Oberlin. I had two days at Taikin and four days at Fonghow. The work there is encouraging--has progressed much faster than some other places, as Linting for instance, due probably to several causes one among which is the fact that their people are able to read and write while most of ours when they come to us can do neither. Mr. Pye, who has had a hard time for the last three or four years with threatened tuberculosis seems now to be very much better, and says he is ready to begin work again in earnest. Even as it is he does as much as two average men. What will he do when he gets into the harness again ? We had hoped he would be ready to go this year on furlough--his furlough was due last year, but the new men who are there to take up the work have not yet learned the language well enough to feel like taking up the work yet, so waits will likely wait till next fall or the following spring before going home. We will hope to see him in U.S.A. before we return.

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Yours, Lester Beaton,

Feb 29-1916

Family

RECD APR 10 1916

Lintsing, China,

March 2nd, 1916.

Dr. W. E. Strong,

14 Beacon Street, Boston.

My Dear Dr. Strong;- No adverse word has come from you yet in regard to furlough--there has not been time for it unless you had cabled. We are going ahead on the supposition that there will be no reasons on the Board's part why we should not take our furlough beginning this spring, and have already booked passage via San Francisco, per the steamer Nippon Maru. The enclosed letter will give a little idea of our plans. We go via San Francisco rather than via Seattle direct for two reasons, one because the northern route is even at that season of the year likely to be so cold (and the Doctor's advice was ~~not~~ to not take our two little girls just recently recovered from a long siege of dysentery that way), and the other because we feared we could not get accomadation on that line at the time we wanted to go. We had supposed that the fare was the same by either route, that is if we wanted to go to Seattle the steamship lines via San Francisco would grant the same rates as to Seattle direct. This used to be the case, but we hear now that because of lack of boats competition does not thrive and that the longer route costs more. However we trust that considering the Doctor's advice in the matter, the Board will not expect us to make up the difference in fare, but will consider this for us as the shortest route. Were it not for the fact that the Seattle Plymouth Church supports us we would not expect to go to Minnesota by that route, but would go via Colorado instead--but we fear the church would be greatly disappointed if we passed them by, and feel that the slight extra railroad fare ought to be made up in the increased interest and enthusiasm for Missions which our visit will we hope leave behind.

We do not know at all what plans Dr. Patton may have in mind for our visiting of the churches while we are at home. Have wondered whether there would be any work on the Pacific coast while we were tarrying there for a few weeks or not. I am writing also to Dr. Kelsey--perhaps he would be the one to have such things in charge for the Coast. What, for instance, if anything, could I do to help on the effort to tie up Pomona College to the Educational work of Lintsing ? We hear through Mr. DeHaan that Lintsing has been assigned to Pomona as her field of effort in this direction, and should think if prospects were bright of Pomona's taking up the work here ere long a visit from one of our station would be worth while.

As a matter of fact we here on the field are all in the dark as to what this college movement is expected to attain, and how we are to go at it to do our share. As a Mission there has been no formal action endorsing it, and we now understand the Prudential Committee has not formally endorsed it either--though the Committee's action regarding the Grinnell proposition would seem to mean that the general plan was favored. It would look too as though the Committee considered it an important matter, for as we understand Mr. DeHaan has been given full time to work on the scheme, though without definite instructions as to what colleges are to be tied up to what stations, etc.,

I think I am not going beyond the feeling of any in our District when I say that we can not be ten parts happy over the action taken regarding Mr. DeHaan. He was called home by cable with a definite statement that he was needed for the Laymen's Movement work (and to take up later on the advancement of the Grinnell scheme). We here felt it must be a very important work, and so despite the fact that his furlough was a year and more away, and despite the fact that there was work enough in sight

hand
~~right~~ for three men, rather than for the one who would be left behind to do it, we voted to allow him to go. We now hear that he has had no part whatever in the Laymen's work, but has given full time to a scheme which has never been formally or fully presented to the Mission or the District and has not had the endorsement of the Board. We cannot but feel that this is unfair both to the District and the Mission and to Mr. DeHaan as well. This is not to say that we disapprove the scheme whereby our educational work would be linked up with some live college---such a plan would be worth while from many standpoints even though the financial help thus recieved should not be materially increased. But before we can feel free to go into the plan whole-heartedly, write letters in its favor, get in touch with our particular college in advocacy of this plan, we would be glad to know what it involves, how much money and how many men we might hope to get from it, what college we as a station were to be associated with, etc. If Pomona is to be wooed and won to such a plan she ought not to have too many wooers from China, Turkey, India, etc. We have already written to Pres, Blaisdell about the plan, saying that we would be delighted to have Pomona adopt us, and I would be mighty glad to visit Pomona in the interests of deciding something along this line, but I do not care to go if other arrangements have already been made for her to adopt some station in Turkey or south China--that is I do not want to go expecting that Lintsing is to be favored and be disappointed after arrival, by learning that she had already promised her help to Turkey or India. If we knew beforehand that Pomona was to be approached in the interests of Turkey rather than China that would of course be another matter. Again Lintsing is disappointed over Mr. DeHaan's giving all his time to this educational work because we had been led to expect that the Layman's Campaign was to present some very definite and pressing needs of the different fields to the Congregational constituency. We have

letters which say that Lintsing's appeal for $10,000 for a Men's Hospital was to be included among the things for which funds were to be collected. But instead of hearing that part or all of this money had been given we get word that $ 5000 has come for a Professor's house at Tsinanfu, that the Prudential Committee has voted to give dollar for dollar to match the income from Grinnell's endowment scheme and has already set aside $1000 as a pledge of faith toward this enterprise. On the other hand Sec. Bell writes to me (perhaps not officially) that as far as they can see"the only hope of Lintsing's getting the Doctor they need lies in the China Medical Board." Why should this be true ? Why should the District (or the Mission) be told that the things we feel according to our best judgment we most need cannot be granted, and yet money be coming in freely for enterprises which have not had the full consideration of Mission or Board ? This letter may sound one-sided but I am confident that if I could see you face to face and talk matters through you would see that those of us who feel in this way have considerable justification for our attitude.

For the sake of argument grant that higher educational work is the part of Mission work for which people are willing to give money(that they would not give to other lines), and yet what particular justice or wisdom is there in making Shansi wait another term of years before she has a Christian college, or in hindering the progress of the federated Peking University(because funds are not forthcoming for the new land and buildings), in order that money may be raised for us Congregationalists to have a share in the Tsinanfu University scheme.(which is already nearing completion and would get on very well without either our men or our money). Eventually this may be the natural place where we should affiliate, but it seems to me that at the present time there are other enterprises far more

deserving our effort and attention. As I have said along this line before we are making the same mistake that the Chinese government has made in her school system, we are trying to build up the University and the College first and then go backwards to organize the primary and grammar schools. The Chinese government system is fairly strong on the higher schools so that what we do along that line is more or less of a duplication(except of course we try to make our schools fully Christian) but the lower school system of the government is woefully weak, they have neither sufficient qualified teachers, nor funds nor buildings. Here we could be of immense help--but the door is barred because we have not the money. Lintsing for instance maintains one boarding school here at the central station, and because we try to have good teachers and do good work practically the entire appropriation for educational work is used in this one school. We have three country day schools only with poorly equipped teachers chosen by the school s themselves not for their fitness as teachers but because they can be hired for a small sum. When the Grinnell scheme was first launched we were promised money to the extent of our estimates for the educational work, and ~~have~~ had large plans as to what we could do for the outstation schools with this increase---but from that day to this not one extra cent(above the amount previously given by the Board) has come to us for this work. All extra funds(if there have been any) have gone to some higher work, as Tsinanfu, or supporting a Chinese student at Grinnell college, or perhaps is being saved for the educational director for Tehchow. Some of us are mighty anxious to see "" "" "" "" "" arrive. We cannot but think too of the impetus to this lower educational work which might be given if we had say the $5000 which is waiting in the Mission Treasurer's hands for the Professor's house in Tsinanfu. But I did not start to air all these ideas, and must close ere you get weary.

Vinton P. Eastman

I would be glad for Dr. Barton, Sec. Bell, and Dr. Patton to read this letter, which by the way is not intended as a criticism of men and things in general---but does perhaps present another side than that about which you hear the most. I disagree frankly with Mr. DeHaan on the emphasis he places on the higher educational work which he hopes and plans for for the Grinnell scheme, and have done so from the start. And he knows it too, so that this letter is not in the least intended to take advantage of him by saying things which I would be unwilling to say to him. On the other hand I cannot but sympathize with him in his present predicament--apprently being given free reign to present his plans for the tieing up of each station of the North China Mission to a college constituency, and yet not being able to approach these colleges with any definite work or station in mind. It was not with the Grinnell Scheme (or other college scheme) looming large in our minds that we as a District voted to allow him to go at the Committeee's call. It was with the understanding, as Sec. Galt has written, that he would not undertake this work until after the Laymen's campaign was over--thus giving the Mission and the District time to learn what the Grinnell endowment scheme involved, to hear also what the college-station plan was which Mr. DeHaan mentioned in a letter to the Mission just as he was starting for home. All these plans and schemes could be thought over both by the Mission and the Board and something definite and tangible arranged and decided upon--and Mr. DeHaan as our representative could promote them as far as time and strength allowed with our and your full approval and assistance. But as it is Mr. DeHaan has been sidetracked(perhaps for good cause, we do not know) and in the work which he is trying to do has neither the full support and assistance of the Mission(because we do not know what to support) nor of the Board. What the remedy now is we do not know, unless possibly the old motto, less haste, less waste.

With all good wishes for all your circle, Believe me really not more than half as pessimistic as I sound. Cordially yours,

Victor P. Eastman.

P.S. Would take as little a word as possible as to what will be expected of me while at home — under whose direction? & in likely to work, etc. V.P.E.

I would be glad for Dr. Barton, Sec. Bell, and
this letter, which by the way is not intended as a c
and things in general---but does perhaps present anot
about which you hear the most. I disagree frankly wi
the emphasis he places on the higher educational wo
and plans for for the Grinnell scheme, and have done
and he knows it too, so that this letter is not in the
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plans for the tieing up of each station of the North C
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scheme involved, to hear also what the college-station
Dr. Dehaan mentioned in a letter to the Mission just a
for now. All these plans and schemes could be thoroug
the Mission and the Board and something definite and t
and decided upon--and Mr. Dehaan as our representative
as far as time and strength allowed with our and your
assistance. But as it is Mr. Dehaan has been sidetr
good cause, we do not know) and in the work which he
has neither the full support and assistance of the Mis
not know what to support) nor of the Board. What the
do not know, unless possibly the old motto, less haste
With all good wishes for all your circle, Belie
more than half as pessimistic as I sound. Cordially

Dictating
Mar. 2-1916
E.S. Mc

306

Lintsing, China.
Apr. 1st, 1916.

My Dear Dr. Strong! - Yours of Feb. saying our furlough was voted duly to hand, am glad no reason was found for delaying it.

Also note what you write about the Mission asking for furloughs near the time when they are due.

Apparently you have not on file the minutes of 1915 Shantung District meeting, for in them you would find request presented in due order, to the Prudential Com. for our furlo - and inasmuch

I would be glad for Dr. Barton, Sec. Bell, and Dr. Pet
this letter, which by the way is not intended as a criticism
and things in general--but does perhaps present another side
about which you hear the most. I disagree frankly with Mr. D
the emphasis he places on the higher educational work which
and plans for for the Grinnell scheme, and have done so from
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Dunning
Mar. 22-1916
E.S. Mc

s the new Constitution of the
ission left the matter of
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eparate districts we
ave no need for action at
ission meeting. The oversight in
n case was not the District
t the Prudential Com's
ling to take action
istrict request. Mr. Mattle's
e was different as Calif. dist.
failed to act. Cordially Yours

RECD MAY 12, 18

CHARTER

THE U.S.A.

Rev. W. S. Stone
14 Beacon St.
Boston Mass.

APR 16

REC'D JUN 22 1916 V. P. Eastman

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Steamer Yeiko Maru,
Tientsin to Japan.
May 18, 1916.

Dr. W. E. Strong,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Strong; - This is to report that we are started towards the U.S.A. on our furlough.

The journey thus far has been pleasant; - We have good accomodations on this boat, which is small but comfortably arranged.

At Kobe we change to the Nippon Maru for San Francisco, where if on schedule time we will arrive June 14th.

Our tickets are paid for through to Cleveland, Ohio, but we fear we cannot get the lengthy stop overs we want, especially at Northfield, Mass. (Mrs Eastman's home), so may have to

rearrange at San Francisco.
As I think I have already written you we are hoping to do some little visiting in the west (California & Washington), but spend most of our year at home either in Northfield, or at Oberlin. Perhaps we will be able to do some studying in one or both colleges.

We will want to hear early as to any plans regarding our attending the Board meeting or going to Boston to confer with the Board officers, should such seem desirable. For we hear that Carleton's 50th anniversary celebration is to occur in Oct. (around the 12th) and that about the same time the Board meets in Toledo, Ohio. We have our hearts set on the College celebration - & would hardly want to miss that, even were it a choice between that and the Board meeting. Perhaps the date of the Board's meeting could be changed! Or if not probably the annual meeting could be held without our being present, and we could stay at Northfield for the anniversary, where we would no doubt have more chance to be heard than at Toledo!

We will be glad to hear your mind in the matter.

Later. Have arrived at Kobe - and are waiting here for a couple of days between boats. Leave tomorrow, May 25th for San Francisco via Honolulu.

San José, June 17th

Dear Dr. Strong; –

This letter seems to go by installments. We reached San Francisco June 15th, and are here for the Sunday – where I speak. Then at Pacific Grove for their Wed. night prayer meeting, & return to San Francisco – leaving the Friday for Eugene, Oregon where I speak Sunday June 25th, & later at Portland (27th) at the Semi-annual Meeting of the W.C.T.U.

We will go on to Seattle & then after a week – or so start for Mrs. Eastman's home in Northfield, Minn.

We have had a pleasant journey thus far & are all well – Will write later, as I have opportunity.

Cordially Yours,

V. D. Eastman

P.S. Kindly hand enclosed to Mr. Wiggin

Synopsis of address to be given by
Rev. Vinton P. Eastman, Linting, Shantung, China.
at Toledo meeting.

~~Topic~~ "Keeping up with China".

No longer may we speak sneeringly of "the unchanging Chinese". So rapidly are changes taking place today in China's government, educational system and religious life, that it is no light task which even progressive America must set herself would she really keep up with China.

Every branch of missionary work in China is feeling the effect of this awakening. I give but one incident from our medical work at Linting, which will illustrate how the new China appreciates the western doctor and his work. It shows us, too, how we must move forward would we match our ~~conception~~ giving with theirs.

The early hindrances to medical work, overcoming of prejudice etc.

The Boxer horror. The renewal of medical work in 1905 - with the coming of Dr. Susan B. Fallmon, sent by the W.B.M.P.

Ten years of work in cramped quarters, hampered always by lack of funds and trained assistants, but never by dearth of patients.

V.P.E.'s synopsis - (continued)

The present plant - new $5000 Hospital given by W.F.B.M.P. with $600 appropriation for yearly expenses, Women's wards built by special gifts - One new mens ward built by Chinese contributions, at a cost of about $800 -

This Chinese money came 1st from voluntary contributions - at the instigation of the County judge (civil officer) - about $400 was thus raised - and 2nd from a regular monthly income from a boat-tax at the customs' barrier - at the instigation of another official friend, the customs' officer. This latter which will average between $400 & $500 a year is guaranteed to us year after year by the Finance Board of Peking, and will hereafter be used for the running expenses of our Chinese-American Hospital. These two officials, together with the military head of the district, all gave us their favor, their money, & their influence for value received thro our Hospital or visits to their homes by our doctor.

A comparison of the $800 regular income from American sources, with the $785 from Chinese sources on the basis of wages in the two countries shows, that we are contributing about 400 days labor (unskilled) - while the Chinese (@ 8¢ a day) are

S.E.'s synopsis (cont.)

giving 9812 days work (nearly 27 years)

Were we of the American Board to give of the value of our labor to match the Chinese gifts we would increase our present $200 to $9812.

With you and me keeping up with China in our consecration and our giving — Linting would soon be able to find its longed for man physician, its lady doctor, its trained nurse, and sufficient funds for the completion and equipment of an efficient medical plant out there among those three million Chinese brothers. God grant us grace each to do his part!

Keeping up with Chemistry

Vinton P. Eastman

Summary of Toledo address
1916

REC'D JAN 18 1917

513 Nevada St.
Northfield, Minn.
Jan. 11, 1917.

309

Rev. W. E. Strong,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Strong;- Yours of Jan. 6th, just to hand yesterday - and we lost no time in having our physical examinations. Dr. Hunt is to send in a statement to us within a day or so - and if it is available tomorrow I will enclose with this letter. If not it will follow later.

To take up the matters you mention somewhat in order - let me first add that in regard to our return we are hoping that the Prudential Committee will be willing to extend our furlough period a bit, so as to allow us to finish up the hot season in this country - and not reach China just in the most hot & trying part of the summer. If we left on June 19th we would reach China by July 19th. There would be nothing gained should we go to the coast resort there for the following six weeks, (our own cottage would be rented, & others not available) over remaining in this country, and many risks would be run - Should we try to return to Lintsing direct that would be still more risky, for as you know the climate there is such that the women & children (foreign) always make a practice of spending the period from June 15th to Sept 1st away from the interior stations. But I imagine there is no need to add more along this line - Our request for the extension is not based on any special desire for a lengthened furlough, but on the knowledge that

to return to N. China in midsummer, would not be wise from the health standpoint. We would likely lose in the 6 weeks after arrival all we may have gained by our rest & change of the 14 months away.

We tried to stay longer in China before coming on for our furlough - but could not get passage on boats sailing the middle of June, or even June 6 - had to come on an earlier boat May 18th. Dr. Jameson would not listen to our waiting till July before starting, on account of the little girls' health. They both but recently recovered from a ten weeks siege of dysentery. And it is that dread disease which we would most fear on return, if arriving in July.

So our request would be that we might not be expected to start for China until say Aug 15th or thereabouts which would put us into Lintsing about Sept. 4th or provided we go, as we now think of doing via Vancouver & Shanghai. Of this however I will write more fully later to Mr. Wiggin - the point for the Prudential Com. to approve, is that we be not expected to reach Lintsing before Sept 1st. On our part we will plan to reach there before Sept 10th. Exact date of departure from U.S.A. will then depend on route, stop overs etc.

We are having a good rest and change. Mrs. Eastman seems more tired yet than the other of us - she is keeping house which tho she greatly enjoys it yet keeps her busy every day - Ie since little Tonsilitis some weeks ago has left her still rather more run down than she would like -

This good Minnesota air, however, is fine & bracing and we all expect to leave here (about Jan. 26th) en route for Oberlin in fine fettle. We have greatly enjoyed our stay here (since Aug 1st), have had Father Cutter in the home with us, and hesitate now to leave here because he will be left alone again, — but the Eastman folks in Oberlin & near Cleveland are calling loudly for their share of us, so we are going on there soon (leave here Jan 25 or 26th) —

I have been doing some studying here in the College, taking an Old Testament course or two and some Gymnasium training — all of which will be useful in my Bible teaching & school work in China —

I had hoped while on furlough to get a good course in quick (yet accurate) methods of Bookkeeping — (and may yet get it at Oberlin Business College —) Had also planned that if I could find a proper teacher I would study Chinese — and that too may perhaps be had at Oberlin — Then again from the personal side I was planning on reading and resting — getting both an intellectual, spiritual & physical reserve power in store for the seven lean years of my second term — i.e. lean to some extent in the intake but not lean I hope in the outflow (Pardon mixed metaphors).

So that along these lines as far as I am personally concerned I am not especially dissatisfied — tho I am not yet content — & hope to go on receiving & storing up more & more in the weeks ahead —

But when it comes to the public side — wh
I had hoped to be able to do while on furlough to
arouse interest in missions, to enlist new workers,
secure needed funds — to get acquainted with a
wide circle of churches & givers — then as to the
things I am frank to say I am disappointed
Of course I have done considerable speaking on mi
in the churches & elsewhere — but not as much as I
thought I wanted to do. Others have said that I
should be very grateful to the Board for not sendin
me flying around the country on a hot campaign
(and in some respects I certainly am grateful) — but wh
nearly half my furlough is over — and the doctors w
need in North China (& the nurses, & others) seem no nearer
being found than before I came — when as far as I can
learn there has not as yet been raised a dollar
of the $1,000 authorized for the Linting Men's Hosp
when week after week goes by — and I listen to others pr
instead of occupying some pulpit and telling
the way God is working in China & the share th
audience may have in helping — I get disco
aged and fear that the rousing of the interest
and the raising of the money & the finding of the
doctors & nurses may after all not be half done
when I go back to China. Not that I have ex
pected everything needed to come during the
14 months we were away — but rather that
it is so much easier (for me) to get people interest

in the work we are trying to do by telling them about it than by writing letters from distant China. Out there we are so busy trying to keep things moving that letter writing gets only the fag ends of our time. While here, unless health is impaired so that rest is imperative, (and that is not the case with us) or unless a strenuous course of study is undertaken (and I am not very busy at that) our time is free for the propagation of missionary interest, and the attempt at least to secure funds for the carrying forward of our work.

I have had a good number of opportunities to speak, Mrs. Eastman almost an equal number - but not in as many places as I could have wished. Here let me add one suggestion or query growing out of my experience during these months. Is there no way of the missionary on furlough getting into closer & more vital touch with the Cong. churches of the state or states where he may be living - other than depending only on the District Secretaries? Dr. Kelsey is a live wire and kept us busy from the day we landed until we left his jurisdiction. Then on reaching here (Aug 1st) we settled down for a few weeks rest - and were not anxious to answer many calls, so I did not communicate directly with Dr. Hitchcock, tho Dr. Patton referred me to him. After seeing

Dr. Hitchcock at Toledo I expected some in
of the churches in N. Dak or Minn would be arra
but nothing was done, so we have been to one
few near by places. Now I tell this, not to
criticize but to suggest a possible remedy
Why could not some widely known (in this
at least) corporate member from each state
be empowered to act as booking agent for
foreign missionaries who might be living
his territory. This corporate member would be in
by the Board Sec. of the arrival of a missionary
this state & would be left the correspondence
with the missionary & the churches to connect
the two in a definite fashion. The District
Secretaries are too few & far between & cannot
be expected to make many such local arrange
ments. For example - Some time the latter part
of August the Minnesota State Christian Endeavor
Convention was held in St. Cloud. Had there been
local man in charge I've no doubt it could easily
have been arranged for me to attend & speak on
Missions in China. As it was no ~~fore~~ ABCF
missionary was present - and I was quietly
at home not knowing until the Convention was
when or where it was to be held. A missionary
loath to write to pastors & suggest he is open
engagements, but with a third party to act
go-between modesty would need be no hindr

Forgive the length of this - but you asked me to write freely - of my furlo experiences - and this is what you get for it! -

I have written to Mr. Eddy about a possible campaign among the churches in the effort to raise a part at least of the $10 000 needed for the Mens' Hospital at Lintaing. But he disclaims knowledge of this item. It has been asked for now for the last two or three years (as our N.S. Mission meeting minutes will show) and the Board has at least tentatively approved it - by putting it down as one of the items in the little pamphlet "American Board Charts" under the heading "What $100 000 will do". So I feel free, as Mr. Eddy suggested, to "do anything (you) can to raise any fund for my (your) station" - the difficulties in the way, however, are just such as I have suggested above - there is no clamor from the churches for my services - expenses are not paid by the Board unless they send me out, I am not expected to divert money which otherwise would go into the regular treasury of the Board.

I also asked Mr Eddy about the amount of the refit allowance, and when it might be drawn - but he refers me to the Foreign Dept. I have asked Mr. Wiggin - he may answer, but will you be kind enough to see whether he may

have answered the question already or no
or if not send me word soon - Tho' it
early to be planning on this, yet, like the fo
for the steamer, early planning may obviat
later difficulties.

I hope you will not misconstrue t
tone of this letter, - and think that I am
a grumbler. I really have had a sp
furlough thus far - a good chance for res
and renewal of friendships, some 30 or
chances to present missions to interes
sympathetic audiences, as well as t
for some reading or study - The dis cont
is due to the fact that I know so
the needs & opportunities at Lintsing
(North China) and have apparently been a
to do so little (at least no direct results in men or m
toward supplying those needs or makin
known those opportunities to those who are ea
to enter into them. I wish there had been
opportunity soon after my arrival for su
a good visit as you mention - Why woul
not have been good economy for some one of y
to have remained another day at Toledo to give
interviews to some of us who had not the chance
visit Boston? But I must not start
another sheet - but save other matters for an
letter. Believe me Ever Cordially Yrs, V. P. East

Eastman
Jan. 1, 1917
V. P.
Northfield, Minn.

310

67 So. Cedar Ave.,
Oberlin, Ohio.
Jan. 29, 1917.

REC'D JAN 30 1917

Dr. W. E. Strong,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

My Dear Dr. Strong; — Herewith the belated testimonial as to our health — per Dr. Hunt of Northfield.

We will be interested to hear what action the Prudential Com. takes on this & on our request for extension of time.

As soon as we hear from you we will take up the matter of booking passage with Mr. Wiggin.

Cordially Yours,
V. O. Eastman.

V. P. Eastman

Oberlin, Jan. 29, 1917

REC'D MAR 28 1917.

311

34 North Park Street,
Oberlin, Ohio,
March 25, 1917.

Dr. W. E. Strong,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Strong;- Some days ago I received the enclosed from Mr. Ellis, and now take occasion to add a word as I send it on.

You will know perhaps of our having already been booked through the Treasurer's department to sail from Vancouver August 16th of the Empress of Japan. We will likely remain here in Oberlin until about the middle of May when Seminary closes, then move on gradually toward Seattle via Northfield, Minn.

I have written to Dr. Kelsey with reference to some possible campaigning in his district during June and July, but do not know whether he will think either the time or the campaigner worth a trial or not. I have not written to Dr. Hitchcock as I am finding plenty of chances to go out from here for over Sunday, and longer trips would so interfere with the studying I am attempting to do that they would not seem worth while, unless I gave up the study for that purpose.

Has the Board no news as yet of any man Doctor for the waiting place at Lintsing ? We have managed to get into touch with two or three but no one of them has yet really said he would apply to the Board. Mr- Eddy was to try and see a Dr. Dack at Minneapolis while he was there, but I have not heard whether anything came of the interview or not.

Personally I am greatly disappointed to hear that the Prudential Committee feels that it is not possible to send any more ordained men to North China until other needs in India and Africa are met--not that I do not want those other needs to be met--but that North China with all the men we are still calling for is loath to hear that a halt is called for. Of course the Committee is doubtless having in mind strategic opportunities as well as simple statistics, but comparative figures are interesting in this connection. Take for example the Philippines, which according to the American Board chart have 700000 people for which the American Board is responsible. There are now seven missionaries working there, three ordained men and one physician. This is the same number of missionaries as we have in Lintsing, but by a conservative estimate we are responsible for two million people. Yet for the Philippines there are authorized two ordained men and two physicians, and a special fund is raised at the American Board meeting to make this increase possible, while North China's call for more ordained men and educators is unanswered. With these extra families secured for the Philippines there would average one missionary for each 47000 people while in Lintsing there are 285700 for each missionary and in all China (Am. Board) one missionary for each 134500. Or again compare this latter figure with the average for Africa where the Am. Board is responsible for 1,103,000 people with a missionary force of 85 workers or one missionary to somewhat less than ~~1/~~ 13,000 of the population. Yet for Africa there are authorized for 1917 eleven new workers(22 if they go as married men) while for North China five "" "" 9 "" "" "" "" "" "" "".

So again for India six ordained men are authorized and four other workers where there are already twice as many missionaries in proportion to the people for whom they are responsible as in China, one missionary in India to 67,200 . The smallest number for which any American Board missionary is responsible is in Micronesia where there is one foreign worker for every 4,570 people. Pardon this long digression--but I got started on statistics, and thought they might be interesting to you. Iknow figures are sometimes deceiving, and that most anything can be proved from statistics--but it would certainly seem from the above that the number of missionaries being sent to China, even with all the splendid reinforcements which have

been sent within recent years, is by no means out of proportion as compared with other missions of the BOard. And it is no less true today than it was five or ten years ago that in China today is the day of opportunity.

The immediate cause of all this dissertation is chiefly the fact that here in Oberlin is a slendid fellow who wants to go to North China, a Mr. Heininger whose older brother is in the Methodist Protestant work in Kalgan, but he is told that he can't be sent this year nor any promises made as to next year. He graduates from the Seminary in May, and is eager to go this autumn, but because of the fear of the possible effect of a tropical climate on the health of his fiancee he prefers not to go to India or Africa. His fiancee is I understand a Normal School graduate and has had experience inteaching, he is reported by his Professors to be one of the brightest men in the Seminary, he is willing to remain at home another year and take up special work along pedagogical lines for instance if he is assured that he would then be sent to a teaching position. I greatly covet such a team for our great opportunities in Lintsing, but realize that the first step is to so present the need and the opportunity to the Prudential Committee that a new worker will be authorized. Please see that we are not forgotten. The studying I have been doing while at home this year is along the line of Bible teaching and evangelistic work rather than on the pedagogical and educational side--for we have hoped that ere many years our perennial call for an educationalist for Lintsing(in addition to the one for the District, which need Mr, MacEchron was sent to fill) would be answered and the man would be forthcoming. May our faith soon yield to sight. Meanwhile our primary educational work lags for the very simple reason that without men and money the establishment of such much-needed schools (the very foundation for any other worth while educational work) is an impossible task.

Pardon this reiteration of things which I believe you have heard before from me, but I suppose if we don't tell you of our needs no one else will.

I am still hoping that before we start for China again I will have a chance to meet you or Dr. Barton or Dr. Patton or some one from the office it would hardly seem like a proper furlough if we fail of meeting. Mr. Ellis while at home did not have that privilege, and it would seem that for the sake of Lintsing station some such chance ought to come.

What a world war! And now Russia has joined the ranks of the democratically governed. Let us hope that Germany will be the next.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Victor T. Eastman

Oberlin, Mar. 25, 1917

REC'D APR 9 1917

312

34 North Park St.,
Oberlin, Ohio.
April 2, 1917.

Dr. W. E. Strong,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston,

My Dear Dr. Strong:- Enclosed another letter from Mr. Ellis in which you will be interested.
Even in China, tho spared the terrible experiences of our friends in Turkey, they are surely having their difficulties. It is certainly hard for American Board, for the missionaries & for the Chinese workers as well.
I do hope some way can be found for guaranteeing a certain income, in Chinese currency, on which to plan.

Since I wrote you last I have been thinking & planning, as to some way of securing, before we return to China, some more suitable method (or means) of locomotion than we have had. We have had a foreign made buckboard, with springs & three seats (including the drivers), but this really pulls harder than a Chinese cart & is not really much more comfortable to ride in - & the chief point - we can make really no greater speed with this than with a Chinese cart.
To depend simply on a Chinese cart has the two disadvantages of being both uncomfortable & slow. It takes us the larger part of two days (& sometimes part of a third day) to go the 65 or 70 miles from Tehchow (our Railroad point) to Lintsing. Journeying from

outstation to outstation on our tours is equally slo
So you see there is no danger by this method
our "hustling the east." Any one of the following
would be a big improvement over the present
method. 1. Automobile 2. Motor-boat 3. motor
4. Bicycle. 5. A strongly built yet light running car
capable of carrying 5 or 6 passengers or two passengers
their touring needs, as bedding etc. These are hard
named in the order of preference. That order, with
general needs of the whole touring station in mind
would be rather (1), (5), (2), (3), (4).

In our section, even tho for a few weeks in the year it
would be impossible to use the auto on account of roa
& weather conditions, yet there would be so many mo
when we could use it, & make so much better time t
by any other means - that it would be a splen
investment for some kind friend to make. The ca
would of course be usable 12 months in the year &
seem almost a necessity even if we should be fortu
enough to have an auto besides. The motor boat
would be very useful to us as a number of our outsta
are on or near the Grand Canal - however one of th
detachable gasoline motors as the Evenrude - wo
be equally useful - None of our station possess either
motor cycle or bicycle, so one or both of those wo
be very acceptable. Now I wonder if the
the Albany Herald or in some other way you could
not have an appeal made for some or all
these for us - A second hand bicycle or motor cycle
provided it were in good condition, would be as good a
new to us - I suppose $100 would buy such a
carriage as we need - but I'm not sure - If you
cared to have me write more definitely as to what is
work you might be accomplishing if two of the gifts of one of the abov
would be glad to do so. conditions yours, V. P. East

V. P. Eastman
Oberlin
Apr. 2, 1917

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
MAY 1 1917

313

34 North Park Street,
Oberlin, Ohio,
Apr. 30, 1917.

Ans My Dear Dr. Strong;-

Enclosed find what I have been able to do in response to your recent request. Would have had it in earlier but have been going slowly for a few days on account of my eyes. It comes in rather awkward just now after an enforced vacation formore than a week because of Harriet's sickness. I had hoped to finish out the term here in proper style take the examinations and get my half year's credit. Shal even yet try to make it up I think&

I fear the enclosed will not be all you want, but it may help a bit. Of course our mission reports, personal letters from the missionaries, etc. will likely all be serviceable, if it doesn't take too long to search ou what may be useful to you. If I can do anything further to help I will be glad to try.

Thank youmfor the interest in mine re modes of conveyance. Change in any way you think will make it more effective--in fact I did not attempt myself to put it in shape to be published.

I wonder if there has come to you the same news which we have just r received. Word has just come from Mr. DeHaan saying that on account of Mrs- DeHaan's health they are resigning from the North China Mission and will return to U. S. this summer. This is indeed sad news for us. We had all supposed that after her rest and recuperation last year here at home she had returned to China in full health. It is a hard blow for Tehchow and the Mission---under the new division into districts especially for our Shantung District&

Knowing as I do just what this means I do not hesitate even before this word is officially confirmed to put in the plea that our District will soon be making for another family to take up this work.

It is none too early, even though Mr. and Mrs. DeHaan do not return home till summer to seek another man and appoint him.

For under the new division into Districts Shantung can hardly expect that either Chihli or Shansi will feel tha they can spare a man to take up the work in Tehchow. This leaves as you know only Mr. Stanley for the evangelistic and general work at Tehchow. And he was looking forward to transfer to Tientsin. This transfer will I suppose of necessity be postponed, but Mr. DeHaan's loss will need to at once be made good in one of three ways, eitherby the gift or loan from another district of a man (and this would be equivalent in the Chinese phrase of digging one pond to fill up another), or the transfer by the Grinnell-China movement of Mr. Cady from his contemplated work at Tsinanfu University to the Tehchow work(and to this I suppose Grinnell would be opposed), or the immediate appointment of a new family to sail for China this summer or fall& And this latter would seem to be a necessity even though other temporary measures might be taken. I take it that the decision of the Prudential Committee <u>not</u> to appoint more ordained men for North China until needs elsewhere had been met was not intended to apply to the filling of vacancies--hence there would seem to be perfect propriety in urging action at once. Now as I have hinted before Mr. Heininger here in Oberlin Seminary is ready w and willing to sail t is fall for China if the Board will appoint him. As I understand the matter the Board is ready to appoint him, but would prefer to have him go to India or Africa--but to this he objects for fear of the effect of the climate of those countries on his fiancee's health.

Would it be asking too much that the Committee take this matter at once under advisement, and if it seems wise appoint Mr. Heininger(or some other more promising candidate) to North China, Shantung Province, ask him to attend the Candidates' comference the last of this month and sail in August for China ? Pardon my haste in writing thus---but the matter is urgent. With all good wishes, Cordially yours,

K. P. Eastman.

54 North Park Street,
Oberlin, Ohio,
Apr. 30, 1917.

My Dear Dr. Strong:-

End and land what I have been able to do in response to your recent request. Would have had it in earlier but have been coming slowly for a few days on account of my eyes. It comes in rather awkward just now after an enforced vacation for more than a week because of Mrs. Fletcher's sickness. I had hoped to finish out the term here in proper style with the examinations and get my half year's credit. Shall even yet try to make it up I think.

I fear the enclosed will not be all you want, but it may help a bit. Of course our mission reports, personal letters from the missionaries, etc. will likely all be serviceable, if it doesn't take too long to search for what may be useful to you. If I can do anything further to help I will be glad to try.

Thank you for the interest in mine re matter of correspondence. Somehow, any way you think will make it more effective--in fact I did not attempt to put it in shape to be published.

I wonder if there has come to you the same news which we have just received. Word has just come from Mr. Dehaan saying that on account of Mrs. Dehaan's health they are resigning from the North China Mission and return to U.S. this summer. This is indeed sad news for us. We had supposed that after her rest and recuperation last year here at home she had returned to China in full health. It is a hard blow for Tenchow and the Mission--under the new division into districts especially for our Shantung District.

I do just what this means. I do not hesitate even before this word is officially confirmed to put in the plea that our District will soon be in a position to take up the work. Perhaps for another family to take up this work.

Mr. Dehaan is none too early, even though Mr. and Mrs. Dehaan do not return home this summer, to seek another man and appoint him.

Under the new division into Districts Shantung can hardly expect that either Smith or Shansi will feel that they can spare a man to take up work in Tenchow. This leaves as you know only Mr. Stanley of the Shansi and general work at Tenchow. And he was looking forward to transfer to Tientsin. This transfer will I suppose of necessity be postponed but Mr. Dehaan's loss will need to at once be made good in one of two ways, either by the gift or loan from another district of a man (and wife) who would be equivalent in the Chinese phrase of getting the point to fill another), or the transfer by the Grinnell-China movement of Mr. Gady from contemplated work at Taianfu Univ. Faculty to the Tenchow work (and to this I suppose Grinnell would be opposed), or the immediate appointment of a new family to sail for China this summer or fall. And this latter seems to be a necessity even though other temporary measures might be taken. I take it that the decision of the Prudential Committee not to point more ordained men for North China until it needs elsewhere had been not was no intended to apply to the filling of vacancies--hence there would seem to be a perfect propriety in urging action at once. Now as I have intended before Mr. Heininger here in Oberlin Seminary is ready and willing to sail to fall for China if the Board will appoint him. As I understand the matter the Board is ready to appoint him, but would prefer to have him go to India or Africa--but to this he objects for fear of the effect of the climate of those countries on his fiancee's health.

Would it be asking too much that the Committee take this matter at once under advisement, and if it seems wise appoint Mr. Heininger (or some other promising candidate) to North China, Shantung Province, ask him to send the candidates' conference the last of this month and sail in August for China? Pardon my haste in writing this--but the matter is urgent. With all good wishes, Cordially yours,

Oberlin,

Apr. 30, 1917

REC'D JUN 11 1917

314

118 N. Division St.,
Northfield, Minn.
June 7, 1917.

Dr. W. E. Strong,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Strong: - We just reached Northfield yesterday p.m., after a pleasant visit of two weeks in Chicago (3 days) & in Nashua, Iowa, my boyhood home. While in Nashua I had the pleasure of speaking one Sunday afternoon at the Little Brown Church in the Vale, where I first went to Sunday School as a boy of 6 years old. The following Sunday I had a chance both at the morning service & at the evening (a union service) to address ~~large~~ audiences. Miss Arnott of the W.B.M.D. work in Africa [she is now married & at home in Calif.] & I are the only foreign missionaries the Nashua Church has ever sent out - & so we were somewhat of a curiosity. I was also asked to have a toast at the High School Alumni Banquet [I graduated from Nashua " " 20 years ago], and many old friends called on us - so in all we had a busy & eventful 10 days. I made no special effort to get money - but the offerings at the various services were given to me for our work ($7.39 from the Little Brown Church, & $18.00 from the other services) which together with $2.00 from a S.S. class & $20.00 for Lintsing Girls' School gave me pleasure & encouragement. I am hoping some real missionary knowledge & interest was imparted which will bear larger fruit in years to come.

I find the Missionary Herald awaiting me, th
Thank you so much for the way you feature th
Listening call for some method of transportation.
I'm glad that you could make use of the article
—on Linting. Perhaps I failed, in sending it o
to say that it ~~was~~ more than half of it writte
by Mrs. Eastman, i.e. — a collaborated article

Northfield, Minn. June 7, 1917

Vinton P. Eastman

I notice one very serious mistake, either in
original copy I sent you, or made by the print
in setting up the copy. Where I speak of Lin
geographically comprises an area of 250
miles — with 14 or 15 counties, etc. it should re
2500 square miles, i.e. — a territory about 50
on a side, 50 | 50 or 2500 sq. miles. You will no
doubt want to see that this important corr
is made in the copy presented to the Trustee
the Evangelistic fund — and it would be
worth a corrected statement in the next issue
the Herald, I should think. For to anyone wh
read it closely 250 sq miles would seem a ve
small area to contain 14 or 15 counties — ha
3 million people! Enclosed a brief note to
Homer which kindly pass on to him.

Cordially Yours,

Vinton P. Eastman.

N 18 1917

118 N. Division St.,
Northfield, Minn.
June 16. 1917.

315

Dr. W. E. Strong,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston,

My Dear Dr. Strong! — I am writing a line to Dr. Patton about a possible attempt on my part to raise some money for Lintsing's needs. Please be free to read it & then pass on to him, please.

I want to mention again our hopes that the Doctor you are besieging for Lintsing will decide for the really larger service at ... rather than applying for a teaching position, even with the Rockefeller Board. I am sorry to report that every possible candidate I've seen since coming home seems to have eluded us — the most hopeful one having now decided to take another doctor's practice (who has gone to the war) in a little town in Minn of 600 people. I don't know how many other doctors there are in the same town — not much like the chance at 3 million people which Lintsing offers, is it?

We are rejoiced to learn of Mr. Heimingers appointment & certainly hope no health or other

conditions will prevent their sailing this summer as planned,

We had a pleasant & profitable winter in Oberlin - a fine ten days visit at my old home in Nashua, Iowa - where I was greeted as one of the 2 missionaries the Nashua High has ever sent to the field - [Mis Arnott formerly of Africa was the other]. I spoke one Sunday in the Little Brown Church in the Vale - (where I used to go as a 6 yr old boy to Sunday school) - & the crowded the house giving me the collection $7.39 - Then the following Sunday I had both morning & evening services (evening was a union service) in the Cong. Church & the two collections amounted to $18. Besides this $20 was given for our Girls School Building fund. So what with the visiting with relatives, the renewing of old friendships, the speaking at High School Alumni Banquet I had a fine time -

I'm deeply mortified - at the mistake I made in the Listing write-up 250 sq miles where it should have read 25.00 - & hope - you will see that a correction is inserted in the next Herald.

With all good wishes -

Cordially Yours,

V. P. Eastman

V. P. Eastman
Northfield Minn.
June 16, 1917

REC'D JUL 28 1917

118 North Division Street,
Northfield, Minn.,
July 25th, 1917.

Dr. W. E. Strong;-
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Strong:- Some days ago you asked about the proposition of y attempting to raise part of a proposed $10,000 for the Lintsing Hospital nd wondered just what the need was. Let me attempt in this to answer our questions.

The Lintsing Hospital work has not had the financial support of the merican Board since before Boxer days when Dr. and Mrs. Wagner, now of San ose, were there in Lintsing and had a fine work. After Boxer days largely hrough Mrs. Wagner the W.B. M. P. became interested in the medical work at intsing, or rather in the medical opportunity, and were able to get Dr. usan B. Tallmon to go out and begin the work over again.

hat was more than ten years ago. At first the Mission looked askance at opening any new medical work" until the hospitals already running were etter manned(and womanned) and equipped, and so on Dr. Tallmon's first oing to Lintsing she was under orders to do no medical work for the Chinese, ut to study the language, look after the health of the foreigners, and do vangelistic work only. But you can well imagine the difficulties ofsuch situation. Gradually medical work was forced upon her, even for the Chinese nd so by the next mission meeting permission was secured for her to do a edical work. Beginning in a little room 10 by 15 feet in size the work has rown , the number of assistants and nurses has steadily increased, and for ears the number of patients coming has been limited only by the capacity of he rooms available for ward space. When the station was moved to its new ocation outside the west gate of the city and new buildings were erected e began to beseech for money for a new and adequate hospital building. ur prayers were answered in part by the gifts and devotion of Nebraska riends whose special gifts coming from year to year made it possible for s to erect a number of buildings in Chinese style, some rooms of which have ow for five or six years served as dispensaries and operating room, while he other rooms have been used as wards. It is a curious coincidence that he money thus coming was in the first instance offered for Lintsing through he American Board treasury as a special but was returned to the giver on the round that no hospital work for men had been approved by the Board at Lintsing nd hance the money could not be accepted. The giver was however persistent enough to send the money as specials directly to Lintsing and the splendid ork done through the years is the result of his gifts. Now he did not specify that the money he sent was to be used only for the women, neither did e say it was for men only---as a matter of fact though the money which has upported our Doctor, and the money for the medical work has come from the W. B. M. P. the number of patients treated each year has always been divided ith a majority of men, and this despite the fact that the doctor in charge as been a woman and naturally the Chinese women would come more readily to er than to a man physician. So that the real situation all these years has een simply this-- the W. B. M. P. has furnished the lady doctor who has ared forthe health of A. B. C. F. M. and W. B. M. I. missionaries, and he money which has made possible medical work for many Chinese men and boys s well as women while the A.B.C.F.M. and W. B. M. I. have freely ccepted this service, sometimes without so much as a thank you.

At last at what we considered the opportune time we as a station petition d the Mission to recognize the situation and give to our medical work its ue recognition, appealing at the same time for a man doctor and for funds ach year for his support and forthat of the men's medical work, so that the mount the W.B.M.P. was able each year to send might all go for the oman's medical work. We joined with that a call for money, $10,000, I hink for a hospital building which would be somewhat adequate to care for he sick who might come to us from among the two or three million people

around us asking to be healed and cared for. The mission saw the need and passed on our call with added emphasis to the Board, and at last with the hope of Rockefeller assistance the Board saw its way clear to authorize a man doctor for Lintsing as soon as he could be found. The rest of the story is familiar to you. Generous friends of Missions and of our lady Doctor in California gave $6000 for a Woman's Hospital building. But it seemed to us that since more than half of all our patients were men and since a joint men and womens hospital could be much more easily and economically administered it would be much wiser to put the $6000 into a so-called administration building to be used by both men and women and easily supervised by one physician, whether man or woman, than to attempt to build only for women, and close the doors on the men who had been coming and would continue to come. So with the hearty approval of the donors, the mission this plan was carried p out. What we have today in hospital lines in Lintsing then is as follows.

The central administration building which provides waiting rooms, dispensaries, dark rooms, bath rooms, surgical dressing rooms for men on one side the common drug room and for women on the other, Back of this but as a part of the same building is the operating room, which will be with tiled floor, etc. making it as modern and sterile as cam well be had where water and gas, etc. are not available. This building would have been complete with heating plant for the $6000 had not the war come on and building costs and exchange rates greatly increased. As it is I understand that the cost without heating plant was nearly if not quite the $6000. This building provides only three rooms that may be used as wards for patients. However through other generous friends we secured gifts for wards for women patients so that we have now complete and ready (when furnished) for use single rooms for about nine and a ward with fourteen beds, that is we can accomodate at any one time about 23 or 25 women patients. What has formerly been our hospital will hereafter be used for mens wards, and will accomodate from 20 to 30 patients. For the men one new ward for fourteen patients has been built. This was made possible by the free will gifts of Chinese friends, officials and others of Lintsing(about $400) and by the use of the endowment money which now comes in each year through the customs office at Lintsing. (in the year or more which had passed before we began to build about $400 came through this source) We are thus able to say that the Chinese have given the full cost of this new ward.

In addition to the three new wards and the new administration building and operating room there has been erected also a contagous ward for women, two rooms I believe, and also a similar ward for men. So what we have in buildings will accomodate about all the dispensary patients the doctors can handle, and give room for about 25 inpatients(women), and perhaps 40 to 45 men, while the operating room can easily serve for both men and women, at least until the number of doctors is materially increased.

Now for the need for another $10,000 in addition to that already spent. There is of course a measure of truth in what Dr. Patton writes about it being the more logical order for us first to find the doctor(man) and let him show what he can do, and then proceed to raise his own money, but the thing apparently o verlooked here is the fact that we have already had the doctor on hand there for ten years, who though a woman has done American Board medical work all that time, and has already shown what can be done. Medical work for men at Lintsing is not in its infancy, except as to the number we can at any one time accomodate, but has already gained favor in an extraordinary way. Again it is of course true that what we need most and that at once is the man doctor(or a woman, if a man cannot be found), because Dr. Tallmon- Sargent hopes to come home to live just as soon as ever another Doctor can be secured. But this crying need for the new doctor does not minimize in the least the need for part of all of the ~~$0,000~~ $10,000 for which we are asking, and part of which I am anxious to raise before my return to China.

I have prepared a chart which I sometimes use in talking of our medical work at Lintsing, which shows how we would propose to use the $10,000, should some generous friend make out a check for that amount tomorrow.

s far as I understand the situation and the financial status of the hospital oday that chart would need perhaps to be somewhat revised. It would show omething like the following list of needs and figures.

Completion of the administration building by furnishing a steam-heating system for that and the two adjoining wards,	$1000	(probably more needed urgent for this winter)
For proper equipment of the operating room with instruments, and of the wards with beds, etc.,	$3000	("" "" also)
(any money I may raise can go at once toward this equipment.)		
For additional wards for women, to accomodate about 42 to 45 more women than now,	$3000	(this would only be the return by the Am. Bd. of half the cost of the administration bldg.)
For hospital kitchen, with furnishings,	$ 800	
For tuberculosis ward (a great need in China)	$1000	
For additional wards for men,	$1200	(and as much more as we can get).

Total asked for, $10.000

ow I submit that the above total is not by any means an extravagant estimate, hat none of the items are things that we can long do without, and that what e already have, thankful as we are for it, is by no means adequate to the eeds and opportunities of our great field. What is the providing of modern edical treatment and inpatient facilities for seventy sick people among a population of three million people for which ours is the nearest hospital, ut a "drop in the bucket" of that great stream of Christian charity and good orks which ought to be flowing out for the Chinese ? Or what is a ittle sum like $10,000 to one of our American millionairres if once his heart ere interested ? I know of a Congregational college to which a wealthy an has given $10,000 for the making of an artificial lake in memory of is son, but before the lake is completed he will likely need to spend 30,000. The college needs new buildings and endowment, etc. If only some ay could be found to make plain to those who have money what the needs and opportunities for Christ-like service are in China and India, etc., it seems s though the money ought to be forthcoming.

I could write another page or two on this hospital matter, but perhaps have already said too much. As to the approval of these various requests y the Mission and the Board I think record of the requests and approval f them as passed on th the Board can be found in any of the Annual Meeting inutes for several years past. The Prudential Committee has I believe iven approval to our request for a Doctor and is endeavoring to find him. understood also that several years ago approval of our raising the money eeded had been given, on the usual condition that it should not interfere ith the regular gifts to the Board. War conditions and other appeals ill no doubt interfere to some extent, on the other hand the very spirit f sacrifice engendered by the war ought to be an aid rather than a hindrance. ne good Congregationalist gave me the promise the other day of $25 for the ospital on the strehgth of his determination to smoke no more tobacco hile the war lasted. He said he ought to save much more than that by next an. when the pledge was to be paid.

I had hoped to do much more toward this money raising matter than I will e able to do. At most apparently I shall be able only to interest a few eople and perhaps get a few hundreds of the total. So that really the atter of permission from the Committee is perhaps unnecessary. The personal ouch helps mightily and that sort of a personal acquaintance with men of ealth is what I have not had an opportunity to secure. It would however e a great encouragement to know that the Prudent ial Committee and the offiers of the Board were heartily back of any efforts I were trying to make, d that the Hospital work for men at Lintsing were to have the push forrd which such sympathy and cooperation would give.

With best regards - as ever - Cordially Yours, V. P. Eastman.

P.S. I note I have not mentioned how I proposed to go about the money raising business. My original plan had included a real campaign (1) in the sense of travelling about among a group of churches, say in Southern Calif or in the Seattle region — with time enough in each place to see a few of the large givers personally —, (2) a campaign by mail sending a covering letter & the pledge blanks (sample enclosed) to each of a list of friends (pastors & others) & to the local givers who are especially interested in the Am. Board. I thot perhaps Geo. Wiggin could furnish me such a list — & then (3) by personal solicitation secure a list of those who would be willing to give $100 or $50 shares towards the enterprise.

There is now time for only a part of the prog to be carried out — i.e., I can visit only 2 or 3 churches — perhaps I could send the circular letter — but that would not bring results probably till after I had reached China. So my main hope now is to get in touch with a few individuals, & perhaps a few churches & it may be secure a list of names to whom appeals can later be sent. In the meantime I am picking up a few dollars here & there and at least, I believe, making no enemies.

We are still looking for a "Dr." — course — but they are "scarce as hen's teeth" — cordially yours,

N. G. Eastman

Northfield Mass.

Jul 8 1917

REC'D AUG 1 1917

Dear Dr. Strong:- You will doubtless get from other s ources the official report of the ordination and commissioning service of Rowland M. Cross, but I cannot refrain from adding a word.

The services were held July 29th, at Saint Louis Park near Minneapolis in the Union Congregational Church. The Council readily and unanimously approved Rowland's paper giving his statement of belief, a brief word as to his Christian experience and training, etc. It was a splendid paper.

In the evening the program included the Ordination sermon by the father Rev. R. S. Cross, some years ago pastor at Saint Louis Park. This was a splendid sermon on the text, The poor have ~~the~~ good tidings preached to them. The ordaining prayer was given by Dr. H. K. Painter, now pastor of the Vine Street Cong. Church, Minneapolis, the Commission was given by Prof. Fred B. Hill of Carleton College, Northfield, the charge to the minister by Rev. E. W. Cross, pastor of the Congregational church at Grinnell, Iowa, and a brother of Rowland. Instead of the usual Right Hand of Fellowship I gave what was called a Welcome to China.

The audience included Rowland's father and older brother as above referred to, his younger brother who goes soon for Y. M. C. A. work in the army Minn. Nat. Guard., his mother and four sisters.(This is the entire Cross family). Rev. E. W. Cross's wife was also there as ~~T~~ were three of his aunts and one uncle. One of Rowland's sisters, older than he is the wife of Gov. Burnquist of Minnesota, who was there with his wife.

So that there was good reason for Rowland's remark that there was little need for him to give his life history, many in the audience were more familiar with it than he. It was beautiful to see how the whole family rejoiced in this new joy that has come to one of their number, and how glad withal they are that he is to have a share in China's redemption.

No part of the service was finer than the Charge to the minister by the brother from Grinnell. He charged his brother to preach <u>his own</u> gospel, to trust God, to be among the Chinese as one that served,

This may be considered I think a rather unique occasion, with the father giving the sermon, the brother the charge, the entire family of the candidate being present, not to mention the splendid equipment and ability of the one who received ordination and commissioning for a great service.

I should have said that the prayer of consecration was offered by Pres. Cowling of Carleton. The whole gathering might well be called a family and college one. For many of the other friends aside from the family were Carleton people. Rowland and his two brothers and two of the sisters are Carleton graduates. Pres. Cowling was there, Prof. Hill is a graduate of Carleton, and a teacher there now, Mrs. Eastman and I are Carletonites, as is Rev. E. H. Johnson, one of the delegates, and many other Carleton graduates or former students were present.

I cannot take time to describe the services as they deserve, but thought when you get word from others of the service this might add a personal word about the family and friends which the other report would not.

It was an inspiring occasion.

Cordially yours,

C. P. Eastman

W. S. Eastman

Northfield Minn July 30, 1917.

Ed Par?

AUG 1 1917

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

118 North Division Street,

Northfield, Minn.,

July 30, 1917.

My Dear Dr. Strong:-

Yours of the 27th, owing perhaps to the intervening Sunday just came to me this morning, and I hasten to answer, hoping to get into an early mail today. You will not receive reply by Tuesday, but possibly a day later will do as well.

I may say in beginning the answer that I am as much surprised by your letter as you were by Mr. Ellis'. It had not occurred to me(any more than it had to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis) that there would be any more reason for the Prudential Committee to object to a missionary family's adopting a child (when Providence had prevented their having children in the usual way) than that they should object to the coming of children into the missionary home in the usual fashion. That is we can as parents of two beautiful little girls see as many possibilities of their " contracting some disease or some weakness that may make it impracticable for us to live in China " as in the case of a child the Ellises might adopt. There has apparently never been any attempt on the American Board's part to regulate the possible size of each missionary family---personally I cannot see why there should be any more objection to the ad option (after careful search for a child that did not inherit physical weakness or evil character tendencies) of a child than to the procreation of children in the God-given way.

Now as I understand the situation it is simply this. Neither Mr. or Mrs. Ellis have given a second thought to the financial side. They have shown a beautiful Christian bravery in the face of the terrible blow that came to them in the loss of their beautiful little boy Preston here in the homeland. But so devoted were they to China and the work there that hardly had they seen his little body placed in the grave before they were aboard ship and on their way back to the work. If I mistake not despite all the extra expense incurred because of Preston's sickness and death they sent in no request to the Board for financial aid in the matter. Naturally their hearts have been sore ever since little Preston left them, and they have hoped that the Lord would give them another child to in a measure take his place. But even though the Doctor has said there seemed no reason why they should not have other children Mrs. Ellis has twice had a miscarriage, equivalent in the disappointment involved almost to their first loss. Mrs. Ellis is now about forty years old and they do not feel it wise to hope for children of their own, hence they have turned as the next thing to the thought of adopting one. More than a year ago before we left China negotiations were under way to take an English child who had been adopted by an English young bachelor who was teaching in a Chinese government school, and whose mother was temporarily living with him in China. But that plan fell through, and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were again disappointed. Then there came the chance, they thought to get a war orphan, and that was blocked. So at last they thought of getting a child here in America and depending on us to take it back to them. They do have in mind full adoption and are willing apparently that we should make the arrangements for them. But what had been hardly in their minds or at least as an entirely second-

ary consideration is the financial side of it. As far as I know They have had no thought of calling on the Board for any extra expense for the securing of or support of through the years of the child. I recall one letter from Mrs. Ellis (I do not have it now on file else I would send it to you) in which she said something like this." Of course we can't expect the Board to give us the allowance for a child if we adopt one. It may be a hard pull to put such a child through college but we are willing to make the attempt.) If the hope of securing the Board's allowance for the child had been in their minds they would long ago have made formal application for the privilege of adopting one. It would seem however that in view of all that Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have done financially for the work at Lintsing that the small allowance made for a child during the first years would be but a slight reimbursement of what they have used. Scarcely a year passed during their first seven in China when deficits in general work were not made up out of the Ellis' treasury. Half a dozen different Chinese students owe their chance for an education to what Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have given them, either of their own salary or from specials from America which they were at liberty to use for themselves. You see I know the inside history of some of these things which Mr. and Mrs. Ellis never talk about---and so can plead their cause the better.

Before saying more however let me mention what seems to me the wisest plan, and the one to which it seems to me the Prudential Committee ought readily to assent. Even though Mr. Ellis is sending on to us the adoption papers, signed by them, and to be filled out and executed when the child is secured, we will for the time not make use of them. If a suitable child is secured by the time we sail we will take it back with us. The superintendent of the Minnesota Children's home tells us that the proper arrangement is for the child to be taken for a trial period which(for Minnesota at least) can be any length of time until the child is twelve or fourteen years of age. In this case the suggested period might well be three years, or until Mr. and Mrs. Ellis come again on furlough. While they were here they could then make arrangements for securing the permission of the Prudential Committee for the full adoption of the child and the papers could be executed. That would certainly be enough time for the determining of whether the child could get on in the China climate, was of such a physical and mental type that they would care to adopt it, etc.etc. I will write to the Seattle friends and to Mrs. Ellis' sister in Los Angeles who is also looking for a suitable child and tell them that arrangements for full adoption need not now be made, but only for the taking of the child on trial, giving it a home.
Unless we hear from you that even this much may not be done we will so proceed.

I can see no reason why such an arrangement would in any way be opposed by the Committee- for until formal application for permission to adopt or for an allowance comes to the Board there would be no financial obligation involved. From the point of view of the work it would in my judgment be a help rather than a hindrance. For it would give to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis a heart satisfaction that would make them even better workers than they are now. A letter from Mr. Ellis just in by the same mail in which yours came reads as follows, " The hope is strong that you will be able to find through the good agency of the Burwell's a child for us. While the preference is for one of under two, don't hesitate to bring a child older if no younger one is available. This matter has been as you know on our hearts for some time now and we hope that with your return we may see it consummated." It would be a hard blow I know to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis to be told that the Board did not approve of their adopting a child. I am not even sending this letter of yours on to them--- for I would prefer that if possible they should not know that the Board had ever questioned the step. I have understood that the adoption by missionaries of native chil-

en was quite a questionable proceeding, and would quite likely be disapproved t I did not suppose that there would be the least question about the nding a good home for a homeless orphan and the making up as far as can done for the loss of one's own child and the failure to have others. ease do not disappoint Mr. and Mrs. Ellis in this hope. If anyone serves the joys that come with parenthood even of an adopted child surely ey do. As to the extra cares and responsibilities connected therewith is not as if Mr. and Mrs. Ellis did not know what is meant, from their n experience.

I beleieve I have answered all the points of your letter that need answer. I cannot get away however from the indication of your letter at you feel because Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have gone ahead with plans for opting a child without previous consultation with and permission of the rudential Committee they have done something not quite right without a rther word by way of justification of their course. I have already dicated what seems to me is sufficient excuse for their course, viz. entire ignorance on their part that if they chose to adopt a child without thought of asking the Board to shoulder the financial end of it) here would be any rule of the Board that they were thereby transgressing. hile recognizing of course that there are certain rules which the Board s and should enforce impartially on all its workers, we are as missionaries free in many ways to carry out plans and policies making use of our own dess and initiative that such a matter of vital interest to the missionry's personal life would be inferred to be a matter for his own choice, ven as is the matter of the cut of his clothes, the length of his hair, e amount of food he eats, etc.

hen too there is the added argument that many even of the rules which the oard has are not enforced. Take for example the statement that one is not xpected to insure his life, or acquire property in the country where he orks. Nearly every missionary of my acquaintance has a life insurance olicy, and those who have not ought to carry them. Nearly every missionry family also (in North China) has some property at the seaside resort, r hopes some day to have, and that too is to be commended. I remember eading in the little Green Handbook something about missionary doctors urning over all outside fees to the good of the work. Some doctors do this, thers do not. So likewise with the rule about any income from literary ork. Some missionaries have a splendid income from the royalty on their ooks, are able to make special gifts to different departments of the missionry work because of this income, maintain pupils in school, etc., and apparntly it has never been suggested to them that they are supposed to turn ver all these royalties to the American Board. I mention these things ot by way of criticism, but simply as a reminder that even with the merican Board there are no rules without exceptions. In the case in and even if there were a definite rule of the Board forbidding the adoption f children by the missionaries I should be eager nevertheless to urge hat in this case the rule be waived, and they be allowed to adopt the child.

What I am proposing however seems to me more satisfactory all around. he child can be found and taken to China where they can keep it for three ye ears or so until their furlough time. If they desire to adopt then, it ould be arranged, otherwise the child could no doubt be returned and another ound by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis themselves. To my mind this would be so much etter than a decree that they must wait still another three years before ecuring the child at all. I know how bitter a disappoointment this would be o them, and hence cannot favor it.

We will be leaving here August 9th or 10th, so in case there is till object ion to even the course above suggested please telegraph to us ere before we leave. Otherwise there will doubtless be time for a letter n reply to this saying whether we may go forward with the plans for taking child along on trial. Cordially yours,

V. P. Earthman.

Northfield Minn. July 30, 1917

Area of field about 2500 sq. miles
Population more than two million
Seven American missionaries

One hospital, 3000 to 4000 patients a year
Sixteen outstations, 682 church members
(Dec. 1916)

Native workers, 22 men, 16 women
One kindergarten, one church building
Six primary schools, two grammar schools

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REC'D AUG 29 1917

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

355 Reed St., San Jose,
August 23, 1917.

Dear Dr. Strong:- We are thus far on our journey Chinaward, go on to San Francisco tomorrow morning and sail the 25th - 1 p.m. on S.S. Colombia.

There seems nothing especially new to write. We do not yet know whether there will be a child to take on to China for Mr & Mrs. Ellis, or not. Mrs Case of Los Angeles, Mrs. Ellis' sister, has given up the search here in Cal, and so there remains only the chance of the Seattle friends finding one. They write that a little girl, over three years old, is a possibility but no one younger - and we will not know until we reach San Francisco I suppose whether they are to bring that child to us, or none at all. I will try to write you from S. Fran as to the outcome.

We had a pleasant visit with my aunt & uncle in McCook, Nebr. & the chance to talk at the Cong church there, then a stop of a day & a night in Denver, a 3 days visit in Pasadena - & now two days here. We are starting back to China feeling much rested & refreshed after our year ~~and~~ at home, and with new courage & hope, we trust, for the work there awaiting us. To us personally friends & relatives have been very kind, so that we go back with such additional helps for our home - as a piano, kindergarten books & toys for the

girlies, the partial promise of an auto for our touring work, etc. etc.

We rejoice in the new workers who are going, even tho not to our own Lintsing. Mr & Mrs. Heininger will be valuable workers I am sure and Rowland Cross is a prize.

We tried the other day at Long Beach to see Mr & De Haan, but had no way beforehand to let them know we were coming, & so did not find them at home. We were greatly disappointed in not seeing them.

We had the pleasure of a brief call at Mrs Gertrude Wyckoff's home & met her blind & patient mother, to whom she is now giving herself with as much devotion as she has shown these forty years in China.

Here in San Jose we are at the home of Dr. E. R. Wagner, formerly at Lintsing & the only resident male doctor (foreign) Lintsing ever had. Mrs. Wagner is the Foreign Sec. of the W.B.M.U. and doing her large bit for the work.

Should I not write again before sailing this may serve to say Good by - God bless you all.

Please ask Mr. Homer to have the Missionary Herald sent to me regularly hereafter at Lintsing. With greetings & best wishes to all in the Boston office.

Cordially Yours, V. D. Eastman.

Passports are in hand for me & for Mr & Mrs. E. & the children & all in proper form & apparently

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

RECD DEC 7 1917

On Canal Boat enroute to

Lintsing, October 17, 1917.

My Dear Dr. Strong;- We reached China safely after a pleasant voyage, arriving in Tientsin Sept. 25, just one calendar month after we sailed from San Francisco. We found Tientsin flooded, the new premises rented for Mr. McCann's residence and Treasury work there being one of the few dry spots in the city. The Hsiku Compound is so under water that there is no living or working there temporarily at least. The fine new residences, hospitals, schools, etc., at Tehchow are all flooded, women and children except Miss Sawyer and the Tucker family have left for Peking and T'ungchow, and those who remain are living in the second and third stories of the buildings. You will hear more about these floods from those who were on the ground. It is one of the worst calamities that has come to this part of China for forty or fifty years or more. One can go over the flooded fields by boat all the way from Lintsing to Tehchow, a distance of nearly 70 miles. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of lives have been lost, crops destroyed, and t thousands are homeless refugees dependent on charity for food and shelter.

We were detained in Tientsin and Peking for nearly two weeks before it became possible for us to get boats to reach the railroad some ten miles from Tientsin, thence by rail to Tehchow, and now by house boat from Tehchow to Lintsing. We hope to reach Lintsing by Saturday night, but because of swift current and possible unfavorable winds may be several days longer on the journey than we anticipate.

We are very thankful that the Lintsing buildings are on high ground, and that the city and compound were left untouched by the floods, though at the highest many parts of the city were threatened. Dr. Sargent reports conditions as " normal", though one needs to go from Lintsing but a few mile

V. P. Edelman
Lintsing
Oct. 17, 1917

to find them not so.

There was a strong call for workers in and around Tientsin for the flood refugee work, and I was just ready to offer my services when the w opened for us to go on to Lintsing. I felt that my first duty after so long an absence was to get back to Lintsing, and take over a share of work there. Mr. Ellis has had a long pull alone, and the work has been w out a foreigner in residence for most of the summer. Dr. Sargent return early in Sept., and Miss Long followed soon after. Miss Tallmon came away the last train to Tientsin before the flood break came and so was maroone in Peking for two weeks. Mrs. Ellis, returning from Peitaiho stopped Tehchow for an operation, and was caught there by the floods as was Mr Ellis, who had come from Lintsing to meet us. So we are now a company o eight, on two houseboats, enroute to Lintsing. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, with Miss Tallmon and Miss Callie Munger on one boat and the four Eastmen on other. Miss Munger ~~is~~ a trained nurse, sister of Miss Alzina of T'aiku, and goes to Lintsing for six months or a year to try out the work and de whether or not she wants to become a regular missionary worker. Her su is assured by the W. B. M. P.

There is much more that I might write, but I want to get this word to you that you may know of our progress thus far. In reporting our a al again on the field Sept. 25th will do for Tientsin, or Oct. 20 will near enough guess for Lintsing.

With best wishes for all in the Rooms,

Cordially yours, V. P. Eastman

P.S. Arrived here (L-q) safely about 1 p.m. Oct 20th — It is good to see no floods in or .. the compound or city We were gladly rec'd & will soon be at work again —

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APR 11 1918

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FEB 14 1918

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Dear Friends;-

We owe so many of you a letter or some word of greeting that I now take my Corona in hand to make a dermatype stencil copy for use on our new Neostyle Duplicator and thus answer a pile of your letters with a few turns of the crank !

We had a fine year and more at home on furlough, left Northfield, Minn. Aug. 30th, 1917, getting a glimpse of Nebraska, Denver, Salt Lake City, the Great American Desert, and California, en route to San Francisco, and having a chance to see the faces of many good friends along the way. We had a pleasant voyage across the great deep, with a brief stop at Honolulu and a stay of three days at Kobe, Japan, where we changed boats for Tientsin. We had the great privilege of acting as escorts for five new lady missionaries of our own Board, one of them scheduled for Kobe College, Japan, and the others all for North China. We are delighted to report that one of these, Miss Callie Munger, of Northfield, decided to share with us the entire trip through to Lintsing, and is now happily at work here as trained nurse in the Hospital. She came to China accompanying her mother, who has gone to make her home with another daughter at T'aiku Shansi.

On the boat between Kobe and Tientsin we had packed our trunks and suit cases with the intention of staying a day or two at Tientsin and then proceeding by train and boat to Lintsing. We reached Tientsin Sept. 25th going over the bar at Taku about six o'clock a.m. in the midst of a gentle drizzle, and having a good taste of Chinese mud in passing from the wharf to the railroad depot. An hour's ride brought us under leaden skies to Tientsin where we were met by missionary friends. More discouraging to us and the new recruits than the leaden skies had been were the awful floods that had cut off our railway communication with Shantung, had already engulfed hundreds of towns and villages, and threatened to overflow half or more of Tientsin city. Hence our stay in Tientsin and Peking was perforce lengthened to two weeks. We took advantage of this enforced stay to visit friends in Peking and T'ungchow, attend sessions of the Peking Language school, and see some sights not seen before by us, the most interesting being the Peking Museum established some years ago by Pres. Yüan and containing some elegant old bronzes, potteries, and cloisonne ware.

By Oct. 10th the floods had so far subsided that we could start on the trip Lintsingward. Embarking by houseboat from Tientsin on the great sea of water that had submerged the fields and the villages and broken the railroad track in many places we proceeded over the grain fields, under the telegraph wires which grazed the top of our boat, and over the railroad track where our rudder caught on the rails, till we reached late on the second day the nearest point to Tientsin where we could take the train. Late at night our baggage, boxes and bundles, more than seventy pieces(for we were taking along most of our winter's supplies for ourselves and other Lintsingites) were transported by ferry boat and on the backs of half a hundred coolies to the railroad. We followed the next morning and that night reached Tehchow, made our way Venice-like to the Tehchow Compound, stepped into the second story of the Twin Hospitals and were safe for over Sunday. We went to sleep that night with the lap lap of the waves against the brick walls outside sounding in our ears and were awakened in the morning by the same unaccustomed ~~ɔɔ~~ music. It gave one a creepy feeling as though at most any moment the waters might come into the rooms driving you hence to find a safer refuge. Looking out from the windows as far as eye could see there was water, water, everywhere. When would such floods ever subside and our friends resume their normal life again ?

Here the waters had been to within six or eight inches of these second story Hospital floors, had broken down all the walls of the compound, crept into all the residences driving the dwellers either to the second floors or to a pleasanter refuge in Tientsin or Peking, made the continuance of the schools impossible, and caused thousands of dollars worth of damage to the Mission property.

"I cannot begin to tell you the extent of this flood distress. Thousands of square miles are flooded and several millions of people in need. In our Paotingfu station every outstation chapel has been turned into a soup kitchen; the missionaries and Chinese workers are all engaged in the relief work, and they are calling for other workers to come to their assistance. It is quite likely that Mr. and Mrs. Ellis will go from here, she for a rest and change as she is recuperating from her long sickness and he to have his share in the relief work. Our Tientsin station was also struck hard by the floods, as also a part of the Peking field. The Canal, the overflow from which did so much damage at Tehchow, broke its banks just a few miles north of Lintsing, but according to Mr. Ellis' estimate did not harm more than 100 villages in our field. So we are spared the labor of ministering to the distressed, and have been able as usual to give our time to the educational, evangelistic, and medical work with which we are ever busy. Splendid work has been done by the Chinese Gov't and the Christian Flood Relief Committees working together to alleviate the suffering of these homeless and starving ones. money has come from the American Red Cross, from the Gov't and from the Chinese churches and people, but despite this the task of helpingevery one who needs it is almost hopeless. The daily paper recently had an item as follows. "But Daddy, it's cold," said the little girl, when her father brought her to a hole in the ice and told her to jump in. "Never mind, you must get in," he said. So he put her in and returned home, with one less mouth to feed. This is typical of what is happening in Anpingsien and adjoining regions. On Dec. 14th the P'u T'ao river caused a great flood owing to the blockage of ice, the water began flowing into the houses, and the people took refuge on their housetops. There on their roofs in the bitter cold they lived and slept for three days until the ice in their houses was frozen solid. Now they are back in their houses with most of their belongings buried in the ise. They are eating a watery concoction of dead leaves, with a sprinkling of coarse millet, one meal a day or often one meal in two days. In the spring these mud houses will collapse--it looks as if nothing but destruction awaits these people.--- In this one county of Anping alone there are over 100,000 people in distress owing to the floods." Thus far the Tientsin paper. Whataa picturs! Add to these flood and famine horrors the civil strife between north and south not yet at an end, and now the pneumonic plague! It would seem as though China, though not actually a combatant in the great worl war had yet troubles enough of her own.

But we were not yet home. After an over-Sunday stay at Tehchow we were glad to leave behind the watery homes of our fellow missionaries and proceed by canal boat to Lintsing. This trip of five days was uneventful except as a chance to introduce Miss Munger to the joys of houseboat travel in China. The peace and quiet of the countryside was marked indeed as compared with the turmoil and distress of the flooded areas in Tientsin and Tehchow. You can imagine with what joy we again set foot on Lintsing soil, and got settled again in our own home. We had left Lintsing May 12th 1916, and now on Oct. 20th, 1917 were back in our own place and ready for work again. The first days were full of unpacking and settling, of receptions and feasts, of calls and callers, and of planning with Mr. Ellis and the Chinese for the winter's work.

By Oct. 27th Mr. Ellis had gone for a country tour, and I was launched on the work of the winter. Some of you may wonder what a missionary finds to do to keep him busy. A few notes from my diary of these days may be of interest.

Nov. 3rd. At old street chapel and church gate getting the gatekeeper moved to the new street chapel on the main street of the city. In p.m. attending a specially called meeting of foreigners and Chinese teachers to settle the threatened strike of the Tehchow teachers who were dissatisfied with the school quarters provided them.(The Tehchow Girls' School was flooded out and so had accepted our invitation hold their school here for this fall and winter.)

Nov. 6th. Mr. Ellis came home today. Mrs. Ellis was taken sick and so he had been sent for. At the new street chapel in p.m. With its new paper and bright posters and big scripture texts, new tables and benches it is very attractive. When the books and papers arrive it ought to attract many of the business men during their leisure hours in the evening.

Nov. 8th. Made out travelling expense account from Minn. to Lintsing and sent to Mission and Board Treasurers.

Nov. 10th. Station class for prospective church members opened today. Only three yet enrolled, but more will come later. I will teach a class of those who can read, and use selected Scripture Portions as the textbook

Nov. 15th. Station class now numbers about twenty, seven of them in my class. They are all bright and read well. If only we could be sure that their heart experience keeps pace with their head knowledge there would be no hesitation about receiving them into the church.

Nov. 16th. Invited the station class men in at 5 p.m. for tea and cakes and a social time. They all seemed to enjoy it, and we are now better acquainted. Nov. 17th to 19th. Teaching at the station class each day. The walk from home to the old street chapel where the men are studying gives me a bit of brisk exercise. Have my afternoons and evenings for other matters, as superintending of the masons and carpenters who are repairing walls and buildings, writing letters, keeping accounts, looking after the Boys' School, etc.

Nov. 20th. ~~Today~~ was opening day at ~~the~~ our new street chapel. This is well located on the main business street of the city, is supplied with a a good stock of Christian literature which we will be able to sell at moderate prices through the aid of a Mission Literature fund, has a reading room in connection where we have the daily papers, ~~&~~ magazines, etc. for those who care to read; and will be opened daily for chapel preaching. The opening was not exactly a grand one, but the rooms were full of interested men and boys from the schools and shops. I spoke on Lincoln as a self-educated man who was not afraid of manual labor, with special emphasis on his religious faith which was the foundation of his power as man and as President. A Mohammedan teacher from one of the city schools followed with an address on education. Wisdom is the principal thing, he said, therefore get wisdom. He praised the Christian Church for all that it was doing for the benefit of the people, as exampled in the providing of this free public reading room. But there was lacking any emphasis on "the fear of the Lord as the beginning of wisdom." As a Mohammedan he could not well avow his approval of the Christian religion, nor stand up in a Christian chapel and advise his hearers to study Mohammedanism, so he discreetly left religion unmentioned.

Nov. 22nd. Closing day of the station class. At supper we entertained the station(foreign members) at our house, following the regular Thursday custom of suppers together followed by games and fun.

Nov. 23rd. Examination of candidates for church membership. Meeting of the Council members in the evening to decide on those who should be rec-d.

Nov. 25th. Sunday. ~~This is~~ was Big Meeting day, which means that it is the day when as many of the 690 church members as can get away from home come to Lintsing for the day or two set apart twice each year for the reception of members, the observance of the Lord's Supper, and the giving of special lectures and sermons. All those who hope to join the church are here too. Up until we made the rule that all who hoped to join must first study for two weeks in a preparatory class we were often swamped by the number of applicants. Sometimes the larger share of the men of some village would come, a few of them having heard enough of the Jesus way so as to be able to pass a fair examination, but the greater number often not being able even to repeat the Lord's prayer or tell who Jesus was. Now that we have the new rule the number coming is smaller, but the actual spiritual results of the special days of meetings and of study are far more worth while than before. Some six new members were baptized ~~today~~ this time, and about twenty joined on probation. Our great problem now is not how to win indifferent people to a desire to join the church, but rather to teach those who already desire to be connected with us the fundamentals of the gospel, to relate them to Jesus Christ as their personal friend and Savior, and to send them out prepared to win others. Out of the total of two million and more people that surround us here 698 are now baptized church members and a thousand more have taken the first step. For work among this number we have but six preachers, who must cover an area of more than 2500 sq. miles. You can see that there is yet much land to be possessed! (End)

~~I preached the morning sermon on the True Christian, showing what fruits of the Spirit he should bring forth.~~

Nov. 26th. Our local church council met today in my study, with a full attendance of delegates from the outstations and of preachers and teachers. I was elected Chairman and Mr. Wu, a graduate of the Theological Seminary who now has charge of the local church work was chosen Vice-Chairman. He is a son of the man who was so long Chinese pastor at P'angchuang and is a bright capable young preacher. We need more like him.

Nov. 27th. First day of the Advanced Station Class, held at the old street chapel premises and to last a month. Eighteen men present. I will give a course in the Teachings of Jesus, following the outline of a course taken at Oberlin under Dr. Bosworth. The evenings will be given over to lectures, and to the study of the next day's lessons.

Dec. 10th. Held a teacher's meeting attended by all the teachers of the Boys' and Girls' schools, men and women together. Thus does China progress. Such a joint meeting would have been frowned down ten years ago as too close an association of the sexes !

Dec. 14th. Tuesday. Great excitement in Lintsing! The boat from Tientsin has arrived bringing our ~~PIANO~~ PIANO, the steam heating apparatus for the Hospital, and various other boxes and parcels long waited for. The piano given to us by kind home friends and personally selected in Chicago was shipped from there in June. By seven p.m. we had it unloaded and in the house. It came through in fine shape, and is some curiosity here, as it is the first piano Lintsing has ever seen. It will be a wonderful help to the children in their singing, such a comfort to Florence, and a joy to all the station.

Dec. 14th. First big snow of the season last night.

Dec. 23rd. Sunday. The Sunday School had a special program giving stories and scenes of Jesus' birth. My class gave The Shepherds seeking Jesus. One of the men was an angel, two were shepherds, and others were sheep.

Thus far the diary. And so it might go on till today did I ~~n~~ not fear of tiring you and running out of paper ! Christmas day was given over to the Chinese so that our foreign dinner, Christmas tree for the girlies, etc., came on the 26th. Just as we were ready to sit down to dinner Mr. Ellis announced that Congress had passed the Prohibition amendment. Do you wonder that we sang the doxology !

In the afternoon we had the Ruggles family. Florence was Mrs. Ruggles and the rest of us were the children. The girlies enjoyed it so much that as soon as we were through they wanted to play it all over again !

The New Year is now well begun. The station class closed with Christmas. Jan. 6th the Week of Prayer meetings began with the regular Sunday morning sermon which I preached on The Eternal Things. Nearly four hundred people were present. One notable item of progress since we went on furlough is shown in our Sunday School. Every Sunday from 200 to 400 people old and young are present, divided into nearly twenty classes for the study of the Word. At the old street chapel Miss Long with the help of some of the older school girls has gathered from 40 to 80 children and women each Sunday. This is the kind of intensive work that counts and we are proud that the attendance keeps up so well. For about a month now I have had a class of seven boys in English at the new street chapel. Three or four of these will come into our school here next term, and we hope to organize an English Club at the chapel meeting once a week instead of the regular nightly class. There is much more which I would like to tell you about, but that must wait for a later letter.

With best wishes to you one and all,

Yours in His service, Vinton P. Eastman.

Dear Friends;-

When I was in U.S. last spring I told many of you about the tatting, and you were interested in some of the tatters. The ex-juggler is still doing a flourishing business with his tatting in the capital of this great Republic. The blacksmith is now cooking for Miss Tallmon and the other young ladies, and tats in the evening. The "accomplished English scholar" is still tatting, and comes around about once a month and announces that he has washed his outside coat. When he came the other day Vinton told him that in America we wash our clothes every week. The tatting work has been interrupted by Mrs. Ellis's illness. For two weeks, at the request of the tatting women, we held a prayer meeting every day to pray for Mrs. Ellis's recovery. It was very interesting and satisfying to see these women many of them non-Christian or Mohammedan uniting in prayer and to feel that many of them were getting a new idea of prayer. At the close of these meetings I had a class of fifteen of these women every day for a month studying the Gospel of Mark. Most of them had learned to read it since they had begun tatting but didn't know the meaning of it at all. I now have some of these women in my Sunday School Class going over the same work in these quarters lessons, and I find that that month's work was well worth while.

A delightful place to go to is the Kindergarten. The children are so anxious to show me their handiwork and the beautiful way in which they can string their beads or to sing me some of their sweet songs. They have a nice sunny new building and as I have watched them hop on one foot around the circle I thought up a verse to the tune of Grasshopper Green.

Small hopper White is a comical chap, He smiles on all of us there.
Torr wadded jacket and trousers and cap, These are his winter wear.
Out in the circle he loves to go, Hopping around in the sun.
It's hoppity skippity high and low, This is the place for fun.

Harriet and Dorothy often wish that they could go back to America but they are happy with their kindergarten school work and music which they have with me every morning. Out doors they have their swing, their cart, and their bunny. They are again learning to talk the Chinese. They are now making great plans for the visit to the seashore this summer, where they will have other children to play with.

Our Dr. Tallmon Sargent is going home this spring, and we are in desperate need of either a man or a woman doctor to take her place. Do you not know of some one who can come <u>very soon</u> ? Our new Hospital building is ready, nurses are here and in training, and sick folk are flocking to us. The Hospital <u>must</u> not be closed.

Ever your friend, Florence Cutler Eastman.

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With best wishes to you one and all,

Yours in His service, Vinton P. Eastman.

Dear Friends:-

When I was in U.S. last spring I told many of you about the tatting, and you were interested in some of the tatters. The ex-jugler is still doing a flourishing business with his tatting in the capital of this great Republic. The blackamith is now cooking for Miss Talmon and the other young ladies, and late in the evening. The "accomplished English scholar" is still tatting, and comes around about once a month and announces that he has washed his outside coat. When he came the other day Vinton told him that in America we wash our clothes every week. The tatting work has been interrupted by Mrs. Mills's illness. For two weeks, at the request of the tatting women, we held a prayer meeting every day to pray for Mrs. Mills's recovery. It was very interesting and satisfying to see these women many of them non-Christian or Mohammedan unitting in prayer and to feel that many of them were getting a new idea of prayer. At the close of these meetings I had a class of fifteen of these women every day for a month studying the Gospel of Mark. Most of them had learned to read it since they had begun tatting but didn't know the meaning of it at all. I now have some of these women in my Sunday School class going over the same work in these quarters lessons, and I find that that month's work was well worth while.

A delightful place to go to is the Kindergarten. The children are so anxious to show me their handiwork and the beautiful way in which they can stick their beads or to sing me some of their sweet songs. They have a nice sunny new building, and as I have watched them hop on one foot around the circle I thought up a verse to the tune of Grasshopper Green.

Small hopper White is a comical chap, He smiles on all of us there.
Tom wedded jacket and trousers and cap, These are his winter wear.
Out in the circle he loves to go, Hopping around in the sun.
It's hoppity skippity high and low, This is the place for fun.

Harriet and Dorothy often wish that they could go back to America but they are happy with their Kindergarten school work and music which they have with me every morning. Out doors they have their swing, their cart, and their bunny. They are again learning to talk the dialogue. They are now making great plans for the visit to the seashore this summer, where they will have other children to play with.

Our Dr. Hudson Sargent is going home this spring, and we are in desperate need of either a man or a woman doctor to take his place. Do you not know of some one who can come very soon? Our new Hospital building is ready, nurses are here and in training, and sick folk are flocking to us. The Hospital must not be closed.

Ever your friend, Florence Cutler Eastman.

Area of field about 2500 sq. miles
Population more than two million
Seven American missionaries

One hospital, 3000 to 4000 patients a year
Sixteen outstations, 682 church members
(Dec. 1916)

Native workers, 22 men, 16 women
One kindergarten, one church building
Six primary schools, two grammar schools

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CC MAR 14 1918

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Feb. 6th, 1918.

My Dear Dr. Strong:- Your letter in response to Mrs. Eastman's setting forth our need here of a doctor, has just recently been received. We are glad for your word of encouragement. We too are writing directly to Dr. Pennie & Dr. Jack. Your letter about Dr. Hall to the Mission Secretary also just to hand, and we are glad for the prospect that Dr. Hall may possibly be appointed. Dr. Joe Moses of whom we had some hope has gone into war service we learn. It is indeed a serious task to secure the recruits needed, both medically and for the other varied needs of the Mission field. We worked hard enough at the task while at home to have some realization of the fact that finding the right men and women is not easy!

You will see by the enclosed that we here at Lintsing are making our bid for Dr. Hall's services in case the China Medical Board does see fit to accept him. And for fear that they may turn down the proposition we are asking that the Mission be ready to make a fresh appeal to you again to take him on in any case. What I have said in the enclosed needs perhaps no additional word. But the statement of Dr. Greene to which I refer was made in response to an appeal made by the North China Mission for aid in securing a doctor to take Dr. Sargent's place when she went on furlough. I am not ~~sure~~ sure, but think this was made in the name of the W. B. M. P. His response seems to me to indicate just what I have said in the other letter, and is in line with a perfectly consistent policy which they have maintained throughout, viz. that they were here not to establish new hospitals, but to help the various Boards in making more complete and effective the hospitals already established and maintained by the Boards. The purpose of this while partly missionary is fundamentally this-- the desire to see that there are a sufficient number of well-equipped and scientifically administered hospitals in North China to make possible a proper interne training for the graduates

I must not start another sheet. Thanks for your interest in us and all you are doing for us. What light have you for the 4000 church members reported as belonging to the Fenchow station (of Fenchow Prov.?) as given in a recent Congregational? If so, the statistics show Fenchow having 638 actual baptized members. Hope to get a general letter from Willard. You a copy? As ever, Cordially yours,

of their great (to be) Medical School in Peking. The Chinese gov't maintains no sufficient number of such institutions as yet, so the China Medical Board naturally turns to the Mission Hospitals.

Tehchow with its one and more doctors and its splendid new Hospital was in line for their uses, and we are all grateful for the help they are giving there. Taiku would also seem now to be in line for their help, and Doctor Watson probably has good reason to hope that they will help also at Fenchow, in fact they are I believe already doing so, are they not, in Dr. Clara Nutting's case, who is scheduled for Fenchow.

In line with this general policy we at Lintsing do not feel that we are being discriminated against or overlooked by the China Medical Board, but rather that we must urge the American Board to modify its oft-repeated statement that the only hope for Lintsing medically lies in the China Medical Board. We are now ready to say to the American Board, Give us a man physician and at least a small sum each year for running expenses of the work and we will have but little fear of soon reaching a standard such that the China Medical Board will be ready to adopt us also and the second physician whom we will then urgently need. Hence our feeling that even though Dr. Hall comes to us this year we must still urge upon the Board the urgency of finding that one doctor already authorized for Shantung (with Lintsing in mind I suppose) and the acceptance of the full financial responsibility for him and his work here, without asking the China Medical Board to have a share in his support. Then if the W. B. M. P. is successful in finding a lady doctor we might have face to ask the China Med. Board to share in her support on the ground of her being the second doctor for a Hospital with a permanent head and in proper running order. You will no doubt hear more from us along this line but I wanted to add this word to the enclosed letterto the Mission.

REC'D JAN 16 1919

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Dear Dr. Strong! – Herewith a copy of a home letter – in which you may be interested, – yours of a month – or more ago just recently to hand – 'Tis not a very encouraging outlook for recruits – money which you hold out to us – but now that the war is over perhaps you can write in a different vein.

We were terribly disappointed that Dr. Smith could not get to Lintsing. He had hoped to, but the trip into Shansi was too much for him, – and he felt he could not afford to risk missing his boat just for the sake of seeing this last one of the eight N.S. Mission stations – he had been able to get a glance at all the others.

We had so hoped that he could get here. No officer of the Am. Bd has been here since Dr. Barton came in 1907. You were able to get into Shansi some years ago – and saw all the stations except Lintsing, did you not?

Last year Dr. Smith & his party saw seve
of the other stations but did not get this u
Alden H. Clark saw Tenchow & all the Chuhsi
stations I believe; but Linting never gets
look in - (or looked at.) Missionaries fu
many of the other stations while on furlou
have a chance either to travel widely in beh
of the Board or get in touch personally wit
the Boston Office (or both), but no one o
the Linting staff has had a chance eith
when on furlough - or otherwise to get even
ten minute interview with any of the Boa
officers or members of the Prudential Com
(In the face of it, it looks a bit unfair - th
the handful of us who stay by the stuff here
should have to depend entirely on the abil
(or lack of it) which we have - to make ou
wants & wishes & needs known only thro
our pens. For no matter how facile so
of these pens may be, the actual condition
needs & opportunities of this broad field co
not possibly be as well presented as tho
a personal interview or two were possible
- or better yet a visit such as we had hope

Dr. E. L. Smith was to make us.
There were a dozen & one important & pressing
matters which I had on my tongue's end to present
to him — since his failure to come I have had
neither time nor heart to put them on paper
& send to him. Several of these questions, which
could thus have been talked thro' in a half hour or so,
would take hours to write down in a way that
would be sufficiently or properly understood.
For example the whole question of an early
furlo for Mr & Mrs. Ellis — and the proper action
which we as a station & a mission should take
regarding their return after furlo. Mrs. Ellis has not
been in Linting since last February & has but just
returned tonight (Nov. 26th). Whether she will yet be
able to take any share in the work or not is an
open question. With her health such as to prevent her
taking her usual leading place in the woman's work,
Mrs. Beaston — with two girls 7 yrs & 5 yrs old to teach
& a 4 mos' old baby to care for, — there is left Miss
Long for all the school, kindergarten & evangelistic
work (Miss Tallmon being on furlo). Do you wonder
that we are urging the W.B.M.D. to send us a
third woman even if one of the five promised
to Henchow is not sent till later? Henchow
also has four wives to help while we have but two
at the best — and since we left in May 1916 for our

furlough but one - While we were at home Mrs. Ell
was sick a good share of the year & since we retu
last Oct. has done but about two weeks wor
Mr. Ellis was away from Lintsing from Feb. 20th
August 10th or 15th, and since then has made
two trips to Tientsin & Tehchow taking two week
or more for them. The title for Lintsing stati
work, as a whole could well be "The One Man
Station" of the American Board at Lintsing, Shantung
With the prospect of Mr. Ellis leaving for furlo n
spring that will be the actual condition with scho
hospital administration & accts, evangelistic work in
city & country, station management & accounting
chairmanship of two or three Committees; representin
the station on N. C. Council, & C. A. D.; Station
Secretary, Chairmanship of the local association
etc - all on one mans shoulders. I have sing
got to the stage where I'm ready to put up a plea
the rest of the Mission for help - even as we did la
spring. What the Mission did for us then was to
unite in an urgent plea to the Prudential Com to se
the educator we need this fall - and to this plea
we have thus far had only your letter as repl
What we propose now to do is to ask the Missp
to send some one from among those already on the f
to us - Mr. & Mrs. Shaw for instance who will be rea
for a location next fall - & if the Mission refuses t
meet our request we will appeal over their head

to the Prudential Com.
We are greatly in hopes, however, that this will not be necessary - but that the Mission will be wise enough & fair enough & unselfish enough to give help first to the weakest & most needy - & then build up later as men & money are at hand - in these other places. Why, for example to be concrete, should the Board designate Mr. Dutton to the Shansi District - with the idea of his taking Mr. Fairfield's place in evangelistic work when Fenchow already has one educator & 2 evangelists, besides a doctor - and Taiku two educators, one evangelist & a doctor - but Lintsing with but two men at the best & one of those soon to go on vacation? And even if the Board has so designated, what objection to the Mission relocating if it seems wisest & best? Or again why should Paotingfu hope to get Mr & Mrs. Shaw when they already have Galt & Hubbard & Robinson & Price? But I must not weary you - The long & short of my contention is simply this - not that other places have more men than they need, but that under the present distribution of workers Lintsing has been reduced to the lowest possible number, & that in fairness to the work (& the workers) other help must soon be forthcoming. If the Board had understood the urgency of the call & been able to find & send

out the man (or men) we need this fall - so th
after this winter at the Language School they cou
have come to us next fall we should have acqui
no doubt in the sending of Mr & Mrs Shaw to Pao
or Pekin & of Mr & Mrs. Dutton to Shansi etc
without a protest. But as circumstances
have prevented the sending of these new recru
we must call first & loudest for help from
the Mission - yet reiterating with renewed
energy the call from the Prudential Com
for these workers.

Under the present opportunities for work in o
Shantung District, & the no. of workers at ha
we could well wish that the Board had not be
so willing to adopt, without the District's rec
mendation & approval, a Grinnell-China sc
which called for several Professors in the Sha
University even tho our local Tehchow &
Lintsing work was left undone. If Mr.
could be kept at Tehchow there would be ho
that ere long he & Heininger could get thing
moving evangelistically. Or if Grinnell ha
stuck by their original plan to boost the pr
schools of our two stations first (taking up Lin
work later perhaps) they could have sent an educa
for Lintsing as easily as a Professor to Tsinan

Excuse this lengthy harrangue. I'll
it up later, I hope with something more comfo
We will trust you to do what you can for us as ever. Cordially Yours. W. E. Ca

Lintsing V. S. Earlham Nov. 1918.

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REC'D JAN 16 1919

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Nov. 18th, 1918.

Dear Friends:- This has been a great day for Lintsing, and the day is not yet done either ! I'll try to tell you a bit about it.

The news of the sig ning of the armistice came to us here on Tuesday evening, the 12th. We waited a few days for the news to get here er newspapers, and Saturday sent out invitations to all classes in the ity to come today and join with us in a celebration of the end of the ar. We were busy all the fore noon getting the church in shape for he meeting, hanging flag s, arranging the places where the different eople were to be received and given a cup of tea. By 11.30 a. m. they ad already begun to come, just before we sat down to dinner the gov't rammar school (boys) came marching in with drums beating and banners lying, then just as we began dinner the gov't girls' school about fifty strong(Lintsing's only gov't girls'school) came and walked past the house on their way to our Girls'school yard where they were to be met and given tea. Later on came representatives from the Merchants' Guild; teachers and scholars from the other Lintsing schools, the heads of the Lintsing police force and of the soldiers quartered here, until by two o'clock when the meeting was to open 500 or 600 people had gathered in the church. The county official was to give one of the speeches, but he arrived late and declined to speak because of a sore throat and n not having ability to give a proper address anyway.(so he said).

The program included prayer and Scripture reading, an address of welcome by one of the gentry here who just last Sunday joined our church onm probation, an address by the Mohammedan principal of one of the Lintsing schools, an address by your humble servant, a congratulatory poem by one of Lintsing'sscholars, a song by the gov't school boys, a song by the gov't girls' school, a song by our Boys' school sung to the tune America and words specially written for the occasion by the school's classical teacher. The crowd was extremely quiet and well behaved, the speeches were well received, many words of praise for America and Pres. Wilson were said, and high h opes were held out of a new day dawning for China as for the other nations which had been engaged in this titanic struggle. Before the meeting closed and the benediction was pronounced the opportunity was taken to announce the business men's classes for Bible study which are to be started this evening at our street chapel. If all those who expressed an interest should attend our rooms there will be full.

W e wonder how much of the real import of the death struggle which has been g oing on in Europe such an audience as we had today really senses, but if their attentiveness and apparent approval of what was said be a criterion then we hope they begin to understand that this has been no ordinary war, and the results, under God, for Europe, for China, and for the world will likewise be no ordinary results. My talk was along this line, for after mentioning some of the origins of the war, speaking of the present status, Itried to show that if only those to whom the task of establishing a just peace was given could carry out the desires of the nations they represented the world would soon see a League of Nations, the overthrow of monarchies and the establishment of republican govts, the establishment of the right of the smaller nations to exist and carry out their own internal development,

marked industrial changes in all the nations, the end of war, and the brotherhood of mankind.

We are hoping to follow up this touch with these educated classes with evening Bible classes, monthly lectures, and the possible opening of a night school with English as a drawing card, if perchance by all means we may save some.

Last Sunday was our semi-annual Big Meeting with reception of new members and the observance of the Lord's Supper. The number joining this time was considerably less than usual owing large-to the prevalence of influenza in our region. But what was lacking in quantity was made up for in quality. Of the five men baptized one was the fine young Postmaster of the city, another was a leading merchant and banker (whose son and nephew are in the Porter Academy with the hope of some day going on to U. S. A. to complete their studies). Among the thirteen who joined on probation were three of the better class(socially) of the city, one of these three being a prominent merchant and the other two holding degrees (hsiu ts'ai). The leader of this group has been a school teacher and a police official. He is about thirtyfive years old and a fine appearing man. He has not missed a single night of the two weeks station class at the street chapel. His intelligent grasp of the lessons taught was the delight of his teachers. If his spiritual hold on the message can only be as thorough as his mental grasp of it seems to be he will be a power for good among the elite of the city. Please keep him as well as the banker and the Postmaster and others of their type on your prayer list that they being converted may strengthen their brethren, and be only the firstfruits from among many of this same class whom we may be able to win into the Kingdom. And pray too that we may have workers both foreign and Chinese sent us that we may be able somewhat more adequately to enter into these many open doors.

The dark side of last Sunday's meetings was the following. Six or eight of the boys from our school had come up Saturday morning before the Committee for examination, desiring to take the first step and join on probation. Having had Bible courses in their school and hearing sermons and attending Sunday school from week to week they had absorbed a good deal of the Gospel, but most of them were from non-Christian homes and had had no chance to consult with their parents as to whether or not they should join the church. Hence our decision was to ask them to wait until they had had a chance to study in a Pastor's class and really get ready for the step which they wanted to take. They were peeved at me because they thought I had hindered them and that they had thus lost face by being turned down. Consequently they conceived the brilliant scheme of getting even with me by leaving their Bibles and songbooks at home and refusing at the morning service when I was to preach to take part in the singing and the giving of their pennies for the collection. I noticed that they took no part in the singing(which was by the way especially good that morning) but I thought nothing of it. The Chinese principal of the school however took notice of it and afterwards reprimanded them. One of the school committee coming along just as they were smarting under this reprimand overheard one or two of the older boys say that they did not believe in the Jesus religion anyway. He thereupon took his trun at reprimanding, and did it with such unction that they school boys were soon up in arms and ready to leave school in a body. This all occurred on Sunday p.m. I had heard nothing of it. Bright and early Monday morning however the boys were every one clamoring at my study door, having arrived before I had finished my breakfast. They reported that there had been trouble and that they had come to reckon accounts and depart for home. I inquired what was the trouble and all I could get with clearness was that they were angry with the man who had last reprimanded them

because he had said that if they could not believe the gospel they had better all go home. They proposed to take him literally and go home, the alternative being the dismissal of the t eacher or at least his transfer from the school committee and his being sent to an outstation.

In the Church Council meeting which opened that same morning at ten o'clock the matter came up again, on my report of it, but this same t eacher was reelected to the school c ommittee for another y ear. At noon the school committee met and a subcommittee was selected to go and persuade the boys to remain. I was on the committee but not as spokesman. After much palaver and show of retracting the teacher's hasty words by the one who acted as spokesman the boys consented to settle down and behave themselves. They have been nice as pie ever since! Needless to say however that the demands of the boys were none of them granted. This came as near to a strike as our boys have ever come.

The meeting of the Council this fall which followed on the next day after Commu nion Sunday was not remarkable. New Committees and officers were elected (or reelected as th e case might be), plans made for station classes in the outstations, and discussions and votes passed with reference to the securing of more foreign workers to take some of the work Mr. and Mrs. Ellis will so soon lay down when they go on furlough. We ar e asking for Lintsing, and expect sooner or later to get, another man for the school work, a man doctor, a lady doctor, another lady for evang elistic work and still another man either to act as b general business manager for the station or to have a share in the evangelistic work. Wh ich of these positions are you ready to fill ? Or do you know of some one who wants to apply ?
The American Board has recently issued a pamphlet entitled, " The One Man Hospital in T'unghsien, China." Our pamphlet when issued shou ld read, " The No Man Hospital in Lintsing, China." But we are hoping and praying that this shall not always be. Now that the war is over some ph y sician with a new world-vision ought ere long to be coming our way. We have written and written to the Boards and to young doctors that we know, but with the war on there has been practically no hope of anyone coming. But now our hopes are high, and the doctors we need cannot come any too soon to suit us and the sick people around us.

My letters never seem to get finished on the day they are begun. Here it is Friday the 22nd, and th is not finished yet.
Last night I went down to the street chapel where the Bible classes are getting started, but found it a night off. Several of those who will likely come fairly reg ularly were not there, but the one man about whom I wrote above as the leader of this new group of well to do men who are taking an int erest in the church was there as ready as ever to converse about the lesson of the evening, or to suggest ways and means of starting a sch ool for you ng boys on the Big Street. He offers to give his time (or at least some hours each day) to teaching in such a school. We are strongly inclined to let him go forward and see what he can do. It is refreshing to have one so new in church circles appear so interested and so desirous of helping.

Since this letter was started letters have come in from father Eastman (from Decatur), from Blanche, and from the Nashua Au nts. We were glad indeed to hear from you all---it had been a long time since you had written. The way America has gone into this war makes one proud to be an American. The zeal and energy shown and the sacrifices made have at last had their fruit in an earlier victory, and eventually we hope will result in a righteous and lasting peace.

We were greatly saddened yesterday to read that Myron H. Peck, with whom we lived our first summer at Peitaiho, and the oldest son of Dr. Peck formerly of our Mission here at Pangchuang and Paotingfu, was reported killed in France. He had gone as Captain of an engineering corps — He leaves a wife & two children —

With love as ever to you all. Vinton P. Eastman

Area of field about 2500 sq. miles
Population more than two millon
Seven American Missionaries

One hospital, 3000 to 4000 patients a year
Sixteen outstations, 700 church members
(Dec. 1917)

Native workers, 22 men, 16 women
One kindergarten, one church building
Six primary schools, two grammar schools

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

RECEIVED
C. H. PATTON
JAN 29 1920
Ans.

Dec. 11th, 1919.

Dr. C. H. Patton,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Patton:- It has been a long time since we bade you farewell at Peitaiho, and you have seen many places and people since then. It is longer still since you were here in our house and spent a day or two in inspecting Lintsing. If I had written to you as often as I have thought of doing so you would have heard many times from us.

Then there were only Miss Long and myself on the job. Now we have four at the East house, counting Dr. Helliwells two children, five here at the Eastman house, two at the Ladies' house, with Miss Van Kirk in Peking and expecting to be here next autumn., and still two more in the second story of the Hospital, viz. Mr. and Mrs. Houlding. You can imagine somewhat how we rejoice in these additions to our force, and how we are made doubly glad by the fact that the Dr. and Mr. Houlding can both take a hold at once without waiting to first learn the language. I am fast getting out from under at the Hospital and turning over the management there to Dr. Helliwell. With the beginning of next year all the accounts for that department will be turned over to him. In like fashion Mr. Houlding will take over the Boys' School work and I will be left free for the evangelistic work which so sadly needs supervision and direction But as you can testify there is field enough and opportunity enough here in the evangelistic work alone to keep three of us busy. Consequently our urgency in still asking for another one (at least) and better yet two more evangelistic men to take their share in the evangelization of this great field.

But my special theme in writing this particular letter is to enlist your good offices as one who has been here recently and knows the situation at first hand in pushing through action on a motion that will soon reach you from our Mission, requesting the Prudential Com. to appropriate the equivalent of $ Mex. 6000 for a new residence here at Lintsing. As I said above the educator, Mr. Houlding and his wife are left with no more suitable home than the three rooms on the second floor of the Hospital afford. These rooms will be uncomfortably hot as soon as the hot weather sets in, besides they are needed for the Hospital use. The Mission to the south of us gave liberally toward the finishing of the rooms thinking they might be available when they had foreign patients who needed medical care here, as they have no doctor. They wish to come next Feb. but unless the Houldings arrange to move out there will be no chance of their using these rooms. Lintsing's original motion asked for two new houses thinking that either the Ellises would return or some new family be sent, and that to build two houses at the same time was economy both of money and the architect's time. We will have Mr. Wolfe here next spring and were hoping that bot houses could be built then, so as to be ready for occupancy by the autumn of 1920.

The motion comes however asking now for only one house (exchange

is off so now that it seemed to some that we should await the absolute assurance that a family would be needing the house before asking for it) but with the urgent request that the money for this one be granted at once, perhaps even cabling it out, so that we can arrange for the purchase of certain materials such as brick and lumber at the more advantageous prices which prevail before the Chinese New Year rather than waiting till next spring. Chinese New Year begins this year about Feb. 22nd so that if we were to hve a favorable answer and be allowed to build this coming spring you would really need to cable an answer. I have suggested to Sec. Galt that he arrange a cable code and ask you to cable if a favorable reply is given. No cable would mean that for some reason we must wait.

Now for a reason or two why we are so urgent. I have already shown that the only available place where Mr. and Mrs. Houlding can have ahome of their own (without boarding and living with some other family, where office and study room would not be available) is in the Hospital, and this should not be reserved for them for longer than this winter. Some here have mentioned the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Houlding were appointed only for a three year term and seemed to think that this being the case the Board would not favor furnishing them a house. To this I have answered that in the first place Mr. and Mrs. Houlding were both hoping that the Board would soon give them a permanent appointment, the three year idea was not of their choosing. In the second place we of Lintsing have every reason to believe that neither the North China Mission who asked for recruits for Lintsing nor the Prudential Committee who sent the recruits have had any thought that the position (of educator, in charge of the schools of the station) now filled on a three year term by Mr. Houlding was to be vacated at the end of that period, and no one sent to take up that work. Since we cannot believe that the Board has any intention of allowing Lintsing ever again to get down to the undermanned condition under which she has suffered all these years we therefore have every confidence that the position of Lintsing educator is a permanent one, and so no matter whether the man who fills that position is named Houlding and here now for only three years or is named Houlding (or whatever name) and is on permanent appointment there will from now on constantly be the need for a residence for the Lintsing educator's family. Hence we make bold despite the fluctuations of exchange to ask for this one house at once, feeling confident that delay in granting the request would in the long run prove no great saving to the Board's funds, and knowing that the sooner the money can come and the house be built the happier all concerned here will be. The number of families for Lintsing (at the smallest count) which the Mission asks for and expects the Board to maintain is four aside from Doctors. And the policy calls for two doctors at a station. Granting that our second doctor be a lady we will thus need five houses for the workers aside from the Ladies. We now have two. Hence we hope that our modest request for one will not be overlloked. And we surely hope that the Interchurch campaign will give us the other two families and their houses, more money each year for General work, besides many specials, such as motor boat, Bible School building, etc. etc.

Another matter I want to mention before I close. Mrs. Houlding reports that she wrote to the Boston office about outfit allowance and received the reply that for three year appointees no allowance was granted. They find themselves pretty cramped for funds, trying to start in entirely new so to keep house and with no money except what they can save from salary for fitting up with furniture,

dishes, curtains, etc. etc. not to mention typewriter and other things. Even though it is the practice not to outfit three year workers why could not a point be stretched in their case and the allowance be granted as is usual to life appointees, with the understanding that unless they remained for five years furniture etc. thus provided would revert to the Board? Unless I am mistaken Dr. Helliwell was given the regular amount allowed for a new family as outfit allowance, even though he had already been a term on the field and had a fair supply of furniture, etc. on hand. This of course was fair enough for it is his first term with the American Board. But the Houldings are left with no additional money with which to buy even a lamp, a bed, tables, chairs, etc. etc. without which no one can keep house. Were it not for the furnished rooms in the Hospital and the borrowing of the Ellis things whcih they are able to do they could not have set up house keeping at all this year.

We have not had many months in which to judge, but have had fairly close association with Mr. Houlding since he was here last summer and you saw him. Our first good impression has not changed one whit for the worse, and we are confident that he and Mrs. Houlding are fine folks and in the right place. We are anxious just as soon as it seems wise to present their application for life appointment to the Board and have it acted upon favorably. It would seem a gracious thing if even before any such action is taken the matter of an outfit allowance could be granted them that they might for at least these three years get settled in a place of their own and so enjoy more to the full their life and work here.

We would be very glad of your advice in this matter of asking for full appointment, and would be guided by your judgment as to what was wise in the matter. From the standpoint of the Mission and the station I am sure we run far less risk in their case (after these months of trial and acquaintance) of getting anyone who is a misfit than we do in most cases of new recruits. Mr. Houlding's life in China and his ability to use the language at once are a big asset. Mrs. Houlding is a splendidly capable lady, and is going at the language in a fine way. Ere many months she too will be ready to take some share in the work.

Just this evening three soldiers from the county to the west of here were brought in on stretchers, with severe bullet wounds. One of them Doctor says is not likely to live, the other two he thinks will make agood recovery. They were wounded in a brush with a band of thieves. Our Hospital here now for several years has scarcely ever been without its soldier or two, and sometimes as many as ten have been here at one time, practically all of them wounded by the bullets of thieves. Of late however there have not been as many, for the official here(the one who so heartily welcomed you, and whose words you liked so well) has gotten them all (that is the thieves) all scared so that they stay away in other counties and do not infest our county as they did before. This means less fighting for the soldiers, and therefore fewer wounded men.

Just today too we heard of the official judgment passed upon one of our old Lintsing church members who had been accused of making and selling morphia pills. It was apparently a clear case of guilt. The fine imposed was for fourhundred dollars, with eleven months in prison and board for that period of three hundred and fifty dollars. Unless the man has been at this work for some time and so saved up a goodly amount of money I do not see how he will ever pay, as he is supposedly very poor. As a church we must now take his name from the roll and publish the fact

abroad for we cannot allow it to be thought that we in the least condone such doings on the part of our church people. We greatly regret this occurrence, for not only is it likely to cast a bad name on the church, but it may possibly make it harder than ever for us to get in vital touch with the official here who is one we had hoped to influence. Personally I am not only ashamed for the church that we have such members, but I feel that it shows a weakness in that we did not know enough about this man (formerly quite a zealous worker in the church but cold and indifferent of late) to realize that he was probably profiting by an unlawful traffic and to have warned him to desist on penalty of our turning and giving evidence against him.

I am surely hoping that one result of the addition of workers to our staff will be just this, that we will have time to personally know more intimately the 700 members of the flock and be able to be more of a real shepherd to them. This is the best season of the year for our work, for every one is at leisure to study and listen. Station classes are being held in many of our outstations. Just after Christmas I will be going out for a few days to examine these classes and receive into church membership such as are allowed to join.

Both cases mentioned above viz. the wounded soldiers and the morphia merchant might well say that were it not for certain country and the evil deeds of its citizens they would have gone free. For it is quite beyond question that that country is the immediate source both of the arms and ammunition with which the thieves make bold to kill soldiers and citizens, and the morphia which is scarcely less deadly than the arms and ammunition is this certain country. The arms are smuggled in by citizens of that country aided and abetted by Chinese, and the morphia comes in under cover of the post offices maintained by that country in many ports.

The boycott is spreading even to the inland places such as Lintsing. The other day it was reported that a certain merchant of this city had goods held up at the railway station at Tehchow until he should prove that some of the boxes did not contain Japanese goods. He could not prove that and so finally paid a fine and was allowed to bring them on, that is all but the boxes which really contained the Japanese goods. They are still at Tehchow. The ones who held up the goods were watchers hired by the Tehchow Academy Boycott Society and the Merchants Boycott Society of Tehchow.

But I must not get started on this topic for it is something on which one could write pages. And my letter is already too long.

Give our best wishes to Mrs. Patton (when you write her, for I understand she is not with you yet), and keep a portion for yourself. Regards also to the others at No. 14 Beacon Street.

Very cordially yours,

W. P. Eastman,

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Oct. 12th, 1919.

Dr. W. E. Strong,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Strong:- Think I have not sent you any word since yours of July 26th came. The enclosed will show you that I have however been thinking along the lines of the possible return of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis. Mrs. Eastman has too, I believe, written you a letter about the same matter. Tho possibly it has not yet been sent.

We want it very clear that in anything we say about these friends there is naught in our minds but the highest regard and love for them, and anything that seems to look like critiism is only what we feel ought to be said in the interests of the work here.

In the first place let me say that there is scarcely anyone with wh whom we talk about the matter who feels that there is any other place in the Mission than Lintsing where they would work to any better advantage, so that the question becomes this, Should they be asked to return to the work at Lintsing ?

Now we all recognize Mrs. Ellis as a strong capable worker, so that we have felt that if her health could be assured and he only get somewhat more of definiteness and certainty in his work it would be better to ask for their return than to depend on the uncertainty of some new worker who did not have the langu ge, and perhaps might not be adapted to the work in China.

Our thought now is simply this, to ask Mr. and Mrs. Ellis to think over the matter, and decide for themselves, with the possible help of some one of you Secretaries who may have a chance for an interview or two (make the chance if you do not have it), as to whether there is any hindrance to their return and hearty cooperation in the work of our station as before. If not, and a period of study for Mr. Ellis can also precede their return, we here are ready to ask for their return and heartily welcome them in the work.

As to the other question which you bring up by suggesting that no doubt if they return the North China Mission and Lintsing would consider we had an adequate staff, in view of the allowances for North China. I want to take occasion to say again what you may note I said in my letter to Mr. Ellis, that neither Lintsing nor the Mission considers this to be the case. I specially asked the sub committee of the Council which recently met at Paotingfu to revise the Survey questionaires what they thought the Council meant at its last meeting in Paotingfu in May, when it asked the Board to appoint Mr. Ewing for the evangelistic work at Lintsing, Mr. Houlding for the educational work, and a doctor for the Hospital work. They took this just as Lintsing has that it had no reference to whether the Ellises returned or not. Because the Ellises were not here, and it was very uncertain whether they would return soon or not it was especially urged that Mr. Ewing be appointed and sent at once (rather than a new worker) as he had the langu ge and could begin work at once. This same thing held true as regards Mr. Houlding. Now that we are disappointed in Mr. Ewing's failure to come we still feel that the Board is under obligation at least to authorize an evangelistic worker for Lintsing entirely apart f from the question of whether Mr. Ellis comes back or not.

It has been several years now, I think ever since we drew up a Mission policy and had it printed, about 1912, that we have said that four men

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

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ide from Doctors, is the minimum number each station ought to have. veral stations of our Mission are now fortunate enough to have that number, otingfu if Mr. Price is counted, Tientsin, Taiku, the T'ungchow- Peking ation has Shaw and Cross and Martin and Hunter with another evangelistic n authorized I suppose to take Mr. Frame's place, Fenchow now has three d one more authorized, while Tehchow and Lintsing are thus the only o that seem to have fallen short. We should have at once the authorization r another evangelistic man for Lintsing and one for Tehchow, and there is en greater hurry about sending out the new man for Tehchow than there for Lintsing, unless the location of Mr. Cady at Tsinanfu is to be indef- itely deferred.

It certainly sounds discouraging to on the one hand ~~to~~ be asked open our mouths wide and answer the Interchurch Questionaires according our real needs, and on the other to be so strictly limited now in e number of men whom you dare authorize, and so cramped for funds. am thinking especially of the effect on the Higher Educational institu ons which have just recd word that they are not to have this next year en as much as they did last for current expenses. It would seem as ough there might be faith enough in the Interchurch campaign's bringing extra funds so that at least the rate as before given could still guaranteed. Our Committee at Paotingfu especially emphasized is as ect of the matter of these extra gifts asked for for buildings, c. etc. viz. that of first importance was the maintaining of the propriations undiminished even if exchange was unfavorable, then if tra money came in of an increase say up to the point of doubling the esent yearly appropriations for general work, then supplying the men and men already asked for to fill vacancies and give each station its proper ota, then increased emphasis on larger staffing for the Womans work, d later if funds still were forthcoming going forward with larger ilding plans, emphasis on educational work and increased evangelistic acti ty. Even though some of us have asked so much I may say that e most that we really have faith to expect even from such a great mpaign is that some of these long reiterated calls for men and more ney for general work can be supplied, and really maintained at the creased rate for a period of years, perhaps for the five of the survey r maybe for ten years. It was even suggested that if only one of o courses were possible for the Board because the funds were not sufficient t would bebetter to retain the amount received through the special mpaign and distribute it over a period of years to maintain the work a larger scale than to spend it all at once in building larger chools, etc. which later it would be difficult to maintain properly.

The tone of your letter was almost like saying, " We have asked you take time and write out all your wants and we hope and expect we can do eat things for you, but don't think of an advance next year. e are hoping for great things from the Interchurch Campaign it is true, ut we have but little hope that it will help us at ll over the hard ear of 1920. Before we can advance we must first retreat !" orgive me if I have misinterpreted your letter, but it comes hard, in e wake of Dr. Patton's encourgging and inspiring visit and after all e hopes that had been raised for a great advance in our work as a esult of the next year's campaign to be told that the Prudential Commit ee has not faith enough in that campaign to even promise Lintsing her ourth man or to borrow money if need be to keep the Higher Educational rk going at its present standard. The great campaign may not realize ll that some hope from it, but surely it ought to be able to finance ese slight advances.

We are looking for the arrival of Dr. Helliwell and his family st any hour now. (14th) as they are coming by boat from Tehchow. ou can imagine that some of us are excited over the arrival. Lintsing has been waiting nearly or more than 20 yrs for this man Dr. - Cordially yrs V.O. Eastman.

Fantasing

Oct. 12, 1919

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Sept. 28th, 1919.

My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Ellis:- It has now been several weeks, at least, since I have written a line to you. I have been trying to get a few things started off this fall, since return from Peitaiho, but have not accomplished much. Needed santonin for a week or so and now for the last ten days since taking it have been feeling stronger and more like work every day. I am trying today to finish up some letters, etc. preparatory to starting tomorrow morning for Paofu to work on the Committee of the TungShih Pu which is to pass on the answers to the Interchurch surveys.

We are rejoicing in the prospect of so soon now seeing our new folks on the bund. Boston word says Helliwells sailed(or were to sail) September 2nd, instead of the 27st as you wro te. Mrs. Houlding was billed for the 18th, or perhaps finally connected with Miss Tallmon and Miss Van Kirk on the 27th (yesterday).

I am going to Pao Tu via Shantehfu could wish I were going via Tientsin in the hopes of seeing the Dr. on the way.

I have long been contemplating a line to you along the lines of what we talked about last winter when Mr. Ellis was ready to resign from the Board, and feeling so wrought up nervously over theological and other questions. As you know the action of our station and district putting off the vote on your return to China until we knew more about how speedily you would regain health was not taken to prejudice the matter either for or against the return. But the sickness had been of so long duration and came later to be so serious (for you both) that it only seemed just to you as well as to Lintsing that the Board at home should look upon your home going not as an ordinary furlough but one which might possibly need to be prolonged for some indefinite time.

As Mr. Ellis said to me in talking about it, it was hard to draw the line and say how much of the nervous condition he was in was due to poor health of body, or how much of the poor health was due to theologically unsettled condition. (that is the mental state generally.) So that it is true that on one statement of it we can say that there were other reasons back of our vote to postpone action than simply that of health. And the only other reason as far as I know was just this of the theological unsettlement. Mr. Ellis then expressed himself as in doubt whether it might not be better(as I understood it more to his own peace of mind) to resign from the American Board and leave the Lintsing work and on return to China come under some other Board whose members held theological views more nearly like those he thought he held. And as I am willing now to say even to you our action of postponement was based on these two uncertainties, one of your health, jointly and severally, and the other of the theological viewpoint(by which I mean that substance of doctrine which is held as so important as to be worth getting over by some method or other to the Chinese for whom we are working). I remember saying to Mr. Ellis during one talk that I had not been aware of such differences of view point(theologically) between us as to have worried me in the least, but that what had worried me was his failure to teach station classes, tour the field in so thorough a fashion as to give time enough in any one place to really get something started, have a a definite and practical policy and be able so consistently to stick by

that policy as to be able gradually to see that we were accomplishing things and moving towards the goal.
Mr. Ellis will remember what he said to Mrs. Eastman about dodging the question Chao Hsien Shêng put to him as to the inspiration of the Bible. Now there might be several good reasons for dodging, or good excuses, I mean. such as say being uncertain in one's own mind and not wanting just then to be bothered with it, or having a definite conviction which was so at variance with what one's colleagues might think that you would not want to bother one thus with divergent opinions. etc.
But sooner or later the Chinese expect and rightly so that we who are their teachers and leaders will frankly tell them the best we know, and guide them into all the truth that we have gotten.
So that what I started to say above was this. We were uncertain as to how long it might be before your health would be sufficiently restored so t that you could both come back with the reasonable expectation of being able to put in the usual term of service without another serious breakdown. And in the second place we were uncertain as to how theological convictions and plans for and ways of working might change---perhaps even so radically that you would not even want to come back to Lintsing to work. The first uncertainty we have tried to put up to the Board at home so that they would see that you had a fair and careful examination by some physician who perhaps knew something of your difficulties here, when on receipt of a favorable report we could take action here. The second uncertainty seems gradually to be solving itself, even as we are thankful to say the first one seems to be doing.
We are indeed rejoiced to hear of your both doing so well, and now can only urge that you be not too eager to hurry back but stay on until the cure is complete. As to the second I have hesitated all along to write about it (as I am now doing) because I feared it might have a deterrent effect upon the recuperating process. The tone however of your recent letters, with your eagerness to have somthing more definite from the Mission than you have yet had as to return, as well as hints from Mabel and Hugh that you might even consider offers from other Missions, have led me to feel that now was the time for me to write frankly to you.
Uncertainty No. two then to my mind should be put fairly up to you to settle for yourselves. What I mean is this. If you feel that ~~any~~ no theological doctrines you hold (whether new or old) or " ways of working" (as I believe Mr. Ellis put it in his resignation) ~~are~~ are so fundamentally at variance with those held by the rest of your colleagues here as to make harmonious cooperation impossible we here are willing to take your word for it, and eager to invite you back, if there can be added to Emery's " earnest willingness to work and beautiful Chrsitian spirit that is appreciated by the Chinese" an " additional positiveness in his work."
It seems to me that I can read between the lines in your letters that you are both so much improved in health that we need have but little fear on that score, and also that the theological bugbear need cause us but slight worry. My brotherly advice therefore is this. Take the time in Nebraska this winter to get all the rest and new strength you can stand, and then plan on a spring term of study in some such nice Seminary as Oberlin. Get next to Dr. Bosworth's method of Bible study, where you get your convictions thro working them out for your self, and not simply take them off the bat as he gives them, take some theology with Pres. King. and any other courses you wish. But don't try to take so much as to overwork, and try to relate the whole thing to what you will expect to give to the Chinese when you come back and how you will give it to them. Now this is simply the word of your younger brother and comes out of my own sense of failure to have at hand all that which I want to give to others as well as mighty poor ability to get what

I do have across in proper fashion to others.

Lintsing station owes the fact that it is on the map today to the fact that you two stood by it and simply would not let it die, even though you came near dying yourselves in the process of keeping it alive, so what right have I who only came in later to add a bit of a push perhaps to work that was already going on to judge a brother beloved ?

We are however all humble enough to recognize that Lintsing has not had anyone of commanding ability who has put her on the map as Fenchow for instance has been. We still need and must have such a man, and I am insisting that the Board find and send us one. They recently wrote to the effect that likely with Houlding and Helliwell appointed and the possibility of your return Lintsing would consider herself supplied in view of the needs of other places. This is just what we do <u>not</u>, and I am writing the Board to this effect, and am sure that the Mission will back us up in it. Most other stations have four men aside from Doctors, either actually here or under authorization so why should we be content with less ? If the Interchurch Campaign is to help us at all it ought to begin now to add men to our number.

So my outline is as follows. We will bring the matter of your return up at the next Chung Ih Hui(Big Meeting is set for Nov. 16th) and let you know soon thereafter as to the result. If favorable action is taken we can then pass on to the Council through circular motion and so get word to you ere many months. In the meantime you can be considering this letter and deciding whether my suggestion of a period of study under some good men, as at Oberlin, Chicago, Hartford, or Union is worth trying or not. And ifyouhave no other thought other than that of fitting back in the old niche here in Lintsing let us know and we will on our part be glad to push matters at this end.

We would thus hope that the Board will get busy and give us money for two (and perhaps three) new houses so that by the time you got back herea year from this fall you could go again into your own house, and the Dr. and Mr. Houlding and the new evangelistic man (call him Mr. X) would each to their own new houses.

You should see a copy of the Questionaire of the Interchurch survey as I have answered it. Calls for 26 foreign families and 10 women Drs, nurses, stenographers, besides ten whom Ethel called for on her sheet. A total expenditure of over $ 822,000 is asked for for the next five years two autos, one launch, two typewriters, two Neostyle duplicators, 14 big tents 15' by 20' with 28 wheelbarrows to move them around, the idea being that we would have two for each district and three or more men for each tent, they to go to every village staying at least a week in a village. 33centers are to ask for schools, chapels, dispensaries, and have resident doctor, nurses, teachers, and preacher.

I have been interrupted for supper and service. Mr. Houlding got back from a trip to Peking to take his mother to see the dentist and the oculist, yesterday afternoon. We had a birthday supper for Dorothy in anticipation, as I was going away, suppose she will want some more celebration tomorrow. She had one so called birthday party at Peitaiho, because there are so few children at Lintsing that she could not have a real party!

I must quit and get my suit case packed.

Will write a line again perhaps after seeing Hugh at Paofu.

As ever yours,

Vinton P. Eastman.

Mr. & Mrs. Ellis
Listening
Sept. 28, 1919.

REC'D SEP 27 1919

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Aug. 25th, 1919.

Dr. W. E. Strong;-
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Strong:- Just a word this p. m. to let you know that the good news re the Houldings has come to us. The letter arrived on the afternoon of the first day of our Peitaiho(where I now am) meeting with Dr. Patton, and by good fortune Mr. Houlding was here in Peitaiho, so had the chance of being welcomed into our number by all those who were in attendance.

He will start now in a day or so for Lintsing and be there to get acquainted and get a start at things a few days before I return. His salary should be reckoned as beginning by Sept. 1st. I do not know what Treasurer McCann may write to Treasurer Wiggin about the matter but I should think that he ought to have at least the half salary allowance together with teacher, business agency, etc., even before Mrs. Houlding arrives, and in case she should be long delayed in starting for China perhaps the full salary, both hers and his. I will try to see Mr. McCann about this and he will no doubt write Mr. Wiggin.

It is a great comfort to me to know that Mr. Houlding will be there this fall to take up the supervision of the Boys School and the English teaching therein, as well as to be on hand for consultation etc about many other things. I shall endeavor however not to turn over so many things to his care that his time for study will be seriously interfered with, for even though he has already the spoken language fairly well he needs time for the study of the written language. I shall endeavor to give more supervision and help to the country touring work than has been given for some years, as well as to the city evangelistic work. The coming of Dr. Helliwell will also take a big load off my shoulders, for I suppose I have actually spent more time in committee meetings and private consultations regarding the Hospital work this past year and more, than I have about the school work. .The one I know scarcely anything about while the other is an older story. We wait anxiously for some definite word as to possible dates of sailing for the Helliwells, as for Mr. Houlding -

Lest you think that now these new recruits are in sight Lintsing needs and wants are all supplied let me add here what I will no doubt present more officially later. We are still expecting you to continue the search for an ordained man for Lintsing this man to be found and sent out this fall if possible. He may be said to take Mr. Ellis's place or better yet to fill the need that there has been all these years for at least four men at Lintsing, two for evangelistic work and two for educational work, or three for evangelistic and one for educational as may seem best. It was well put at our recent Conference here that we were all evangelistic workers tho divided into educational evang., medical evang. and ordained evang. or business evang. etc.

Then too the money etc. needed to back up these new recruits and those yet to be found must be forthcoming. Dr. Helliwell will need a new house, and it would be fine if this could be voted at once. The Property Com. is being asked to suggest an amount necessary for this

RECD SEP 27 1919

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Aug. 25th, 1919.

Rev. W. E. Strong:-
Boston.

Dear Dr. Strong:- Just a word - this p. m. to let you know that the good news re the Houldings has come to us. The letter arrived in the afternoon of the first day of our Peitaiho (where I now am) meeting with Dr. Peston, and by good fortune Mr. Houlding was here in Peitaiho, so had the chance of being welcomed into our number by all those who were in a good mood.

He will start now in a day or so for Lintsing, and be there to get equipped and get a start at things a few days before I return. The salary should be backdated re beginning by Sept. 1st. I do not know what Treasurer Todman may write to Treasurer Hsein about the matter but I should think that he ought to have at least the full salary allowance together with teacher, business agency, etc., even before Mrs. Houlding arrives, and in case she should be long delayed in starting for China perhaps the full salary, both here and his. I will try to see Mr. Todman about this and he will no doubt write Hsein.

It is a great comfort to me to know that Mr. Houlding will be there this fall to take up the supervision of the Boys School and the English teaching therein, as well as to be on hand for consultation etc. about many other things. I shall endeavor however not to turn over many things to his care that his time for study will be seriously interfered with, for even though he has already the spoken language fairly well he needs time for the study of the written language. I shall endeavor to give more supervision and help to the country evangelistic work than has been given for some years, as well as to the boys school. The coming of Mr. Hallwell will also take a big load off my shoulders. For I suppose I have actually spent more time in committee meetings and private consultations regarding the Hallwell matter than I have on any one thing. The one I know accurately anything about while the other is a matter of guessing. We wait anxiously for some definite word as to possible date of sailing for the Hallwells.

Lest you think that now these new recruits are in sight Lintsing needs and wants are all supplied let me add here what I will no doubt present more officially later. We are still expecting you to continue the search for an ordained man for Lintsing. This man is to be found and sent out this fall if possible. He may be said to take Mr. Hillges place or better yet to fill the need that there has been all these years for at least four men at Lintsing, two for evangelistic work and two for educational work, or three for evangelistic and one for educational as may seem best. It was well put at our recent conference here that we were all evangelistic workers the divided into educational evang., medical evang. and ordained evang. or business evang. etc.

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house and then the motion will pass the Mission Council and be sent on to you. But there is no doubt about the outcome, only the delay of the red tape of passing thro the proper channels. We have asked several times for such a house but the answer has heretofore been, Wait till you get your doctor.
The extra amount needed for expanding the Hospital work with the coming of the new doctor has already been asked for in our May meeting of the Council and appear under the Lintsing requests.

I do not seem to find the Council Minutes which I thought were at hand but under the Lintsing estimates I believe tha amount approved for our Hospital work was $ 2000 a year. We could well use all of this but need at least $1000 almost at once, that is as soon as the new doctor gets here and at work. The Woman's Board of the Pacific has come forward and promised $ 2000 soon for equipment, and the Am American Board should follow suit. $ 4000 available soon would make it possible for the operating room to be properly equipped and the laboratory, etc. as well as providing a hot water system and bath rooms, etc. As it is now we have not even a miscroscope, so you can see that not very scientific work can be done along many lines.

Lintsing was wise (or foolish)enough to have asked for more workers and money for their support, both foreign and native, in answer to the Interchurch Questionaire than any other station, though without figures at hand as proof I venture the opinion that other fields might easily have asked for more money (for buildings, etc. than did we), but even so it should be remembered in any fair comparison of the various requests sent in from the North China Mission or other Missions that the amount of money now being received by different stations is not at all in proportion to the size of the field or the urgency of the opportunity. To bring Lintsing up abreast of most of the other North China stations for example would require that in any increase in gifts or men we should receive considerably more than most other places.

I hope to be sending in our Questionaire answers now within a few days, the first copy, to the proper authorities, and then soon after returning to Lintsing will have the other copies ready for our Mission Committee.

Dr. Patton has already left for his visit to Paotingfu and Taiyuanfu and this morning Mrs. Patton left to join him in Peking.
We are very grateful for his visit to Lintsing , and so glad that he has had the chance to see so many of our stations, tho he did not get the chance to see Taiku and Fenchow. It is too bad that he could not have had a month more in North China, but he feels he must hurry on southward.

Thank you for all your interest in us and all the efforts made in our behalf. We are encouraged and hope to show our new courage and strength by better work.

Cordially yours,

V. P. Eastman.

P.S. Keep the W.B.M.I. stirred up over the new lady worker. We hear of a Miss Van Kirk as possibly to be appointed for Lintsing — and do hope for definite word soon that she is appointed & will soon sail — V.P.E.

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to you. But there is no doubt about the outcome, only the delay
of the red tape of passing thro the proper channels. We have asked
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but need at least $1000 almost at once, that is as soon as the
new doctor gets here and at work. The Woman's Board of the Pacific has
come forward and promised $ 2000 soon for equipment, and the Am
American Board should follow suit. $ 1000 available soon would make
it possible for the operating room to be properly equipped and the
laboratory, etc. as well as providing a hot water system and bath rooms
etc. As it is now we have not even a microscope, so you can see
that not very scientific work can be done along many lines.

Linting was wise (or foolish)enough to have asked for
more workers and money for their support, both foreign and native.
In answer to the Interchurch Questionnaire then any other station
though without figures at hand, as proof I mention the opinion that
other fields might easily have asked for more money (for buildings
etc. then did we) but even so it should be remembered in any
fair comparison the various requests sent in from the North
China Mission or other Missions that the amount of money now
being received by different stations is not at all in proportion
to the size of the field or the urgency of the opportunity
to bring Linting up abreast of most of the other North China
stations for example would require that in any increase in gifts or
men we should receive considerably more than most other places.

I hope to be sending in our Questionnaire answers now within
a few days, the first copy to the proper authorities, and then
soon after returning to Linting will have the other copies ready for
our Mission Committee.

Dr. Patton has already left for his visit to Paotingfu and Tsinanfu
and this morning Mr. Patton left to join him in Peking.

We are very grateful for this visit to Linting, and so glad
that he has had the chance to see for himself our work and needs. The be
did not get the chance to see Yulin Chow station. It is too bad
we could not have a month more in North Shansi, but he feels he
must hurry on southward.

Thank you for all your interest in our work and efforts
in our behalf. We are encouraged and hope to show our
new courage and strength by better work.

Yours sincerely,

M. Gertrude Wilson

P.S. Just the M.B.M.S. actually over the new fields
in Shansi. We learn of a Mr. Lin Yuk as probably to
be appointed for Yintaiwu — and so hope for
definite word soon that this may be officially
will soon come. MGW

AUG 20 1919

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

July 12, 1919.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

The last few days have been momentous ones for Lintsing, and I must write you a line about them. First there came some weeks ago the word through our Mission Secretary that if Dr. Patton visited Lintsing at all this summer it would need to be July 9th to 12th. We had hoped for a visit early in September when the w work was in full blast, but were eager to have him come now if a later visit was not convenient.

In the midst of our planning for his visit there came your letter to Mrs. Eastman announcing the good news of the appointment of a man Dr. for Lintsing. This Doctor whom Lintsing has been looking for ever since Boxer days it is needless to say will be most heartily welcomed to our little circle. We will look for word soon as to Doctor and Mrs. Helliwell's sailing plans.

Then the morning of July 10th about 7.30 our Mission Sec. came riding into our compound on a white horse to announce that Dr. and Mrs. Patton would soon arrive. We had time to gather together some of the school boys with their flags, drums, and horns, to go out and meet them and escort them in proper style to the front gate which had been decorated forthe occasion with gay Chinese colors and a large " Welcome " lettered on a red background with evergreen branches After greeting the church members who had come some of them thirty or more miles to be here to greet the Home Secretary, and the Hospital staff, and the women and children, and listening to the pop of 5000 fire crackers strung in one great string and hung on a pole, the guests were ushered to the Ladies house where breakfast was served.

I cannot tell you in detail of the day's program. A meeting in the morning with the church members and local adherents gave opportunity for us to express our appreciation to Dr. and Mrs. Patton for this the second visit that a Secretary of the Board has been able to ~~visit~~ make to our inland station, and for Dr. Patton in well chosen and much appreciated words to express his gratification at being able to make this visit, see the progress of the work, and urge the Chinese Christians to do their full share, with the help the American Board might be able to render, in bringing in the Kingdom in all this fertile region.

Another meeting in the church in the afternoon gave opportunity to meet and greet personally the official of the county, the leading bankers, merchants, and educated classes of the city, and to give them a splendid message on the theme," How may the Church help China." The county official who had already given a warm message of welcome to Dr. Patton and expressed high appreciation of what the Christian church had already done for China, was so moved by Dr. Patton's masterly presentation of the reasons for brotherhood between China and the United States, and of the way the fundamental idea and practice of love to God and man on which the Christian church was based could make of China one of the greatest nations on the globe, that he stood up unannounced to say a second time and with

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even greater vehemence than before, " We thank you most heartily for your words, Dr. Patton, and will never cease to c herish them in our hearts. America is in truth China's best friend, who has never coveted a foot of our land, nor mistreated us in any way. This message of brotherly living which you bring us is what we as officials are trying to work for. You have helped me today, Dr. Patton, by your message, more than you can easily realize, and again I want to thank you for it. " Mr. Porter as interpreter brought out in fine fashion Dr. Patton's message, adding a Chinese flavor to his language which most of us cannot attain.

On adjourning from this meeting the audience repaired to the Girls' School yard where a brief service of Turning the first Sod for the new Girls' School building was held. Mrs. Patton in a few words brought the greetings of the women of America, and told of how some of them had sacrificed in order that the six thousand dollars given for the new building might be secured. She told of what Christ ian education meant to the women of America and expressed the hope that this new building might have its full share in bringing the blessings of a like enlightenment to the girls of China. Mr. Porter offered a prayer of consecration and with the singing of the doxology the service closed.

The interstices of time between meetings on July 10th were used in getting an idea of the Hospital, schools, and other buildings on the central compound, and the half day allowed before embarking by boat for the return trip to Tehchow on the 12th gave a chance to visit the two city chapels, ~~the~~ a Mohammedan mosque, walk on the city wall, and get generally acquainted with Lintsing city and the local work. A week's time would have been all too short for a proper study of our city work, but pressing engagements elsewhere limited the stay to a day and a half. Mr. Houlding, whom we hope the Board will appoint to Lintsing for the educational work, was able to be here to meet Dr. Patton. You will have received Dr. Patton's cable of approval of his appointment long ere this reaches you, and will we hope have already made the appointment and informed Mrs. Houlding, so that she may be preparing to sail this summer for China.

Today we are moving slowly down the river enroute to Tehchow, where for the next two weeks a summer school of methods will be held for the workers of our two stations. We will have Dr. Patton for an address or two as we open this Conference.

You can imagine how enthusiastic Dr. Patton is over all the new sights, sounds, and experiences. To be a bit slangy, both he and Mrs. Patton are as game as one could wish. They have had the experience of riding in the Chinese carts enroute to Lintsing, and now they are enjoying even more, because more comfortable, this canal-boat trip. You will no doubt have much useable material for the Missionary Herald from his letters.

We of Lintsing will long have cause to be grateful to him and to Mrs. Patton for their visit to our field. Recruits, and money and a larger place in the interest and prayers of the Board and its constituency will no doubt be ours as a result of this visit. We are grateful for the way you are coming now to our rescue, for the new doctor secured, for the (probable) appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Houlding, for the new evangelistic worker whom you will soon be finding, and for all the extra money in the way of houses for these new workers, money for the Medical equipment, etc. which will come as a logical and necessary consequence of this advance.

You can scarcely realize how much of new hope and courage it gives us as we look forward to the autumn and the next year. While we who have been here may not do more work (through having others to share with us) we may I am sure hope to do better work in the days to come. Very cordially Yours. V. P. Eastman.

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You can scarcely realize how much of new hope and courage it gives us as we look forward to the autumn and the next year. While we have been here may not do more work (through having others to share with us) we may I am sure hope to do better work in the days to come. Very cordially yours, W. E. Grafton.

July 12, 1919

Linhsing

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Post Script.

I have been talking again with Dr. Patton and he approves of my asking that if you have not already sent word early enough so as to reach me by Aug. 15th giving news of either the appointment or the refusal to appoint Mr. Houlding you send a cable, on receipt of this letter, to Sec. Porter telling whether the appointment is authorized or not. Porter is just now writing to you himself and will give you some code word which will convey to us the meaning. We ask this in order that we at Lintsing and Mr. Houlding may know what to plan for. If Mr. Houlding can be at Lintsing by Aug 15th or shortly thereafter it will be a wonderful help, as he can then get settled before the opening of the Boys School of which he is to have charge, and can do many things which I may not be there at that time to do. For I shall go on from Tehchow to Peitaiho for a month's change, attending the Patton and other conferences, and will return to Lintsing the first week in Sept.

We are all hoping that definite word authorizing the appointment will come before this letter reaches you, so that you will not need to cable.

May I urge again too that even with the doctor appointed and with Houlding also appointed you still do not forget that Lintsing (with the Mission emphasizing this as a primary need) is still in search of an ordained man for evangelistic work. You were trying to get Mr. Ewing for this place. We expect you will try even harder to get a new recruit for this work, and have him ready to sail for China this autumn. Tehchow's call for another evangelistic worker is still as incessant as ever. Sp please do not hesitate to authorize these two ordained men and seek for them with all speed. They are still as you will note friom the Mission Meeting Minutes the two needs that top the list of evangelistic workers.

I must not make this post script longer than the letter, so will stop.

With all good wishes to you and all the others in the office

Cordially yours,

V. O. Eastman,

Lintsing

June 12 1919

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

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With all good wishes to you and all the others in the office.

Cordially yours,

W. C. Easton

JUL 22 1919

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A RESOLUTION AND A PLEA.

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The Lintsing Station greatly appreciates the whole-hearted devotion and zeal with which Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis have in the past helped in its work. Their unfailing love and sympathy for the Chinese, and their Christ-like conduct and ministry have become a strong, wholesome, abiding influence upon many lives.

Their contribution to the work, however, during their last period of service of six years on the field was greatly lessened because of ill health. This has been particularly true during the last three years. In view of this fact and of the opinion of the Mission Medical Committee that they will not readily recover the full measure of physical vigor needed for the work here, the Prudential Committee is asked to look upon their present absence from the field not as a regular furlough but as a health leave not unlikely to need prolonging far beyond the bounds of the usual furlough year.

It has therefore seemed wise to the Shantung District and to the North China Mission to postpone action looking toward the return to the field of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis until such time as in the judgment of the Prudential Committee and its Medical advisers Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have again recovered a full measure of health and strength and are ready for a full period of service in China.

While we would avoid detracting one iota from the force of the above appreciation, we feel we must point out that Mr. Ellis's contribution, even when health was at its best, was not that of taking responsibility for decisions and leadership in the work. In view of this fact as well as because of the opinion that the

absence of the Ellises may be prolonged, the Station (and the Mission) would particularly and urgently stress the immediate need for new recruits to share with Mr. Eastman the responsibilities for the general work of the station.

The Station (and the Mission) earnestly hope that the Prudential Committee will speedily appoint Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Houlding for a three year term in accordance with the Mission request. Mr. Houlding will be considered as the educator asked for now these many years and the urgency of whose appointment was stressed last year in Mission meeting and again this year by being put first in importance.

In addition we would urge the immediate need for the appointment of an evangelistic worker. We still hope that Mr. Ewing may be secured for this need, but if this is not now possible then a new worker should be speedily secured and sent to China, for at best it will be more than a year before he could arrive, spend some months at the Language School and finally reach Lintsing.

This need again it is to be noted the Mission deemed as first in importance among evangelistic recruits asked for.

And still further, even at the risk of seeming importunate, we must urge that the Prudential Committee take cognizance of the vote taken at the last Mission meeting in which the Committee were urged to secure at once and appoint to Lintsing a man physician, the American Board to assume this physician's full salary in case the China Medical Board is not ready to promise help.

Hoping for a considerate hearing and a favorable answer to all our appeals.

Faithfully yours,

THE LINTSING STATION.

Area of field about 2500 sq. miles
Population more than two millon
Seven American Missionaries

One hospital, 3000 to 4000 patients a year
Sixteen outstations, 700 church members
(Dec. 1917)

Native workers, 22 men, 16 women
One kindergarten, one church building
Six primary schools, two grammar schools

REC'D JUL 22 1919

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

June 13th, 1919.

Dr. W. E. Strong;

Boston.

My Dear Dr. Strong;- The enclosed has practically all been said to you before, but possibly the repetition will do no harm. We do not want to keep harping on the Ellis matter, for it gives us heart pangs every time we do, but we must some way make the Prudential Committee see that Lintsing ought to have and must have other workers before Mr. Ellis is asked back. This appeal lists three men that we need at once. If the Prudential Committee would authorize these three men, and then find and send them as soon as possible, we could then bring up the matter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and send our decision home. Even though the men asked for were provided Lintsing would not have a larger number than other stations, and then if in addition we asked for the return of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis we still would be asking no more than most stations have, and no more than the stations of Chihli District set down as the least number the Board should be asked to maintain at each station, viz. three evengelistic workers and one educational(or perhaps in some case two for evangelistic and two for educational). So don't get scared by the large number we seem to be asking all at once but go back and see for how many years we have been at the asking business and how few you have sent us, and then get busy.

I must not write a long letter, as it is nearly time for my English Class at the school. I am working just now on the semiannual accounts, and at the same time trying to get our new accountant started on his duties. He is a young fellow from our school who has had several years in a business school and speaks some English. He supposedly knows how to do account in the foreign way, but that remains to be seen. We simply got desperate this year and decided that we would have to add some men to our staff whether we saw any money in sight for their salaries or not. So we added this accountant, two new teachers fo for the Boys school a nd one man for evangelistic work. It will likely take some tall hustling both here and by writing letters home in order to keep from running into the hole financially this next year, but we are living in faith, and hoping that regular appropriations can be increased some, or that Mr. Bates or some other good friend will come across with an extra amount.

I can hardly wait till word comes from you about some of these things, but suppose I will have to be patient. But we have waited a and watched every mail since a year ago last May when the Mission meeting was held here and Lintsing's needs were so to the front for some word of encouragement from the Board, and nothing yet has come except half promises, so it is hard to be patient much longer.

The family has left for Peitaiho and its cooling breezes. The ladies are still here but go soon. A fine rain within the week has made everyone good natured and kept the price of grain from rising.

With best wishes, Cordially yours,

V. D. Eastman.

Lintsing
Shantung
China

June 13, 1919

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

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REC'D JUN 26 1919

C. P. Gaustman
Lintang, China -
5/26 1919 -

My Dear Dr. Strong! - Your letter of Apr. 23 just arrived yesterday a few hours after I had mailed one to you. Very glad for your explanation of matters re recruits. The only trouble with these explanations is that they don't explain! The chief point I have tried to make in my several long letters has been this - not that the Prud. Com. has had "any intention of working against Lintang or of giving preference to other stations." (Yours of Apr 23) but that without malice intent the actual result of authorizations made or not made has been a real discrimination vs Lintang & (which amounts to) a giving of preference to other stations & districts. I recognize that Dr. Darleton & half the U.S.A. are [illegible] with Shansi etc (as Mr. Ge

Consequently it may be harder to get candidates to choose Shantung (which they have never heard of) than Shansi which they know about [I found wanted to go to Shansi myself] – but that does not absolve the Bd. Com which ought to be afflicted just as hard with Shantung itis as with Shansiitis – from blame when they give Shantung only one man to fill two first places & withdraw two men for Shansi work, neither of which was listed by the Mission as Urgent or important one man for Tsingchow which was a second place. This method gives no choice as between Shantung & Shansi for should anyone so much offer for Shantung to Shansi [illegible] would [illegible] there is no authorization for this later. Thank you for yours of Apr 23 & for all efforts in our behalf. – Cordially yours –

V. W. Eastman

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.
U.S.A.

JUN 26 1919

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

May 24th, 1919.

Dr. W.E. Strong,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Strong;_ I wrote you not many days ago about the matter of recruits for Lintsing, but am reminded that another follow up letter may not be altogether out of place, by the arrival of your letter of April 8th to Sec. Porter.

I made as strong a plea in my last as I could for haste in appointing Mr. and Mrs. Houlding for Lintsing, and to judge from the tone of your letter to Sec. Porter this is all you have been waiting for, viz. the man in sight. And he is much more available than any other man we could name, even than Mr. Ewing, for Mr. Houlding is right here within two days journey of Lintsing, while Mr. Ewing is in France. Hence our hope that matters will soon be settled to our mutual satisfaction. Mr. Houlding too has a fairly good hold on the language already and could begin at once to do work that would help.

We also have some slight hopes that your suggestion about Dr. Cooper may work out to give Lintsing at last its Doctor. It is more than likely that you will be hearing something definite in the way of an invitation to that effect from this end, though our urgent call for a Dr. and that without taking the matter up with the China Medical Board, or at least without waiting for them to be persuaded to help, would seem to be sufficient without our definitely naming the man. Possibly you will have landed some one more desirable for this place before Dr. Cooper returns to U. S.A. There is on record some sort of a request from Fenchowfu for Dr. Cooper, but it would hardly seem that the Board would again overlook the clear desire of the Mission and send Dr. Cooper first to Fenchow and yet leave Lintsing's call unanswered, as was done with regard to the educator.

For I cannot refrain from again taking issue with the implication of Sec. Porter's letter to you, and your own clear statement that Mr. Wolfe's transfer to building work and the removal of Mr. Warner to Fenchow made a vacancy which it seemed necessary to fill. Why, may I ask should it be deemed more urgently necessary to the Prudential Com. to fill a vacancy caused by the removal within a district of a man from one station to another than to fill a vacancy caused by the transfer of a man from one district to another ? In the Shansi case Mr. Wolfe's vacancy was filled by the appointing of Mr. Fairfield for that work, and in turn his vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. Dutton, who was held for a year or more by the Board under appointment to Shansi and is now soon to come to that District in the face of the urgent and repeated requests of the Mission for help at once at Tehchow and Lintsing. If the man authorized to take Mr. Warner's work at Fenchow does not add a man to the Shansi staff my arithmetic is poor!

In the Shantung case we lost our best evangelistic worker, Mr. Stanley and have as yet received nothing in return except the promise of one ordained man. The situation Shantung was left in this year is this, Tehchow station with not a single worker in it who has yet had a furlough with no man who had yet passed his two year's language exams, (and was thus legally eligible to membership on the Mission Council), with the man who temporarily had charge of the evangelistic work

x as called by the Pud. Com - but not so recognized either by Shansi Dist - or by the Mission -

Viz. Mr. Cady, appointed by the Board and Grinnell for University work in Tsinanfu and due to go there at most any moment.
THis left the only man in line for evangelistic work at Tehchow to be Mr. Heininger, who was appointed by the Board to fill Mr. DeHaan's place (Mr. Case's letter of June 14th, 1917 states that Mr. and Mrs. Heininger were appointed with the needs of Tehchow in mind). Even though we as a District knew that we were not to be forever bound by this statement, but could if desired locate them at Lintsing there seemed no other way under conditions as they were but to leave them (Mr. and Mrs. H) at Tehchow.
In yours of April 8th you say " Several new men have been sent to the District within the last few years concerning whose designation within the District we have been entirely uncertain when they went out." I should like to have you name these men. Despite Lintsing's perennial plea for a man physician Dr. Miles was sent and designated by the Board and the China Med. Board to Tehchow. Mr. Cady was sent and designated by the Board and Grinnell for Tsinanfu (it is now impossible for us to locate him permanently at Tehchow for the evangelistic work, much as we would like to do, for both he and Grinnell would object strenuously, and Mr. Cady might even return home), Mr. MacEachron was sent and designated by the Board and Grinnell to Tehchow for the Academy work, Dr. Metcalf was sent as a lady physician and designated direct to Tehchow, Mr. Buschman was sent and direct to Tehchow, Mr. Heininger was sent and with the needs of Tehchow in mind. Mr. Heininger is absolutely the only man on whom Lintsing had the least hope of being able to lay hands, and before we could do that as we had planned, Chihli District snatched away Mr. Stanley and would give us no one in return. I have not overlooked any of the new men who have been sent to Shantung District within the last few years in the above and of them all Mr. Heininger is absolutely the only one who was not so definitely scheduled for Tehchow that there was no hope for Lintsing. This one man does not correspond with the several you mention, and I have shown you how impossible it seemed for us to think just now of transferring Mr. Heininger to Lintsing, much as we would have liked to have had him.
Had the Prudential Committee at all sensed the shorthandedness of both Tehchow and Lintsing it would seem that Mr. Shaw, tho designated to Chihli District before last year's hurry call went in for two men for Shantung might after ~~having~~ the Prud Com received that call backed up by Mission vote have been redesignated ~~him~~ to Shantung, for our call must certainly have reached you by July and he did not sail till August or Sept.
But not to mention past history allow me to carry what you say in the letter of April 8th a bit farther, and reply to it. You say, " In the submitted needs for recruits in the order of their importance appeared one for edu cational work for Lintsing. " You fail however to say that the Mission placed this need first. And you altogether failed to say in your report of the Committee's action (letter of Dec. 29th, I think) what you have said in this of April 8th Viz. that you expected the ordained man authorized for Shantung would fill this need. Had you said this last December you might have been spared some of my fiery epistles, and yet my breath would not all have been wasted, for what of another first in that list of recruits, viz. the ordained man asked for for Tehchow? If the one ordained man you authorize for Shantung was meant for Lintsing where does Tehchow come in? Whatever way you fix it, if Doctors are not counted, and as present authorizations are, either Tehchow or Lintsing is due to go on for some time(or until we can get further favorable action from the Prud. Com.) with but one educator and one evangelistic worker. For the immediate present Lintsing must get on with but one man and live in hopes that the one more authorized for the district will ere long appear.

If authorizations already made are counted (as we have to do in order to give Lintsing any hope of having even two men) (doctors still counted out here) the present Mission situation gives Peking, Shaw and Cross and probably the other newly authorized man, T'ungchow has three and one new authorization, or four, Paotingfu four, Tientsin four, and two new authorizations are made for Shansi although Taiku already has four men (counting Dutton) and Fenchow three, or five and four if doctors are counted. In other words in making your last authorizations you promised Shansi which already has seven educators and evangelists two additions(making nine) while to Shantung whose needs the Mission placed first ~~you promised~~ and which even counting Ellis (as the Mission does not now do) had four men, i. e. evangelists and educators, you promised to add one making five (in actual fact with Ellis gone the total should be four). It seems hardly fair that Shansi should have nine men(or twelve if present and promised doctors are counted) and Shantung get on with four(or seven if pres. and prom. "" """). I am not hide bound enough to maintain that each station should have exactly the same number of workers(tho this was I believe one of Mr. Frame's favorite ideas as far as Chihli stations went, T'ungchow and Peking counting as one station here), but in all candor I challenge anyone to show the fairness or justice either to the work in hand or to the workers who are expected to keep the work going in the above proportions.

Excuse this lengthy speel, but I have been waiting ever since my long letter of some months ago for some explanation and yours of April 8th is the first word that comes at all attempting to show on what basis the authorizations reported last Dec. were made. And it is because I still feel that I have good reasons for saying that Shantung was quite evidently discriminated against (tho unintentionally no doubt) that I have added this yet another letter to those already sent. You will forgive anything in this or other letters I am sure that may seem to sound harsh or unkind, but I have tried to write plainly and frankly as I would have been glad to talk had I had the chance last winter to Dr. Smith, or to you if you had only visited Lintsing as well as going into Shansi, or to any of the officers of the Board had the chance offered for a conference at Toledo in 1917 or at Boston that same year.

You may be interested to know that the Mission seriously considered at the meeting just passed whether we should not definitely locate Mr. and Mrs. Dutton at Tehchow(after their period of language study) rather than in Shansi. The matter will come up again and this action may yet be taken unless before that time the Board has already sent some one definitely with this Tehchow need in mind. (Lintsing was not stated because the call for Mr. Ewing was already in and the word that he could not come had not yet arrived).

The point is that there are needs now in the Mission for workers that should take precedence over of certain authorizations the Com. may have made. Tehchow and Lintsing feel, and the Mission stands back of us in this, that we here should have our evangelistic worker for Tehchow and our educator, and evangelist, and doctor, for Lintsing whether Shansi gets another evangelist or doctor or educator or not. Shantung's needs should rightfully be met first, even if new authorizations have to be made by the Committee and previous authorizations temporarily withheld. Only so can the Prudential Committee meet the desires and definite requests of the Mission.

I must to bed. Yesterday afternoon I was witness, from the flat topped roofs of neighboring houses, of a $ 20,000 fire in the business section of the city to the south of us. Had the wind been stronger nothing could have saved the greater portion of the business section of the city. The fire started through a storekeeper's foolish attempt to cheat his

customers. He was using a red hot iron to melt the solder off the seal of the Standard oil tins in order to take out part of the oil (either leaving the can minus that amount or filling with water) when the iron slipped and going into the can of oil caused an explosion. His own store was set on fire and he himself was so seriously burned that he lies now in our Hospital and expected to die, the Doctors holding out no hope. Some 12 or 14 other stores and houses were burned the total loss to buildings and goods estimated at about $ 20,000. When will the Chinese ever learn that honesty is not alone good morality but also the best policy !

Since I returned from the Mission meeting at Paotingfu the great fourth moon fair here has been at its busiest, with thousands of people in attendance either worshipping the goddess or buying and selling goods or both. During the busiest days from the 12th to the 18th we estimated nearly three thousand people a day as passing through our yard and hearing the gospel.

May 18th was our Big Meeting day when new members were received. I had the privilege of baptizing four men and five women, and receiving on probation 14 men and 15 women. Once again the women outnumbered the men, and this time both in baptisms and probationers. Once before only, as far as my remembrance goes, have the women thus outnumbered the men.

This week will probably see the departure of the Elmer Galt family (and the Eastman family) for Peitaiho. Mr. Galt has been such a help while here that we come near breaking the tenth commandment and making bold to ask the Chihli District to release him for the Lintsing need. But knowing that such a request would bear no fruit we keep still as towards the Mission and make our outcry to the Prudential Committee instead!

I will accompany the family as far as Tehchow and after seeing them safely on the train for Tientsin and Peitaiho will go on to Tsinanfu to attend an evangelistic Conference, called to consider ways and means of receiving and utilizing the returned coolie class, as they come back from France, many of them with new ideas of how large the world is, what Christianity is, and what it ought to mean to China. On return from the week there there will be busy days in trying to get the half yearly accounts in shape, in teaching English at the Boys' School, superintending repairs on buildings around the compound, preparing my course in Pauline Theology for the Summer School at Tehchow(beginning July 10th), and trying to get proper maps of our field made and report statistics and plans ready for Dr. Patton when he comes to Lintsing.

On reading a letter from Dr. Patton outlining somewhat his plans as to his China visit, and also a letter from the Continuation Committee to whom he turned over the making of his travel schedule it looked as though once again every station here in North China were to receive a visit from him, except Lintsing, but before I had any chance to make a protest some one else(at the Mission meeting) stood up and made the motion that Dr. Patton be urged to visit Lintsing, even tho other stations of the Mission were left unvisited. This gives us hope that we will have a chance to see him here early in Sept. after the schools have opened and the work is started.

Wish I had time to tell you of the man among those who joined on probation who was won first to the Way by a tract which Mr. Ellis left in his hand as he passed him on the road some years ago. But the story is too long for this sheet and I must not start another.

I am hoping that ere long you will be able to give me a personal answer to some of these arguments that I have pesented. I am not anxious that the Com. should admit that they have overlooked us, but I am zealous that they should now admit Lintsing's(and Shantung's) present prior claims for consideration. Cordially yours,

V. P. Eastman.

REC'D JUN 26 1919

Florence Eastman

Ludsang, China
May 21, 1917.

Dear Dr. Strong.

Nearly five months have passed since we put in a plea for immediate help and so far as we know our plea has gone unanswered by the Prudential Comm. & it looks as if we were doomed to an indefinite period of holding the fort. It can't continue much longer for as Mr. McCann says it is an impossible situation to be long endured. Won't you please do something quick!!!

We now have a lady physician & please don't sit back & rest "Well I am glad there is a Dr. there now we won't have to think about it any more for awhile."

I have a woman Dr. does not believe Mr Eastman one foot. He spent seven hours yesterday given hospital opinions the day before he [illegible] about 8 hrs each to the

CARTE POSTALE

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右邊只寫收信人名姓住址

Dr. W. Ai-Tong
14 Bowen St
Boston,
Mass.
U.S.A.

Tional & evangelistic work.
In year ended May 19th 1905
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is raised in fund to
and all provided to
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JUN 18 1919

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

May 14th, 1919.

My Dear Dr. Strong:-

I just returned day before yesterday from our Annual Mission Meeting at Paotingfu. I want to write you a bit about the decisions made there as they affect Lintsing, hoping to write more fully after the Minutes have come to hand so that I can refer to chapter and verse.

You will doubtless be hearing soon, if you have not already, from Sec. Porter regarding the request for the appointment to Shantung (with a view to the educational work at Lintsing) of Mr. Ernest W. Houlding. Mr. Houlding was able, at Sec. Porter's suggestion, to attend our meeting at Paotingfu, so that all members of the Council both Chinese and foreign had a chance to see him and become acquainted. He has contemplated applying to the American Board for appointment for some months, and was on the point of making the Tehchow and Lintsing stations a visit to see our work and talk with us about applying to the Board when he was taken with small pox, which prevented the hoped-for visit. He was however well again in time to attend Mission meeting.

I can not tell you more than you will likely learn from his life sketch which he is sending on to you, but only want to urge that the matter be hastened as much as possible. Our hope here, both his and the Mission's is that the Prudential Committee may come to a favor able decision in his case within a few eeeks at most after getting the letters from this end, and without waiting to correspond further with him or with the Mission. To that end at our suggestion Mr. Houlding is I believe preparing and will send to you a brief life sketch, a statement of his religios training and beliefs, a statement from Dr. Lewis of the Presbyterian Mission in Paotingfu (who has known him since he came first to China as a young boy five or six years old) as to his health conditions, a list of persons to whom you may refer as to his character and abilities as well as his wife's, etc. The attempt is to answer all the important questions which candidates are usually asked, in advance, so that as soon as you have the time th to look up there the references he gives a decision can be reached and with most of the usual data at hand which you have with other candidates. There will no doubt be opportunity here for Dr. Patton to meet Mr. Houlding, and quite likely some of the Secretaries can meet Mrs. Houlding there so that we are not asking you to approve unsight and unseen. It would seem that you might there be ready by the last of June or early in July to decide the matter, provided you had not received a cable from Sec. Patton before that time opposing his appointment. That is no word from Dr. Patton to you (he will no doubt be able to see Mr. Houlding by the middle of June or first of July) would mean a favorable word.

Now there are two very good reasons for this haste. One is the urgency of the need here at Lintsing. A recent word from Mrs. Ewing makes it seem very unlikely that we can count on any help from that source for two or three years, she thinks they can not plan on both leaving their daughter before that and coming as far as China. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are not to be invited back to Lintsing until (or rather the matter is not to be considered again until) word comes

from the Prudential Committee that they are thoroughly well physically mentally and theologically and ready for a regular period of productive work here. The inference here is that we want the Prudential Committee in considering the present needs of Lintsing not to count in Mr. and Mrs. Ellis as on regular furlough, but to supply new workers on the supposition that they are not now to return, or may not return later. Lintsing's situation then is simply this. We have on hand here a work big enough to keep a man doctor and four other men busy, with only one man to try to keep it going. This will be impossible for any long period, and we plead for some one to be sent as soon as possible, even cabling approval of Mr. Houlding's coming.

The other reason is on Mr. Houlding's side. He was married shortly before coming to China. The situation in the South Chihli Mission of which his father has been all these years the managing Director(and as far as authority was concerned more than Bishop) came to such a pass that they cabled for Ernest to come out and see if he might if possible help to get things straightened out, but even though Ernest was extremely wise and fair in his attitude (as a matter of fact siding neither with his father nor with the missionaries who opposed his father) and made all sorts of suggestions as to how matters might be settled such as turning over the work entirely to some larger Board as the American Board or the Presbyterian but despite all his efforts nothing seems to satisfy both parties. He has decided that he can accomplish nothing by staying longer in his present place, and because of his Oberlin training and acquaintance with some of our men he naturally leans toward the American Board. He has made definite application to our Board for appointment, through Sec. Porter, and is quite happy in the thought that he may perhaps be appointed to the Lintsing work. His haste in the matter is due to the desire to be reunited to his wife as soon as possible, for he hopes that the decision can be reached this summer so that his wife can be notified and sail for China in company with Miss Edith Tallmon, who returns to Lintsing this autumn. Another reason for haste is that he may get away from the nervous strain(in part at least) of being there with his father and mother and yet differing from them both in his religious views and practical ideas of doing missionary work.
And yet another reason which he does not however speak of often is the financial. He is receiving salary there barely enough to pay his board and can not look forward to that condition as permanent.

Now you will no doubt hear these and perhaps many other things from others, but I wanted to send you word first hand and urge that you take up the matter with all speed and give us a favorable answer if at all possible. We suggest the three year period at first not because Mr. Houlding does not desire life appointment, but partly in the hope that the Prudential Com. might not feel it necessary to make as long and painstaking a search as to his antecedents, ability, etc., for the shorter term appointment as for a life term, and partly because Mr. Houlding has not yet finished his studies and hopes after a term here to be allowed to remain two years on furlough and finish his theological course. He suggests staying on here now for three years rather than going home first to finish his studies for the two very good reasons that he is now here and would save the Board traveling expenses and also because he realizes the Lintsing need and can begin at once to meet it in part. For he already has a fairly good command of the spoken languageand could begin at once to shoulder responsibility___no new recruit fresh from home could do this. Then too this shorter term seemed to some wise as giving a chance to see of what stuff the man was made, and as he himself suggested, if he could not make good in three years he likely would not be able to make good at all. Knowing the characteristics of his father, the most outstanding of which seems to be his inability to work with others,

some in the Mission favored the shorter term, and thought quite possibly the Prudential Committee would be more likely to look with favor on a shorter appointment(though with a view to life appointment later if the three years' work was satisfactory).
However that may be the Mission was unanimous in its vote to urge the Prudential Com. to appoint Mr. and Mrs. Houlding to the North China Mission, & if the Com. prefers a full apptmt the Mission has no objection.

We feel therefore as though we here had done everything possible to make it easy for the Prudential Com. to fill Lintsing's need. Not only did the Mission again repeat last year's votes and put Lintsing's need for men at the top of the list(this year the Prudential Com. was asked to note that the first educator was for Lintsing, the first physician was for Lintsing, as last year, but the first evangelistic worker was also for Lintsing .) but they went further and named definitely the men, Mr. Houlding being the man suggested for educational work, Mr. Ewing for evangelistic work, and it was hoped that Dr. Bowen, who is to marry Dr. Metcalf, might be secured as the physician. As to the latter thro an oversight the Mission has not yet taken a vote but the other two are very definite. We are greatly disappointed as to the Ewings for we had so hoped they might be here by autumn, our hopes are therefore all the more pinned to favorable action regarding the Houldings.

We are glad to note the suggestion in a recent letter that possibly Dr. Cooper might be allocated to Lintsing. But whether it be Dr. Cooper or Dr. Bowen you will realize how the Mission regards our need when you note the motion passed at our Paotingfu meeting which urged the Prudential Committee to appoint a man physician to Lintsing as soon as one could be found whether the China Medical Board aided in his salary or not.

This is in line with what I have written you several times as to the attitude taken by the Medical Board, or at least of Mr. Greene and Dr. Houghton, the resident directors, First supply your Hospital with a good doctor or two and then we will consider helping you with others.

There is much more that I might write, but there are literally thousands of people passing through our yard each day now so I must not take time for more. Our great fourth moon fair is on when people from miles around come here to worship the goddess from the sacred mountain of T'ai, of if not the oldest sacred mountains in the world, and to trade. They all want to come and see the foreigner's home, get a glimpse if possible of his fair haired children, and are willing incidentally to listen to the gospel, perhaps buy a scripture portion or take home and read a free tract, get a glimpse of our schools and Hospital work, and possibly learn for the first time that our plant here is for a religious use and not a foreign business as is the Standard Oil Co. or the British American Tobacco Co.

In addition to these crowds who are to be met and preached to, there are nearly forty women here who are studying in a station class preparatory to church membership, and fifteen or twenty men. Next Sunday is our Big Meeting day and we have reception of members and Communion service. So you will excuse me if I turn aside from this letter and tend to the other business at hand. Could you find and send us ten men instead of the two or three we are urging you to send there would still be plenty of work at hand and left undone !

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

V. P. Eastman

P.S. I almost forgot to add that we have just been able to secure a lady Doctor - a Dr. Elizabeth Shapleigh who came to China on her own resources last Jan. & has been helping in the Presbyterian hospital at Tsinanfu. She is a Meth. - applied to their Board but because of her age (40 or 41) they did not send her. The W.B.M.P. has given us authority to fill our need here temporarily - & hope - another year to - a new lady Dr. ready - Dr. Shapleigh has been just married but shows fine interest in the work & will be a great help to us. V.P.E.

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With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Lintaing
China

May 14-1919

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Feb. 18th, 1919.

My Dear Dr. Strong:-

Just a word in explanation of the enclosed letter. There is really very little to add, except to ask that in reading it and passing it on to the other officers and to the Prudential Committee you try to make clear to them what may not appear so readily on the surface, that is that this letter is not intended to be unduly critical or fault-finding, but rather that it echoes the discouraged state into which your letter brought us of the Lintsing station.
So that what under other circumstances we might have hailed as good news and cause for rejoicing came as I have said in the letter like word to a drowning man that the rope he had hoped would save his life was not to be forthcoming after all.

I recognize that there are many considerations which enter in when authorizations are made by the Prudential Committee, but we here after waiting these many years to get the Mission to realize our need of recruits, and then when we had after strenuous efforts to secure the meeting of the Council here where they could see for themselves gotten their full consent and approval of our requests, are to say the least disappointed that the Prudential Com. should have decided (in effect, as the other letter shows) that Lintsing's needs were not after all urgent, and that we could more easily wait for the help we need than could other stations.

There is the whole matter of the relation of the Ellises, now on furlough, to our work, about which I have not written in the other letter, but which I believe Mrs. Eastman is writing. It was this situation more than any other reason which made us so insistent on Dr. Smith's visiting Lintsing before he left China, but because of rumors that bandits were holding up trains in our Province, he changed his original plan of coming here and went into Shansi instead, using two weeks for the trip and becoming so tired that he left himself neither time nor strength to come to us. There is no use now of worrying over what has passed, but it did seem to us at the time as though our situation were critical enough to justly demand a bit of Sec. Smith's time. A day here would have given him (and you in Boston through him) a much better idea of the actual conditions and facts than we can give you through reams of correspondence.
I need only add that from the standpoint of friendship for Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and the fine Christian fellowship we have had these years we have no hope of getting others here either in addition to them or it may be to take their places for whom we would have a deeper love or higher regard. But when it comes to facing, as we of the Mission field must ever and anon do, the question, Are these workers sufficient unto their tasks, are they doing such a fine work as to justify us in asking the Board and the home churches to send them back again to us, we are up against the very hardest question a missionary faces. Mrs. Ellis is a splendidly capable worker, but her health has made it impossible for her during these last five or more years to do more than half work. Mr. Ellis, while of the finest Christian spirit, lacks many of the qualities and capabilities of a successful worker.
We of the Lintsing station, and others who know of his work, are practically at one in our opinion that he should not be counted in on a par

with most of the other workers of our Mission. Now this is said not in any spirit of pride as to my own abilities. Put down on a basis of practical efficiency I should say those who know (counting on a scale of ten) might put Mr. Ellis down at five, while I would be from six to eight. Now you can see what this means to the Lintsing work. Before Mr. Ellis left on early furlough he had been for some months in such a nervous state, in fact ever since his return from the six months of flood relief work, that he could settle down to no planned and ordered program of work, and more than that kept everyone else with whom he tried to work so nervous that as we have remarked since his departure, "It is easier to carry the work alone than try to share it with him."

I have just read Mrs. Eastman's letter so will not duplicate what she has said, only add that it is out of such conditions as these that the letter I have written comes. When you know the conditions you can perhaps realize how deeply disappointed we were to know that no relief was in sight, and that even the help which we supposed the Board would surely authorize this time was refused. We were about ready to say, Well if the Board wants us to resign and go home or be transferred elsewhere and the Lintsing station be closed we had better do it now while there is some life left rather than waiting till we die of inattention.

I do not want to be accused of being critical of the Board or bitter in my feelings toward any of the Mission, but the situation revealed in my other letter has often led me to ask myself, Why this situation ? What have Lintsing folks done or not done that we fail to get a hearing with the Board ? I know that without doubt members of other stations write more interesting letters than we do, that no doubt missionaries from other stations are better at speech making while on furlough, etc, etc,, But the fact remains that Lintsing ought not forever to suffer penalty because the Board and the Mission has happened to assign missionaries to her that are not all along this line that some from other stations are.

Here is a concrete example of what I mean. I have no better friends in the world that two of my classmates who are here in the same Mission, viz. Pye and Martin, and I do not blame them one whit for doing all they can while on furlough or here to interest others in their work and their own station needs. They are doing splendid work, and a work no doubt that I could not do in their places. But while they were home on furlough the Board made it possible, financially and otherwise, for them to have audience with the Board officers, speak before the Prudential Committee, make special campaigns for men and money, and in short gave them a fine opportunity to get their work and their plans before a wide constituency. While I am was at home, aside from several opportunities which Sec. Kelsey arranged for me on the Pacific Coast, and a five minute speech at the Annual Meeting of the Board in Toledo, not a single Secretary of the Board either arranged any addresses for me or gave me five consecutive minutes of time in which to talk about Lintsing's needs and opportunities. Mr. Martin was given permission and assistance in raising (or trying to) $50,000 for Lu Ho Academy where from 100 to 200 boys can be trained, while I could not secure permission to make a canvass for $10,000 for a Hospital to be built in the midst of a population of two millions of people, and to which now before it is more than half done and with no foreign Doctor at hand before there come more than three thousand people a year, until about 2 mos. ago. As I said I am at a loss to know what it is that makes the difference. Do not we appeal in the right way ? Or is not our work for these uneducated farmers of Shantung as worth while as for the better educated business men of Shansi ? I am asking these things not for myself alone, but I know that many of the less known and advertised missionaries feel

my funds expired.

With all good wishes, Sincerely, V. C. Eastman

as I do in this matter. We recognize that there are differences of gifts but we would like to feel that we are all inspired by the same Spirit, and that while many in the home constituency will know about and give only to that man or station whose work is presented to them in some striking or unique way, the Prudential Committee at least will have an eye and an ear open to the plodders, and will give a fair deal to the station about which many of the casual or intermittent givers know nothing.

I have written about this topic before, and I suppose possibly have a reputation with some in the Board rooms as a kicker. But to state one plain reason why Lintsing and Shantung District is today so shorthanded I have little hesitancy in saying that the Grinnell China scheme is partly responsible.

What I mean is this. The scheme was never officially endorsed by Shantung District, and as a matter of fact has not been to this day. It sounded big at home and was pushed by certain officers of the Board and especially by Mr. DeHaan . It has secured one man for the Tehchow educational work, which the Board could have secured in any case, and has also to date sent one other man to China. Mr. Cady is a fine fellow whom we all wish were content to remain in the evangelistic work at Tehchow, but he is due to go to Tsinanfu this next fall and then the Tehchow evangelistic work will be left with Mr. Heininger in charge who has been on the field scarcely two years.

It is entirely right and fair that the Congregationalists should have a share in the Shantung Union University, but we should not attempt to have our share there at the expense of our own Lintsing and Tehchow work. We here in Lintsing are human enough to look with covetous eyes on Mr. Cady and wish he were to be one to help fill the many vacancies either in Lintsing or Tehchow. When our work here is properly manned so that we can give the proper supervision to our local high schools thus turning out boys who are of the right stuff to a properly manned Academy in Tehchow, and they in turn can train boys of the right caliber and make them ready for University work, then and not till then should we take up the University work.

This is all that the Shantung District has tried to insist upon, but despite the statement of the Grinnell-in-China Committee that they would not favor taking up University work until the lower schools of the two stations of Tehchow and Lintsing were properly cared for, they have yet gone ahead with the University scheme. Mr. MacEachron alone in charge of the Academy at Tehchow is in just as difficult a situation as Mr. Martin would be at T'ungchow. The Grinnell-in -China movement is in duty bound to send a man for the English work at Tehchow, also a man as Scie nce teacher, and should also if the original purport of the scheme were carried out(the scheme as outlined to us by Mr. DeHaan) send an educational supervisor to Lintsing besides giving money for the establishment and development of grammar schools in our outstations all before they take up the higher University work. Tis all not so much a question of finance as of emphasis. Surely there can be l little argument possible in refutation of the statement that by far the more important and fundamemtal work both educationally and spiritual ly considered for our twom stations located as they are in the midst of the uneducated millions here is the primary and grammar school work. But I must not further prolong this. The long and short of the matter now is simply this. We have Mr. Cady for the University but we haven't yet the men we need for the local work of the two stations. We think that our own local needs for men and money should first be supplied. What can we do to make the Board and the Grinnell constituency understand this and meet our desires in this matter ?

I do not expect that you will have time norinclination to answer this at any such length. I have however not used as much time at this as you might suppose. I have been preparing it for ten years !

With all good wishes, as ever, V. P. Eastman.

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REC'D MAR 31 1919

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Feb. 16th, 1919.

Dear Dr. Strong :-

Late news from headquarters (A. B. C. F. M. Boston,) causes me to write this letter. Before I get through you may think it sounds rather fierce, but I'll challenge anyone of the North China Mission or Home Board officers either to come here in my place for a year and then see if you would feel like being any less emphatic.

For understanding this letter you need to get out and have at hand a bit of literature, viz., the North China Council Minutes for 1918, held May 9th to 13th at Lintsing. And also a more recent document, viz., the letter of Sec. Strong dated Dec. 28th, 1918, being a reply to the Council's requests for recruits. Please note that this reply was written fully six months after the requests must have reached Boston, and then note in the Minutes on page seven, vote 23, " Voted, that the Council earnestly request the Prudential Committee to appoint two men for the Shantung District this year, one for Tehchow, and one for Lintsing, and that they should be sent at once. " This does not seem exactly like speedy work on the Prudential Committee's part, does it ? And then for the drowning man to be told that the rope he had been waiting six months for was not to be given him after all--he might as well give up the struggle and drown !

But were the charge of slowness the only one to be made, there were enough said already. Some slowness in securing doctors may be forgiven in view of the war, as also for other recruits, but we note that despite the war the American Board alone(not including those sent by the Women's Boards) has sent six families to Africa, two of these in 1918; five families to Turkey, and appointed three more who have not sailed; 10 families to India, two of them in 1918; ten families and one single man to North China, two of these families arriving in 1918 since our hurry S. O. S. call for two men for Shantung; while to the other China Missions 11 families have been sent, two of them in 1918. Japan has been reinforced by five families; the Philippines by three families, one man being a doctor; Mexico by two families both sent in 1918. Thus all told ten families have been sent out in 1918 some of them no doubt since Shantung's urgent request was sent in. But it is, you say, not fair to compare our needs with those of other countries, as we know nothing about those needs and must trust the Prudential Committee's judgment.

Confining ourselves then to North China only I note that since I came to China in 1908(thus adding one to the one-man Lintsing station) twenty-two men have been sent to the North China Mission thus reinforcing every other one of the stations of the Mission as follows:- Tientsin, four families(if Stanley's transfer ic counted); Peking, three families(counting Porter who came in 1918)or four men adding Cross; Paotingfu, three families; T'ungchow, two families; Fenchow, three families Taiku, three families(counting Wolfe); and Tehchow four families. Now this is all splendid, and we are duly grateful to the Prudential Committee and to the Cong. churches which have made these things possible, but will some one please stand up in meeting and explain why Lintsing should have been so thoroughly and so consistently overlooked by the Mission and the Board during these last ten years? A certain Boston letter said that we were expected to reiterate year after year the requests for men and money as the Prud. Com. could not keep them in mind unless they were before

them each year freshly. It cannot be that Lintsing has offended on that score and so lost out. For look up your Mission Meeting Minutes and find that every year since 1912 we have consistently and patiently reiterated our calls for one man physician and one educa tor, for Lintsing. Vote 24 of the 1912 Minutes furthermore calls special attention of the Prudential Committee to the immediacy of the need for this physician. Se ven years is a rather long period to wait for an immediate need to be met!

As far back as 1913 the Mission put itself on record in its call ~~for~~ of immediate need for new missionaries(see vote 26 of 1913 Minutes) by stating that in relative urgency the need of a physician at Lintsing stood first. That need has not grown less with the years, and yet the Board has sent to China (North China Mission) eleven men one of them being a Doctor, since that hurry call was sent to the Boston office ! In 1914,1915" 1916" 1917, this same request for a physician and for an educator was consistently repeated. Then in 1918 when for the first time in history the Annual Mission Meeting was held at Lintsing and the delegates had a chance to see for themselves that the Lintsing station was after all something more than the one-horse sort of a place most of those who had never been here had thought it to be, our hopes ran high, and motions were passed by unanimous vot e of the Council after due deliberation as to the comparative needs of the eight stations of the Mission which stat ed so plainly that Lintsing stood first in its need for men that it would seem as if even a busy and much besought Prud ential Commit tee might have read and heeded had they tried !

Please turn again to the documentary evidence. N. C. Council Minutes vote 23 already quoted at the beginning of this letter, see also vote 45, page 16, for a statement as to the guiding principle in sending recruits, Voted, that the Prudential Committee and the Women's Boards be requested in the appointment of recruits to the Mission, to pay special attention to those needs of the whole field which this Council each year indicate as most urgent. That there might be no question as to what needs this Council thought most urgent Vots 58(page 18) was passed and the needs which were especially urgent were tabulated in the order of their importance. Note here please that in the call for educational workers Lintsing's need stands first, that in the call for doctors Lintsing's need is the first (and only one tabulated) meaning that we must have that doctor whether the China Medical Board helps with his salary or not! Note too that the urgent needsas listed for Shansi are put down as for a Bible teacher for Fenchow, and a business manager for T'aiku. Now bring in, please, the last incriminating document, viz., the letter from Sec. Strong to Sec. Porter dated Dec. 28, 1918. " These authorizations, while not so many as you requested, or so many a as we would like, seemed to the Committee to be all that could be fairly allowed to North Ch ina, in view of the needs of other fields and the present financial situation ". With this statement I beg to take one exception. I am willing to admit that in number, viz. t en men, or more probably nine men and one woman(Tehchow nurse) these are likely all that may fairly be allowed to North China, but I rise to say that these particular authorizations are not in toto all that can fairly be allowed to North China. For in fact they are not either in order or in content what we asked for!

The only charitable way in which I can account for the omission from Dr. Strong's list of the educational worker asked for for Lintsing, but which was first on the Council's list is that his stenographer made a slip and failed to write it in, say between " three ordained men", and " one science t eacher for the Lu Ho Academy". If in answer to this a cable message comes from Boston saying that this was the case then my

apologies are due to those upon whom I have inflicted this letter for having unnecessarily taken so much of your time. But if no such word comes then other letters may be expected in due time!

In the letter above mentioned there appears no word at all indicating that any order of urgency was recognized. No assurance is given that Lintsing with its Hospital already built, with its three or four thousand patients each year, with its one Chinese doctor manfully trying to keep things going, and its temporary foreign nurse hoping against hope that the new doctor may arrive so she can help him to get the Hospital work going well before she must return home, and its one overworked foreign man keeping its accounts and acting on the Hospital Committee, is any more likely to see a doctor in the offing this coming year than is Tientsin or Paotingfu. Lintsing did not ask for an ordained man, but its only hope from the list of those in Dr. Strong's list for immediate help is that the ordained man asked for for Teh chow might be granted us.

And then beside omitting entirely the first educator asked for the Prudential Committee grants a man for whom the North China Council did not even ask ! viz. the educator to fill the vacancy at Fenchow caused by the transfer of Mr. Warner to Taiku! (See list of recruits asked for for Fenchow on page 47 of the Minutes, where no such name appears.

I do not know how such action strikes the rest of the Mission but I should think it would certainly cause our Chinese members of the Council, to say nothing of us foreigners, no slight loss of face. Vote 45 might as well have been wasted on the desert air ! And furthermore if T'ungchow accepts her science teacher and Fenchow her vacancy-filler educator without a murmur before Lintsing gets her educator so clearly given precedence in the Council's action all I can say is that I will feel like resigning from a Mission that will readily countenance such injustice, and appealing to the League of Nations for a fair deal !

To some of you it is not news to say that we have tried from every possible place within the Mission to get help, suggesting to the Chihli District for example that Mr. Shaw be allowed to come to Lintsing to take charge of the educational work.(The reply was(not yet officially rec'd however) that Chihli was hard put to it to find a man for Peking's evangelistic work, and so could not spare Mr. Shaw. It would seem that Peking's evangelistic work might wait for the new man the Board has promised to Chihli, when Mr. Wilder, Mr. Cross, Mr. Wickes, Mr. Porter, Mr. Galt, Dr. Goodrich, Dr. Ingram, Mr. Stelle are all within calling distance though engaged in other tasks, as well as to ask Lintsing with Mr. Ellis tired out and on furlough and Mr. Eastman alone left on the job to wait still for a term of months or years before help is sent. One man who had been in attendance on the Tung Shih Pu meeting here was so impressed by what he saw and heard of Lintsing's opportunities, and the burden on so small a force of carrying so large a work that he volunteered to come to our help, and asked his own station for a transfer. This request the Station Association however unanimously declined to grant, so the present status is that the man is still in his former work and we are still as short handed as ever. Had Shantung District refused to grant the release of Mr. Stanley to Chihli District the case would have been somewhat parallel, with this difference that in the case just cited the transfer was at the worker's own initiative, and not at the instigation of Shantung District, though with our full aprroval and with the hope that now at last reinforcements were at hand.

Just now we are hoping that the Board will grant us Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, but even so there will still be the need for the physician and the

educator whom we have been asking for for the last seven years. There are eight stations in the North China Mission. During these past seven years and more as I have said above each of the other seven stations has received recruits. Now it would seem that with the dawning of the eighth year it were nearly time for the eighth station to be getting its turn.

I have written this letter with two objects in mind. 1st, to bring the attention of the Mission to the fact that its expressed wishes as to appointing of new recruits were not followed by the Prudential Committee in the recent authorizations made, for some reason not apparent on the surface an evident discrimination being made against the youngest station of the Mission and the one with the smallest force of foreign workers, but by no means the one with the smallest or least populous field or the least work in hand. Had not the Mission Council stat ed so definitely and clearly their desires in this matter the Prudential Committee might have been excused for listening to pleas for workers at other points in the Mission when presented in person by members of those stations, but aside from the reason assigned above, viz. a possible clerical error on the part of the stenographer I can think of no possible reason for giving us the cold shoulder, unless it were of intent.

For as I have alreadyremarked unless some other station of the Mission is both just and generous enough to relinquish their claim on some one of the new appointees(or grant us some older worker to meet the present need) there is certainly little hope held out in Dr. Strong's letter of Dec. 28th for reinforcements for Lintsing.

A doctor is promised us, you say. Yes, but with a provision which practically nullifies the promise. The North China Mission has word (and the Americah Board should have record of this) ***** from the Director of the China Medical Board here in China saying that they could offer no help to Lintsing Hospital until the American Board had shown its intention of carrying forward a Hospital here worthy of the name, that is until we had at least a man doctor in charge, and better yet both a man and a woman. Evidently the clear intention of the Council was to ask the Board to send Lintsing her doctor whether the China Medical Board paid one cent toward his salary or not. If the matter of finance is really the only hindrance to sending us a doctor why not use the salary allowance to be set aside forthe educator for Fenchow (not asked for by the Council) to pay the doctor asked for for Lintsing now these many years, beginning in 1913 before the China Medical Board had appeared on the seene with its alluring wealth ?

In 1913 the Mission stat ed that the very first man wanted for North China was LIntsing's doctor, yet the Prudential Committee sent Leete to Fenchow and Hubbard to Paotingfu that same year, and Hummel and Warner to Fenchow in 1914.

It would seem that now ~~that~~ once more in 1918 Lintsing had gotten her innings, but the Board's letter shows otherwise. Cannot the North China Council take some way of letting the Prudential Committee know that this oversight of Lintsing is not according to its wishes, and cannot the Committee be asked to take some immediate steps to secure the men we asked for for Lintsing at once ?

I have only space to add a word or two as to the second reason for writing this awful haughty letter !

That reason is that we want if possible to thowly ~~so~~ impress upon your consciousness the fact of Lintsing's present need and the fact also that the North China Mission as well as and even in larger measure than the Prudential Committee is responsible for our depleted condition, and then in view of these facts we want to issue a call with all the fervor we can for some way to be found for the N.C. M. itself to give us at least temporary relief. What will your answer be ? Faithfully yours,

V. P. Eastman

Stanting

OCT 9 1912

Peitaiho, China, September 2, 1912.

Dear Friends in America:—

My mother has been telling me for a long time that I ought to write to you and thank you for the letters and presents you have sent to me, but I have been so busy that I haven't had time. You see I eat and sleep so much of the time that if I wrote letters too I wouldn't have time to play. I dearly love to play, and if mother puts me on the bed or floor and gives me one or two toys I am perfectly happy. So mother said that if I sent the same kind of a letter to you all she thought that you would not care. Most of you perhaps know that last fall in November my father and mother left Lintsing and went to stay a while in Tientsin. It was while they were there that I came to live with them.

I had such a nice home for a few weeks, and there were so many friends there to take care of me. A different person gave me a bath almost every morning. I did not always like this for some of them had never bathed a baby before and didn't do it just right and so I cried, but I really think that some of my friends there were better to me than my mother, because they wanted to take me up when I cried, and mother sometimes let me lie and cry.

Many queer things were happening while I lived at that house. People said that the Republic of China was born about the same time that I was. The day I was a month old every one was much excited, for on that day the new flag of the new republic appeared. My mother showed it to me and I think it a very pretty flag, it has so many colors. I don't know the colors yet but someone said there were five colors, red for the Chinese, yellow for the Manchus, blue for the Mongolians, white for the Mohammedans, and black for the Thibetans. (You probably understand this better than I do.) I also heard people talking a great deal about *bombs*, and mother wouldn't let father go down town for a month for fear he would get near some place where they were throwing bombs. I have never seen a bomb, but I know they are not nice. My papa's teacher became afraid too, because the policeman thought he had bombs in his coat and stopped him to find out. This frightened him so much that he went to his home in the country, and then my papa couldn't study Chinese. But I didn't care, for then he had more time to hold *me*. I used to like to have him hold me because he never let my clothes get mussed up. In a few weeks they stopped people making and throwing bombs, and father went down town to get some money.

Now for a month I grew very fast. I used to have the colic sometimes and used to think it was dreadful, but my friends, although they said they were sorry for me, seemed to think I would soon be well.

When I was five weeks old I saw father and mother packing and I heard them say that we were soon to go to Lintsingchow.

But one night something happened which kept us from going. I slept all night so didn't know what happened, but I have often heard mother tell the story of how just as she put me to bed she heard a noise that sounded like firecrackers. But they soon found out that it was soldiers who were stealing things and were burning the stores in Tientsin city. The noise kept coming nearer and nearer and when the bullets began to fly around our house mother put me in a room where the bullets couldn't come. The soldiers burned a big store near us and my parents didn't know whether they were going to come and steal from us or not. But they didn't come. I was the only one in the house who slept any that night. The next morning a fine young man came from the University near by and said he was going down to the foreign Settlement, and have some American soldiers sent out to take us in to the Settlement. He must have been a strong brave man, for he could not hire a ricksha and the street-cars were not running, so he had to walk all of the way. The bullets were flying all around him too. That forenoon all the grown folks watched people carry away the things which they had stolen, and there was a dreadful noise all day. At one o'clock that afternoon, after I had had my dinner and the rest were eating theirs, some one said, "The soldiers have come." When we looked we saw nine American soldiers on big beautiful horses riding into the yard. Then we had to hurry to finish our packing. Mother bundled me up very warmly and then we got into a carriage which a very kind gentleman and lady had sent to us. My mother, Mrs. Chandler, Miss Wyckoff, and I rode in that, and my father rode in a ricksha. The American soldiers were all around us so no one could hurt me. I had never been riding before, and I enjoyed it very much. The streets were crowded, and the smoke from the burning buildings made me cough, but mother kept my face covered so I didn't mind it very much. I kept hearing my friends say, "Oh these poor people! Why were the Chinese soldiers so mean?" When we got into Tientsin settlement we were taken to the home of some friends of ours. These friends were also what were called refugees, and they didn't have much room themselves, but yet they gave us a room as large as any they had. There was a little baby who was born the same day I was, and we had lovely duets. After living here for a week we found a larger place, and there we lived until we came to the sea shore, and are now living in our new cottage. Papa brought us up here and then he went back to Lintsing and

FLORENCE CUTLER EASTMAN.

Peitaiho, China, September 2, 1912.

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My mother has been telling me for a long time that I ought to write to you and thank you for the letters and presents you have sent to me, but I have been so busy that I haven't had time. You see I eat and sleep so much of the time that if I wrote letters too I wouldn't have time to play. I dearly love to play, and if mother puts me on the bed or floor and gives me one or two toys I am perfectly happy. So mother said that if I sent the same kind of a letter to you all she thought that you would not care. Most of you perhaps know that last fall in November my father and mother left Lintsing and went to stay a while in Tientsin. It was while they were there that I came to live with them.

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REC'D DEC 19 1917

stayed two months—a dreadfully long time I thought. I didn't know who he was when he came back. Next week he is going to take me to Lintsing. I shall be happy to see the Lintsing Chinese friends, for they have sent me presents. I am afraid I shall be lonely there this winter because Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have gone to America and have taken their little boy Preston with them.

When I was telling about Tientsin I forgot to tell about the Christmas box that came from the Plymouth Church in Seattle. Although it was a Christmas box, it did not get here until March, and then I was big enough to see it opened. It was such fun! We invited guests to help us open it. A great many of the things in it were for me, and I was *so* glad to get them. Some of the clothes I have already outgrown, but some I am still wearing, and some of them I have not yet worn. I thank you very much for them. I think mother has done this before, but I think I ought to do it myself now.

I have a Chinese nurse whom I like very much. She says she is going to be lonely when I go to Lintsing and she can't go. She sings me such lovely Chinese songs and tells me funny Chinese stories.

I think I have written nearly enough. I am now seven and a half months old and weigh fourteen pounds. I am usually very happy all day long. I hear some of my little neighbors crying a great deal, but I think it more fun to kick up my heels and laugh. Every one says when they see me, "What a fat jolly baby!" What do they mean?

I hope you will all write to me.

Yours in far-away China,

HARRIET MAY EASTMAN.

Address, Lintsingchow, Shantung, China.

Dear Friends:—

Harriet has told you of most of the important events which have vitally concerned her, but as yet she is unconscious of the present opportunities for work in this new Republic. Religious liberty has now been given and many many thoughtful Chinese are coming and saying, "Who is the Christ? What can he do for me and my nation? What has he meant to other individuals and nations? What can he give me that is better than Confucius has given?" Others are coming to study the western learning and the customs of "great America". Still others are coming for the wherewithal to live. But no matter what the reason—all classes, rich and poor, educated and ignorant, officials and common people, all are accessible, and our numbers are *so few*.

At Lintsing this next year there will be but five foreigners including Harriet. Mr. Eastman will have charge of a Boys' School and a parish extending fifty miles from us. Miss Tallmon, who has been here only a year, will have charge of the Girls' School and Woman's work—enough work for three women with the language well learned. I will help her what I can but with Harriet to care for I can not be depended upon for regular work. Dr. Tallmon has her hands more than full with her hospital work. We do need a male physician so much. She has many men patients, but in China it is not proper for a woman to have charge of a general hospital, and she has had some trying experiences just on this account. She is to go on furlough next year and that will leave us without a doctor unless some one comes soon. A doctor could not put in his time and skill to better advantage than in this field, with the nearest foreign doctor forty miles away. Doctor Tallmon this next year will have a recent graduate from the Peking Medical College helping her, but he has had no experience and so will be practically an unskilled worker, and will be of more value a year from now than now.

This year at Mission meeting, in view of the enlarged opportunities, thirteen men and thirteen single ladies were called for for North China. If we get them it will mean that this appeal will need to come home to you and to your friends.

I have been away from the Lintsingchow work for nearly ten months, so cannot give you a glimpse of the work there at the present time, but will do so in a later letter. "The harvest truly is plenteous but the laborers are few."

The political situation is still shaky, but we are hoping for good things from the visit of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Peking. We hope it will be the means of a better understanding between the north and the south. There are many shoals ahead, but we have faith to believe that the Chinese Republic will take its place among the civilized nations of the world, and, if we can meet the opportunities, it will take its place as a Christian nation. The opportunity is yours as well as ours. "The call comes ringing o'er the restless wave, send the light."

Sincerely,

FLORENCE CUTLER EASTMAN.

Harriet May Eastman
Pitaicho
Sept. 2-1912

stayed two months—a dreadfully long time I thought. I didn't know who he was when he came back. Next week he is going to take me to Lintsing. I shall be happy to see the Lintsing Chinese friends, for they have sent me presents. I am afraid I shall be lonely there this winter because Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have gone to America and have taken their little boy Preston with them.

When I was telling about Tientsin I forgot to tell about the Christmas box that came from the Plymouth Church in Seattle. Although it was a Christmas box, it did not get here until March, and then I was big enough to see it opened. It was such fun! We invited guests to help us open it. A great many of the things in it were for me, and I was so glad to get them. Some of the clothes I have already outgrown, but some I am still wearing, and some of them I have not yet worn. I thank you very much for them. I think mother has done this before, but I think I ought to do it myself now.

I have a Chinese nurse whom I like very much. She says she is going to be lonely when I go to Lintsing and she can't go. She sings me such lovely Chinese songs, and tells me funny Chinese stories.

I think I have written nearly enough. I am now seven and a half months old and weigh fourteen pounds. I am usually very happy all day long. I hear some of my little neighbors crying a great deal, but I think it more fun to kick up my heels and laugh. Every one says when they see me, "What a fat jolly baby!" What do they mean?

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Sincerely,

FLORENCE CUTLER EASTMAN.

REC'D DEC 19 1917

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Lintsing, China
Nov. 16th 1917

Mr. W. E. Strong,
14 Beacon St,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Strong,

Because Mr. Eastman is so busy with his station class & other duties & because the other members of the station are busy and also feel that it is a hopeless task to try to press Lintsings claims any more, I am going to try to see what I can do towards making you see our need, our most important need as we see it

We need a Doctor, a man Doctor and if filling this sheet with that sentence would do ~~any do~~ any good I would write it over and over.

If you look up the minutes of the North China Mission for 1913 you will find on page 12 a request for a physician for Lintsing. In the report of 1914 the same request was made and again in 1915 & the same item was published & so on up to the present the requests have been made & the need is increasing daily. As yet we have met with no very great encouragement from the American Board.

You know the history of how the work has been

built up by Dr. Susan Tallman Sanguet until the work is far beyond what any woman should attempt to do. And yet because the American Board has not yet come to our aid she has stayed on two years longer than she & her husband had planned to do.

I just wish some of your recent Deputations had come to Siutsing & we fail to see why arrangements were not made for the trip. Then you would understand things more fully. But you didn't come & so we will have to do the best we can by letters.

To return to Dr. Sanguet. She, I think, has fully decided to go home in the spring. Then what do you expect & want us to do? Close up the hospital? That is just what we think will have to be done if reinforcements are not here by fall. If a woman physician is sent out by the W.B.M.P. the woman's part can be opened but it will not do well for a new woman to take charge of the men's hospital. That is part of the trouble at present, that the man Dr. does not like to take dictation from a woman.

Miss Munger is here with us as a nurse. She has expressed her willingness to stay with us if a foreign Doctor comes to be at the head of the hospital but she feels that she can not take the responsibility alone & we do not blame her. We can hardly think of giving her up for

she is fitting in beautifully & ~~was learned the~~ & is learning the language very fast. She came to China with the idea that she could not be a missionary & has become very enthusiastic since she saw the need.-

Now her most frequent remark is, "Oh if we can only get a Doctor here ~~would~~ I be happy, especially if Dan. Pennie would come." More Doctors would come too if they only knew."

This Dan. Pennie is one whom we have written to you about before but we never could find that any special effort was made to get him to come. He was married last summer to a fine girl, a graduate of Carleton, of fine missionary spirit but she said Dr Pennie hesitated to come on account of her health. Miss Munger was her nurse in the hospital for some time & sees no reason why they shouldn't come. Dr Pennie was the interne at the hospital at the same time. He is a Carleton graduate, also of the Mich. State Medical & is much thought of every where. Miss Munger has recently written to them & last week I wrote a plea for them to come, & sent them literature, and now it is up to you folks at the home end to follow it up. Please put a little "pep", (you see I have recently been in America)

into the campaign and see what can be accomplished. It doesn't do a little harm to ~~bring~~ do some urging to get people to come. They seldom regret it. You may find Dr. Pennie just thirty but that won't hurt him any.

If you fail to get Dr. Pennie there is another candidate that we thought we had almost persuaded but at the critical moment we had to leave Northfield & go to Oberlin. We sent word to Mr. Brewer Eddy that it would be well to have an interview with him but we never heard whether he took the pains to see him while in Minneapolis or whether he saw Mrs Brewer (now his wife) in Northfield, Minn. I have forgotten to say that I am talking about Dr. Loyd. Dock.

One of your replies to us has been see what the Rockefeller Board will do for Siutsing. We have written and they reply that they will do nothing until the American Board make it a permanent medical work & then they will consider the matter again. So if aid from the Rockefeller Board is desired it is evidently plain that the work of making it permanent ought to begin at once before the hospital has to be closed.

We realize that this is a very hard time to get Doctors to come to China but isn't it just the time to make an extra effort & extra appeal.

We feel that we are all "doing our bit to make the world safe for democracy" & safe for Christianity. You of course realize

that the medical branch helps do this more than any other branch, Therefore we are hoping & praying that some one may be sent ~~at~~ very very soon, If we can't get some one to come to our aid the future for the work looks dark & we are trying not to look ahead any more than is necessary to make sufficient plans for the work.

Mrs. Ellis has been in bed for nearly a month now, seemingly a nervous break down, I doubt very much if Mr. & Mrs. Ellis could stay on the field if there is not a Doctor here for Mrs. Ellis requires a great deal of medical care most of the time.

There probably isn't any need of my saying any more ~~tho~~ though there is much I would like to say but please won't you have a special meeting at once to see what can be done? It seems much wiser to us to support this big work already begun than it does to undertake new work in South America, at least until you are ready to ~~keep~~ put in medical work there too.

Dr. Pennie's address is
Dr. D. F. Pennie
1215 East 1st st.
Duluth, Minn.

Dr. Dack's address.
Dr. Loyd Dack
Northfield, Minn.
c/o Mrs. Brauer.

Since writing the above Mr. & Dr. Sargent have told of a relative of Mr. Sargent's whom they had hoped would come out to take charge of the hospital. As far as we can find out his theology did not

just suit Mr. Hitchcock and as far as we know the matter ended there. Mr. & Mrs. Sargent says that Dr. Vishor's letters show a fine Christian spirit & as far as they know his theology is not objectionable & at last reports he thought of applying to the Christian Board because he felt that they were broader minded than the American Board.

Do you think another investigation would do any harm? ~~regar~~ His address is

Dr. John Vishor,
Cook Co. Hospital
Chicago, Ill.

I have still another fellow in mind but I am not so sure about his strong Christian character as I am of the others. His wife is lovely but it would do no harm to investigate. Prof. Fred Hill of Carleton knows his very well & will tell you frankly what he thinks of him for the place.

Dr. Joseph Moses,
Adams, Minn.

Hoping that we may hear encouraging news soon & rejoicing with you in the joy of having the year close with a small balance.

I am, Yours in His Service,
Florence C. Eastman.

If you think it worth while to write to these people we think it wise to present the Sintsing work specifically & not missions in general for they are all more or less informed of our work here.

Florence C. Eastman

Nov. 16, 1917.

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APR 26 1918

Lintsing, March 22, 1918.

Dear Friends of the North China Mission:-

Before we are "flooded " or "plagued " with any more letters from our northern sisters we hasten to write and give a glimpse of the Lintsing work. We can't report plague scares nor flood refugees nor many pitiful tales of robbers (although I believe at present there are in the hospital four patients who have fallen into the hands of thieves and whose wounds are now being cared for by the good Samaritans of our medical staff.) But we can report unprecedented opportunities for presenting the gospel. I think that most of the station feel that it has been the most satisfactory winter that we have had since coming to China.

Near Xmas time our church was packed to the doors with people who came mostly for what they hoped they might get to eat but for the last six Sundays it has been packed with another class of people. At the Chinese Nww Year season for two or three Sundays Miss Tallmon and some of the Bible wo womenand scholl teachers held over flow meetings in the Kindergarten& Day School rooms. Our regular Sunday School work has been somewhat interrupted because the church has been so full that we could not divide into classes. On these days the preachers have taken turns preaching to them stopping every fifteen or twenty minutes to sing a song and to allow those who wish to hear more to go up front and to allow the restless ones to go. Some Sundays ther have been listeners until nearly three o'clock.

And the childrenV How they bob up and down on every corner with a "Ping an an" and how they swarm into the Kindergarten rooms sometimes 150 at a time. Their fond mothers,grandmothers, aunts & great- aunts are gradually learning that no harm can come to them there. Another Sunday School for children is held at one of the street chapels in the afternoon with an aver average attendance of more than sixty.Miss Long, Miss Munger and some of the school girls have charge of this school.

The Kindergarten has now grown into two. One is held here in the yard in the forenoon and another at the streetF chapel in the afternoon. M Miss Tallmon assists Mrs. Hou with the work. Besides this she hascharge of the tatting and the women's statoin classes, so her hands are more than full. She has been into the country to examine some classes and went out last week to organize two new ones which she left in charge of the Bible women. She will go out again next week to examine these. During the New year season one class for women was held here and one in the city chapel. 60 and more women read.They contributed the money which they usually have for a meal at the close of the class to the Paotingfu refugees.

Some of the teachers are now holding ststion classes for men in the country.

The Boys' School has grown from the Fall enrollment of elevev to thirty - three. Mr. Eastman is teaching the English and gymnastics & is trying to give a good deal of time to the supervision of the school. Mr. Sargent spends two or three hours every morning tutoring English pupils. Another place of interest is the new street chapel in charge of Wang Ching Hao Hsien Sheng. Mr. Eastman has given several lantern lectures to merchants who wre admitted by ticket in groups of fifty and sixty at a time. The reading room is well used and the chapel is often full for the af afternoon preaching. I mustn't forget to mention the blind preacher who preaches at the old chapel and who finds many eager listeners there.

The Girls' Schools had only a few days vacation at New Year so will close next week. Miss Long expects to open a schoolin the city chapel & Miss Hugg ins will draw a sigh of relief when her people are again at home.

Since the heating plant for the hospital came from America on two different boats only part of it came before the river froze. Therefore the in patients were very few during the cold weather but it is nearly fullagain. Dr. Chiang is having his vacation in readiness for Dr. Sargents leavig us in May.

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Not since time our church was packed to the doors with people who came mostly for what they hoped they might get to eat but for the last six Sundays it has been packed with another class of people. At the Chinese New Year season for two or three Sundays Miss Tallmon and some of the Bible women held overflow meetings in the Kindergarten school rooms. Our regular Sunday School work has been somewhat interfered because the church has been so full that we could not divide into classes. On those days the preachers have taken turns preaching to them stopping every fifteen or twenty minutes to sing a song and to allow those who wish to hear more to go up front and to allow the restless ones to go. Some Sundays they have been listeners until nearly three o'clock.

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Miss Munger rejoices us by her linguistic abilities. She has been of great help in the medical work this year.

This sums up the routine work of the station except that of Mrs Eastman KHarriet and Dorothy who are finding something new and intreesting in life every day.

One of the most inspiring weeks we have had has been the Evangelistic week, the first weekin March. An invitation was given by the Chung I Hui to the church members to volunteer their services for what time they could spare that week. Every morning at ten o'clock we all met for a meeting led by Mr. Eastman. The first morning we had a talk followed by a prayer meeting. On the following mornings after ashort talk a chance was given for a report of what they done the day before. One person after another told how eager the people were to listen, and how courteously they were received everywhere. The women as well as the men were eager to tell their stories. One woman said, "I went to my neighborhood where ten years ago if I mentioned Christianity they turned up their noses & mocked me. Yesterday they asked me into their homes & invited in their n neighbors then said, 'Now tell us about this Jesus doctrine!' & I talkrd for t two hours & still they wanted me to keep talking but I told them there were many other places to go to and that I would come again and gave them an invitationto come to church next Sunday!" (They came too.) One woman was asked to go into a Mohammedan neighborhood& dreaded going but came back after having talked to about twenty women &was very enthusiastic over the reception she received from the Mohammedan women. Some days thirty people were out talking to the women intho homes& to the people in the shops and on the street. I went out two days with some of the women & was glad to see that Iwasn't considered as a side show but the women wanted to hear the Message that we had for them. The prayer time at thes mornings meetings was a time of blessing. Every one seemed to want to pray & sometimes two or three were praying at once. Here ,again, the women as well as the men took part. We feel that the workers have caught a new vision of service and that many people in this big city have abetter idea what the buildings at " pei tou" are for.

Mrs Shen, one of our Bible women told me what they did out in her village at Xmas time. She and the preacher Ma Shuang Yuem took up a collection among the church members and village people and g ave a dinner to the poorof that village. They arranged them in groups in the yard and after giving them as much millet as they wished they talked to them for nearly four hours. She also told how at one place where she was holding a station class the people came in such numbers that she had no time to get her noonday meal. Miss Tallmon has just come from that region and reports great interest there.

So I might go on, but I think it time to stop. Of course there have been discouragements, but the blessings so overbalance the other that it is not worth while to enumerate the failures in this letter. Mrs. Ellis is at the water resort of Tehsien recuperating, and Mr. Ellis is at the other water resort of Paotingfu assisting in much needed relief work. We hope they may soon be able to return to us in health and strength and ready for their share in our varied activities. We are looking forward to the meeting of the Tung Shih Pu in May and will give you all the heartiest welcome we can.

Most cordially, For the station,

Florence E Eastman

Lintang

Mar 1918

RECD AUG 4 1919

Mrs. Florence Eastman
Pelican Beach
Jul 9, 1919

Dear Dr. Strong.

Your letter ~~fwd~~ arding the Dr. fan Lintsing at hand & it makes my heart go singing to think that our hopes are so nearly realized. Pray that they may really & truly be realized soon. It is nice to think that they won't have to go to Language school.

The word came just in time as final arrangements had seem to be made with the Lady Doctor who has been there

these few months & she was not the
person needed at all. She has kept
us all guessing what she would do next.
Of course the next move on the part of
the Comm. will be to appropriate money
for the Dr's house especially if the "Educator"
is soon found. But we will find a place
for them to live until such time as they
can have a house of their own. I am sure
good things are in store for Sintsing for it
is a good place in which to work - Thank you
for your good letters. Most Cordially
Florence Eastman

Pentuder Beach. July 9th.

REC'D MAY 23 1919

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Apr. 15, 1919.

Dr. W. E. Strong
14 Beacon St,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong,

We have heard thru a friend that the Prudential Comm. have almost made up their mind to send a Dr. to Lintsing without waiting for the C.M.B to assume the support. That is fine! (and excuse me for saying it but it is the attitude you should have taken years ago. We are looking every day for news of the appointment of a Dr. We have the brass band all trained to meet him when yet far off. - Of course in a few days we are also going to get word that Mr. Ewing is coming & we are also confidently hoping that the doctor will soon come. - We can not look forward to another year here alone and apparently no one can be spared for any other place.

The District Council met with us last week & they were much impressed with the immensity of our Lintsing work & the wide open doors everywhere. You will probably hear from some of them.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

It was the opinion of the Council both Chinese + foreigners that considering the present undermanned condition of the Lintsing station that Mr. Ellis was not the man needed for the best developement of the work, in fact that it goes along better without him. So it was voted to not issue an invitation to return until the Medical advisers of the Prudential Comm. could give us the assurance that Mr. Ellis was strong enough to come back & carry his full share of the work. They all agreed that he was not the leader we need, in spite of his consecration & unselfishness.

Things are moving here. The Chinese are showing such a good spirit in all branches of the work. Perhaps being short of money & workers may be a good thing in the long run if we can get help before we are worn out.

The last two Sundays have been interesting ones because some of the villagers who have decided to give up their false gods have brought the paper gods to the church service, & have

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

publicly announced their intention to study Christianity & after church burned up the gods in the church yard.

We are glad that Dr. Patton is coming to China. We hope that he will not omit Linsing but a visit here will not be profitable until sometime in Sept. For our schools are closed during the summer & other work is more or less interrupted on account of the busy season of the farmers & the heavy summer rains which make the roads well nigh impassable.

It is dinner time so I must stop. This is just written to give you already tender consciences another jar & make you realize that we expect soon to hear that there is "something doing" to help us out.

Sincerely Yours,

Florence Eastman

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

P.S. You have probably heard of Dr. Metcalf's engagement to Dr Albert Bowen now in the U.S. army. She signifies her willingness to come to Linsing after marriage. Therefore the Council voted to ask their appointment to Shantung

His home is 221 Oxford St, Rochester N.Y.

Now a word to the wise is sufficient & we hope that you will start on his trade at once. Dr. Metcalf doesn't know whether he is still in France or has returned to America.

If he is not available at once & some one else is please hurry. Better "some one else & don't wait for Dr. Bowen.

I think Miss Munger has decided to stay another year please send some one before she gets discouraged again.

The Chinese contributions towards our hospital during the year 1918 were $2333.00 Doesn't that show that they appreciate what is being done for them and isn't it about time that we were giving them better service?

Sincerely,

Florence Eastman,

Florence Eastman

Linting China April 15 1919

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
LINTSING, SHANTUNG CHINA

Area of field about 5500 sq. miles
Population more than two million
Seven American Missionaries

Stations temporarily vacant 35
Native workers, 26 men, 16 women
One hospital, 3000 to 4000 patients a year
One dispensary and school
One photographed, one opened
Stations unoccupied, 700 other
(Dec. 1917)

REC'D JUL 28 1919

Area of field about 2500 sq. miles
Population more than two millon
Seven American Missionaries

One hospital, 3000 to 4000 patients a year
Sixteen outstations, 700 church members
(Dec. 1917)

Native workers, 22 men, 16 women
One kindergarten, one church building
Six primary schools. two grammar schools

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

~~LINTSING, SHANTUNG~~, CHINA

Pitakihe Chihli June 10th 1919.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I fear that you will be lonesome if you don't hear from me soon. (Please don't feel that you are in duty bound to answer my letters personally altho I am always glad to hear from you.)

I thank you for your kind letter about the letters I wrote earlier. They were difficult letters to write & I was much afraid of saying things latter left unsaid.

Now what about our man Dr.! Have you found one yet? We have a lady there but she is proving a problem in more ways than one. Perhaps you found that a maiden lady of forty or more summers is somewhat set in her ways. Now it is lovely to have views of your own but at our present stage of work it is necessary to work on Comm. with the Chinese & to let them help make decisions & we & foreigners to abide by those decisions if possible or at least to help make wiser decisions. She has not the language & never will get it very well so the very last we can do is to put up with her until we can get some one else. - May it be soon.

As I have said before a woman nurse ought to be at the head of a Central Hospital in China & the more I see of the attempt the women make at it the more I am convinced that it is unwise

Area of field about 2500 sq. miles
Population more than two million
Seven American Missionaries

One hospital, 3000 to 4000 patients a year
Sixteen outstations, 700 church members
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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

& is a detriment to our medical & general missional work.

Every letter from Mr. Eastman tells of some new hospital muss that he has to straighten out. Did you know that Oberlin Seminary prepares men to conduct hospital work? Perhaps you can find a Christian Medical Graduate to come & do the evangelistic work, or the educational work, or the accounting work, or the touring, or the general business work of the station & let Mr Eastman continue putting 3/4 of his time into the hospital work.—

But enough — please hurry the man Doctor out by air ship.

The girls & I are at Pentaoho for summer. It seems strange for me to not be hurrying for breakfast in the morning until eleven at night & then feel there was much left undone.

The sea air is bracing Baby up after her whooping cough.

A letter from my uncle Mr Satchell in Marsovan came day the first one since Aug. 1914.

Pen is dry—

Most Cordially,

Florence Eastman

July 2nd I thought that this letter had gone. But the need is more apparent the lady Dr. is an impossibility for many months. She does the strangest things & we cannot engage her permanently.

Florence Eastman

Chihli

June 10, 1919

FEB 24 1910

Lintsingchow, Jan. 17, 1910.

Rev. J.L.Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon St. Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton; These days here in the new compound have been busy ones. The new equipment has been a matter of great encouragement to us, as also has the coming of the Eastman's who have entered upon work as fast as they are able. Sunday school classes are theirs and many things fall to their lot already. The past month forty men studied in a station class under the leadership of Mr. Moe, who plans to stay here until the warmer weather of spring makes it safe for them to start with the small daughter for the homeland.

The day of church dedication was one to be long remembered in that the highest officials of the city and scores of the gentry were present to celebrate with us. The dedication sermon was by Rev. C.A.Stanley Jr. of Pangchwang. Miss Grace Wyckoff was also present. From Paotingfu, American Board and Presbyterian missions as well as from Pangchwang came Chinese delegates from the native church. The day dedication was followed by the coming of the church members from the outstations. The attendance was good although January second is a cold time for these poorly clad people to travel. At the communion service over one hundred and fifty partook and seventy three entered the church either as probationers or as full members. During the special meetings of the Week of Prayer a Personal Workers society was formed with thirty odd members. As the initiative was from the Chinese themselves it was doubly pleasing to us.

When the church was dedicated, the wooden tablets from the officials and gentry and friends were seven in number and have been gazed upon by hundreds. The general friendliness of the people is one of the things for which we are very thankful. For nearly three weeks the church has been open each night and has been fairly well filled most of the time. The boys' School will open after the New Year's vacation and we trust that we may have between forty and fifty boys in school this next year. We are hoping soon to hear that the appropriation for Boys' School has been granted by the Prudential Committee so that Mr. McCann can make his plans for the buildings to be put up this year.

We rejoice in the good reports that come to us over our broad field and take courage in the Master's work. Sincerely yours

Emery H. Ellis

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Frank H. Ellis

Rec'd Feb 11 1910

FEB 24 1910

Lintsingchow, Jan. 19, 1910.

Dear Dr. Barton;

Today has been a day different from most days so I will tell you about it. In the early morning the news came to us that the $5000 for the Woman's Hospital would be forthcoming. It was news which seemed too good to be true, but the letter was before us from the Sec. of the Mission, with the copy of the letter from Boston. So you perhaps can imagine our joy. The morning prayers took the form of a Thanks giving service as we sang, "Now Thank we all our God" and had a psalm and prayers of praise to the Giver of every good and perfect gift. The day was snowy but it did not prevent the men of the station from going over the Hospital site and planning regarding the leveling and grading when the spring time comes. Then some financial figuring among the members of the station as to the amounts which we could get together to provide for immediate purchases because this is the time of the year to purchase to the best advantage. The end of the year for the Chinese is the time when they very much desire ready money to pay debts so will sell much cheaper than at ordinary times.

Some letters and the afternoon lessons in the school being finished, Mrs. Ellis came over from the Girls' School and we went out on some charity errands. First to a family in the little temple which is next to the new church. Here a mother is prevented from going after the free gruel that is daily distributed in the coldest part of the winter because of the birth of a little one and we have provided some food and clothing to help mother and child. This afternoon it was a blanket that we gave them. An invitation to come to church a few words with the neighbors who hastily came in and then we are go a half mile to the west across the River to make some calls. First to the family of our senior student in the Theological Seminary in Peking. The hope that his wife may help Miss Wyckoff in a station class is one of the objects of the visit and the other is to inquire after a poor church member's family who have been helped by this family. A garment and about a dollar in money is left and the question of letting a poor girl enter school is discussed. One of the teachers with four children and with not three dollars a month

to support the six of them, is next called upon. Here conditions seemed very satisfactory and we hastened on to make other calls.

At the next place the wife of one of our yard gatekeepers was sick and she was glad indeed to see the pastor and pastor's wife. She told of the hope that her absent son might soon return and after a short prayer, we went farther on to where a poor widow lives who has to support herself by sewing together small pieces of fur for the fur garments that are worn in the winter season. A cent or two a day is all that she can make and this is rather a precarious livelihood. The pastor's wife investigated the condition of the widow's household while the pastor talked to the crowd which commenced to gather. A short visit here and then to another family of four where the head of the family is a travelling merchant but as his profits per day rarely amount to more than two or three cents it is easy to see why they were in reduced circumstances. But the free distribution of food here in the city is helping to relieve the hunger of many , and the two little girls of this home were eating the gruel of the days' distribution when we arrived. From here to the home of a blind beggar woman who has been the recipient of our charity for some time past. The daughter and the granddaughter live with her and there is doubtless some truth in her statement if it had not been for us, they would have starved to death. At least their living by begging would have been more precarious than their present means of livelihood which is meager when you recognize that it is only about seventy cents per month that we give them.

If these homes are typical of a million others it shows something of the problem before us here in this part of China. And when the many come desiring help and when the attempt to have the native church do something is before us, it requires no small amount of patience. The evening before Mr. McCann, Mrs. Ellis and three Chinese teachers spend three hours in assigning $3.00 of charity funds, but let us hope that in working

in small ways such as these as well as in the other lines of service we shall find fruitage. " In the morning sow thy seed and in the evening hold not thy hand, for thou knowest not which will prosper, this or that or whether they will both alike be fruitful".

Jan. 21

Miss Sophia Taylor is now staying with Mr. and Mrs. Moe in the old compound. She like the Moes and others has severed her connection with the Houlding Mission. She has been China four years, her home is in Evansville, Ind. Mrs. Ellis knew her in the Moody Bible Institute.

Plans for Dispensary and Hospital are taking much of the time of Dr. Tallmon and Mr. McCann these days.

Statistics for 1909, are Population 3,500,000. Missionaries 8. Native preachers 10, teachers 2, Bible women 6, others 12 total 30. Places of regular meeting 12, Communicants 570. Added by confession 14. Adherents 500. Ave. attendance 300. Sabbath Schools 1. Membership 50. Theo. students 2, college students2, boarding schools 2. Boys 32 girls 26 other schools 5. under instruction 220. Contributions for Christian work Gold. $20. for education Gold 36.60. Hospitals 1 patients 10 (for one month) Dispensary treatments 3463

When communications come for the North China Mission only five copies have been coming with the result that this station has had to share with Pang chwang. Now with the larger outlook, can not an extra copy be made so that our station secretary may keep a file of the mission letters?

With kindest regards,

For Christ and China,

Emery W. Ellis

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With kindest regards,

For Christ and China,

Gurney M. Ellis

Pang Chuang
Jan. 17-1910

Rec'd MAR 24 1910

Lintsingchow, Febr. 17, 1910.

Dear Dr. Barton;

Today the men have started to begin the work of leveling off around the Boys' School. It is with a great deal of expectation that we await word from Boston regarding the appropriation asked for the Boys' School. The amount of work which Mr. McCann has before him will make it hard for him to close his work here on Sept. 1st. It could hardly be done without considerable loss, how much loss it is hardly possible to say at this time. Now a question that has been in the minds of some of us comes up again. What would be the relative value to the work as a whole if the mission were to ask for Mr. McCann's appointment to some one station of the mission and the request for the appointment of a man to be Treasurer for these two Missions, or to be Treasurer and Business Agent for the two Missions. This would have the advantage of making possible another man of experience for the general work of the Mission. Mr. McCann's appointment in such a case would likely be to Lintsing or Paotingfu. This may not approve itself to the Mission nor to the Prudential Com. but it is one way in which the mission might be reinforced.

We have had a pleasant visit from Mr. Perkins who was glad to come to his old field of work for the Chinese New Year and it is needless to say that the Chinese friends both in and out of the Church were rejoiced to see their old friend. The Boxer History was gone over with the leaders of the neighborhood, nearly every other night audiences in the church were addressed. The Sabbath before Mr. Perkins left over a Thousand people crowded into the new compound to see and to hear. Mixed motives certainly prompted their coming, but it is the first step. The evening meeting at the church have been kept up continuously now for a month and a half with audiences often filling the church. A local station class which Mrs. Ellis is now holding for twenty days has eighty enrolled. With these new resources, we are called to part with one or two of the

Emery N. Ellis

Lintsingfow, Sept. 17, 1910.

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leading helpers who received money in connection with the purchase of this new place. It is needless to say that this is a great sorrow to us.

Word from Mr. Woodford B.Taylor and Cecil W.Troxel tells us that they are planning to return to Shantung this fall. This will doubtless cause us to bring up for the mission's approval the action taken by representatives of three mission stations here on April 9th last. That the field indeed in wide and the laborers few is evident and I think no objection will be raised. The question as to their taking over any of the A.B.F.C.M. outstations may and again may not come up. My statement in letter to you last April that three of our outstations were involved, would be true if the region took in all of Tung An and the part of Yangku hsiens, which we are now working. There are a number of counties which have scarcely been entered and they may plan for the present to confine their efforts to these unoccupied regions.

Mr. and Mrs. Moe and Miss Taylor will doubtless be leaving us this spring. I trust that the Taylors and Troxels will make their home in the old compound until they shall find a center of work in the field to the south and west.

Financial conditions are harder than ever here so that the people tell us. The poverty is something that it is almost impossible for us to realize. That there may be some relief in the building of the new railroad from Tientsin to Nanking is to be hoped.

With much of joy we look upon the larger opportunities for service and with great thankfulness that we were brought to the Kingdom for such a time as this.

The place that English will have in the teaching in the Boys' School is still unsettled save that we will teach it from now on. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman both plan for teaching some English. Sincerely

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Carl Kuhn

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REC'D MAR 24 1910

Lintsingchow, Febr. 23, 1910.

Mr. J. G. Osmer,

14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Osmer,

We have liked the printing you have had done so well that in our larger venture we again send to you. The contents of this envelope are supposed to be the materials for a small pamphlet. Having never done such work before it is very probable that we have made many mistakes, but we hope you can work it over enough to make it presentable.

Please use good paper. We have made the pamphlet small and the sketches comparatively short so that we could afford to get good paper and thus use the most of the pictures. The pictures themselves will in most cases be the better for trimming down or straightening, but it seemed better to send to you the photographs as they came from the camera and let the printer use his taste in adapting the picture to the page. The one picture of the school girls would better be trimmed with the girls' heads as the outline at the top, wouldn't it?

In the "model", it seems to me the margins are too narrow. Make the book larger as to size of pages if it seems best. The numbers on the pages were put down as a help in keeping the pages in order. Notations in red ink are of course only meant for guides to the printer.

We realize that, wishing as we do to get this pamphlet out as soon as possible, we must give you the largest possible latitude in deciding matters and making changes. It seems to us important that the ones we have now should be best out as early this spring as possible. If any serious question arises on which you must consult us, the printing of it would better be delayed until fall and then bring it up to date.

We have written to Dr. Barton asking him to glance at the material. Though we expect to put the thing through ourselves, still we prefer to do it with the knowledge and approval of you at that end.

Now the next matter is the number. We find ourselves somewhat at a loss to estimate how much the bill will be. We venture to say that we will take five hundred copies if the cost is under seventy five dollars, but to put it in another form, we are willing to invest seventy five dollars and get back all the pamphlets we can for that amount. Please send the first one hundred to Mr. C. F. Stephens, Crete, Nebr.

Hope that we have made the matter clear, Sincerely yours,

Emory W. Ellis

Mr. J. B. McCann,

Winterthur, Tex., 23.1.60.

14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

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Antonio J.

Rec'd MAR 24 1910

Lintsingchow, Febr. 23, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, 14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton; We are just sending material to Mr. Hosmer asking him to have printed for us a ~~###~~ pamphlet about our Hospital work. Will you please look the subject matter over and give it your approval? -if you can. Of course the doubtful place is probably the "Ninth Sketch". We did not intend this little book as an appeal- and yet it must have a point! We hope to send it out to those already interested in our hospital work to give them information. If it causes them to increase their ~~###~~ gifts, that will be good.

We hope that you or Mr. Bell can give this matter some thought. We give you the right to hold the material for further consultation, or to rewrite the "Ninth Sketch".

It is all very definite in our minds that we need--

		yearly
A male physician		
his salary		$1200.
" house	$3500.	
A men's hospital	$5000.	
Running expenses of hospital		$ 750.

but we are not asking for this now, nor do we consider the question ripe for discussion, as yet. We have in mind the action in regard to the Medical work at Tientsin and realize the position of the Board too well to press our needs. However the conditions in Tientsin and Lintsing are wholly different. Tientsin has mission hospitals and even government hospitals ministering to the needs of the sick and suffering. Lintsing is the center of a large territory wholly unprovided for. The work in Tientsin would be entirely new, while here we have a work that is already in our hands, that even now is pushing us.

I recall that when you were here, I raised somewhat the same question regarding the closing page of a mimeographed letter that we had sent out, and you replied that if we did not set forth the needs here, it was a question who would. We are confronted with the need and are trusting that it shall be the Divine Will to allow us to still more adequately strive to meet the need. With sincere ~~###~~ regards, Faithfully yours,

Minnie Case Ellis
Emery H. Ellis

Rec'd 23 1910

Sintaingpaw, Sen. 23, 1910.

..j.f.Sorton, 14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Sorton; We are just sending material
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Minnie Cree Gillin
(Mrs.) M. Gillin

MAY 19 1910

Lintsingchow, ~~April~~ April 19, 1910.

348

Rev. Enoch Bell,
14 Beacon St., Boston
U.S.A.

Dear Sec. Bell; I have two letters from you which ought to have been answered before this. In the one you raised the question whether the "Herald" could to advantage have a "missionary forum". I am inclined to think that it would not have a very large value in that the questions that confront one section of the world differ in many ways from those that are met with in another section and the present plan of reports from the fields and the topical and geographical grouping of subjects is so good that I do not feel led to suggest any improvements.

In regard to the second letter asking how much is spent for the various lines of work here at Lintsingchow, I have been in doubt as to whether W.B.M.I. and W.B.M.P. items and the specials were wanted or not, but I presume not. Then it has been a question why you did not take the estimates as reported in the minutes. The amounts asked for by this station and the amounts granted differ by nearly 30% but the "specials" that our friends send in to us, nearly makes up the difference.

This is A.B.F.C.M. estimates,	Evangelistic	$ 885.	granted $ 626.98.
(note. ($25. for chapel fuel was omitted in minutes.)	Educational	510.	" 361.30.
	Building, Repairs	85.	" 60.21.
(amount granted in full.)	Rent, Taxes	$50.	" 50.
	Miscellaneous	300.	" 212.52.
	5 totals	1830.	" 1311.01.

Is it likely that this station may come in on the station plan? Or does the contemplated plan supercede the station plan for those stations that are taken by individuals and individual churches?

With sincerest regards, Truly yours,

Emery H. Ellis

Lintaingchow, April 19, 1910.

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With sincerest regards. Truly yours,

Henry H. Ellis

Rev. Enoch Bell
Henry H. Ellis

Emery W. Ellis
Lintsingchow
Tsingtau
CHINA.

Rec'd AUG 11 1910

Lintsingchow, July 13, 1910.

Dear Dr. Barton ;

I do not know that it is necessary to write to you in regard to motions 77, 78 and 79 asking the Prudential Committee to grant a total of $1150. The items asked for seem to us necessary and to require no special explanation. A new location of twenty-eight acres necessarily requires more to wall it in and provide gate and gatehouse, than would have been required had we rebuilt on the old compound, partly enclosed and only one-sixth the size. The original request was made with the idea of enclosing the old site. So this $500 now is needed to complete the wall and build gate and gatehouse. The location being practically devoid of trees it will certainly be an investment that will pay many fold to have trees planted, and having no good water on the place and having to have all the water hauled from the river, either wells or cisterns are imperative. The Schools, the helpers and servants must be provided with a water supply as well as ourselves and hence the request for $300 for that purpose. I should have stated that the request for $350. was for trees and roads. Roads are necessary in this large compound and especially as the large front gate is seperated from our residences by both a considerable distance and by a marked depression which must be crossed. Roads to stable, to schools etc are needed.

Vote No. 62. Provides that in case property belonging to the mission be leased or rented, such transaction be comsummated through the Building Committee in connection with the Mission Treasurer. The old compound was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Moe until May 18th when they left for the homeland. They have given much appreciated help in many lines of work, ~~both~~ at the central station and Mr. Moe did not a little of touring, spending the larger part of a month in the field. Mr. Troxel and Mr. Taylor with their families plan to return this fall and they will , I trust, make their headquarters here, at least, until they shall secure a location (as they now plan) farther in the interior.

The great fair this year was attended by tens of thousands and during the two weeks of the fair time daily preaching was carried on at both compounds and multitudes came to listen and buy books.

When we look at the changes here, we thank God and take courage,

Sincerely yours,

Emery W. Ellis

Antung
July 15
Explains request for
$ 1150 for Interior

Linsingchow, July 15, 1910.

Dear Dr. Barton :

I do not know that it is necessary to write to you in regard to motions 77, 78 and 79 asking the Prudential Committee to grant a total of $1150. The items asked for seem to necessary and to require special explanation. A new location of twenty-eight acres necessarily requires more to wall it in and provide gate and gatehouse. Then would have been required had we rebuilt on the old compound, partly enclosed and only enlarge the size. The original request was made with the idea of enclosing the old site. So this $300 now is needed to complete the wall and build gate and gatehouse. The location being practically devoid of trees it will certainly be an investment that will pay many fold to have trees planted, and there is no good water on the place and having to have all the water hauled in, whether wells or cisterns are imperative. The Schools, the teachers and servants must be provided with a water supply and hence the request for $300 for that purpose. I should have stated that the request for $300 was for trees and roads. Roads are necessary in this large compound and especially as the large front gate is seperated from our residence by a considerable distance and by a marked depression which must be crossed. Roads to stable, to schools etc are needed.

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Emery W. Ellis
Lintsingchow
Via Tsingtau
CHINA.

Rec'd AUG 1 1 1910

350

Lintsingchow, July 4, 1910.

Dearest mother;

This is the Glorious Fourth!! How full memory is of the celebrations of our national birthday! One's life history can be traced by the recounting of the various ways in which any anniversary day has been observed. So I will take a few moments from the many things that I might do, to put before me a brief review. There was the celebrations in the country school district when all the farmers gathered together and the Grange or the Farmers' Alliance took charge and let the celebration be a Political- patriotic one with a call to independence from the oppressions of the greedy capitalists. Or it was the Sunday-school picnic where the Pastor presided and the Sunday School teachers engineered the hymns and the "pieces" which had been so carefully practiced for many days beforehand. And at the close the country parson spoke words telling us that " Happy is that nation whose God is the Lord and the people whom He hath choosen for His inheritance". Or more formal celebrations were attended at the county seat towns and the procession formed in the morning behind the brass band was almost as glorious when reviewed with the zeal of a country lad of nine as the last funeral of a Viceroy which has taken place in one of China's capitols. And once we were taken on the train to a neighboring county-seat, in whose early history father had had a part in the stirring days just " after he came out of the army". Here visions of the day when this busy railroad center was a broad piece of government land, which might have been ours, as easily as the "back-country" quarter-section which was selected mingled with the flood of oratory and boom of cannon.

Then a move to the west and again childhood visions are stirred with the possibility of winning from the west a home that in coming days

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Then a move to the west and again childhood visions are stirred with the possibility of winning from the west a home that in coming days

might equal the one left behind. Here the fourth of July was not neglected but the numbers who attended were not large. But what was lacking in numbers was more than made up in the degree of excitement which the cowboys were able to bring with their excess of "animal spirits" and the desire to appear " dare-devilish."

But the Sunday-school picnics were in contrast with the races and ball games and the songs and speeches. The little town to which the railroad had begun to lay the iron rails, planned for the "greatest celebration" ever seen in the region. The "rugamuffins" and the fireworks, the horse-racing and the oratory were designed to make a vivid impression. The village school had recently closed with a prize essay contest. And upon my essay "The Fourth of July" no small amount of time was put. It did not win the prize but it might have given the prophet the suggestion that in the moralizing boy , a future parson was embedded. Then from the country town on to the Academy and the summer when the canvasser's grip was the daily companion for the summer, save for the day when everybody else celebrated, and the lonely-hearted boy must also celebrate.

College followed on a pace and the Crete Chautauqua was at hand when college closed and there your college lad welcomed mother and together they listened to a "feast of reason and flow of soul". Other times it was the student preacher who with his patriotic impulses and selections gathered from oratorical contests, was the orator at the Sunday School picnic of that District. Or College is over and in a county-seat town in the great cattle county, preparations are rife for a great celebration but death calls away a young wife in a neighboring town and early in the morning the "boy preacher" joins in digging the grave and in the afternoon conducts the funeral service, where such services have been rarely held. Theological Seminary closes and the call of a struggling city mission is accepted and the noise of the metropolis of the West is taking place as the youth thinks of the joy that may sometime be his when he may celebrate not alone, but with one who has promised to share the joys and sorrows of his life. Another year and they are planning for the voyage to China and another and they are studying the Language of the "greatest nation" of the earth. But even in China, the homeland ties are not forgotten and it is a missionary

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seaside resort where self-appointed- no, let us believe, Divinely choosen-
exiles, talk of the land across the sea, and even if hearts are a little
faint, the resolve to stay by the call of duty is the controlling one. The
next year at another mission station a half dozen families, with a Bakers'
dozen of missionary children gather to celebrate. Fireworks are at hand, for
even "poor missionaries" can afford Fireworks when you are living in the
land where gun powder was invented and were it is cheaper than anywhere
else in the world. And it shows the Chinese that we are not devoid of feasts, even if the
missionary does not join in their national feasts to the ## extant that
they would wish.

The next was celebrated in a nearer missionary station that could
boast of only two missionary children but that being two more than at
their own station, it was a decided improvement over being at the station home. The
next year, again at the mission station with the doxen children and this
time your ########## boy and been joined by your elder daughter and your
sacrifice for China has been more than doubled. But # " no one has left,"
or given"son or daughter for the Kingdom of God, but shall receive" again
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The next was celebrated in a nearer missionary station that could boast of only two missionary children but that being two more than at their own station, it was a decided improvement over being at home. The next year, again at the mission station with the dozen children and this time your [illegible] boy and been joined by your elder daughter and your sacrifice for China has been more than doubled. But " no one has left," or given "son or daughter for the Kingdom of God, but shall receive" again [illegible] same day in some way, a "hundred-fold", and for this we know you wait, "but faithful is he that has promised, who also will do it. Others they have been between, but pass them by, and here we are today. The one with whom the sketch started has been busy with various duties. A boy, homeless and penniless wants help, a small sum of money is given. "No" he says, between his tears, " I don't want this money, I want a chance to earn a livelihood". But says the missionary, "Why didn't you stay with the missionaries where you were before?" Because it took fifteen cents a month to stay in the mission school and no one would give me the fifteen cents. Oh that someone had paid it for me." "But you did not stay, where you were employed." "Yes, I lost my place but what shall I do now, to make a new start in life?" And this personal interview is interrupted by an invitation to attend the school examinations, and a dozen letters are written, and a few bills paid, and another celebration may yet be held, ere this day passes away.

REC'D DEC 10 1915

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
November 11th, 1915.

Mission Letter # 4.

Dr. James L. Barton, Sec'y,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter just written to Dr. North in New York. You will note that we are on the market for information regarding the Union University Movement and shall be glad to hear anything to be reported either from New York or Boston.

In a former letter I sent you copies of the Minutes of a Meeting of the Union Committee on Constitution of the Federated Peking University held in Peking September 24th. I have now to report that the action of that committee has been ratified by proper Mission action. Accordingly we request that the Board take steps to secure One hundred thousand dollars, as our share of the funds needed, according to the resolution reported in those minutes. In this Connection, I think it is in order to remind the Prudential Committee of the request of the Mission last year, that the money received from the sale of Mission property in Kalgan be appropriated for the expenses of inaugurating the University. That sum is not large, to be sure, but perhaps it can serve as a nest egg. You will remember, that at the time of Dr. Sheffield's death, a proposal was brot forth by Dr. Smith to the effect that a memorial fund should be secured to be used in some way to continue the educational work which Dr. Sheffield had so faithfully carried on. Dr. Smith promised to make a small contribution toward that fund, and probably you are aware that Mrs. Sheffield secured a sum of five thousand dollars, from the sale of porcelain,

which she wishes to go into that fund. The administration of that particular fund Mrs. Sheffield has placed in the hands of a committee of the Mission here on the field, and I have no doubt that these funds could be counted in on the Boards share of the funds to be raised, and that the sentiment connected with this memorial fund, as a perpetuation of the name ~~of~~ and influence of Dr. Sheffield, could be utilized to secure further contributions. I make these tentative suggestions just to show the lines our thots are taking, and shall be glad to hear from you regarding the attitude of the Prudential Committee to this matter and as to further ways and means for raising funds and consummating the Union University Movement.

During the summer I received a copy of the fourth report of the Board of Missionary Preparation within which was a slip stating that this report was sent with your compliments. I thank you very much for this report, and during the little time which I have had to look into it have been greatly impressed with what the Boards are doing to secure a more intelligent and more efficient preparation on the part of those contemplating missionary service. These aids toward missionary preparation almost make one wish one could go back and begin over again and enter missionary work anew. It seems to me that when the documents contained in this report are spread broadcast among the young people of the colleges and universities there should be an increase in the number of intelligent and consecrated candidates offering themselves. ¶ Dr. Smith returned last Saturday from a visit of several weeks in Central China, where he visited a number of Mission stations and gave a number of addresses. He seems to me to be very strong and vigorous and the chronic throat trouble that has troubled him so much does not seem to be in evidence now.

We have received very few letters from your office recently, but we suppose that the embarrassed conditions caused by the European

War, particularly, the most distressing conditions obtaining in Turkey as relating to the work of the Board there, as well as the attention which must be given to the special campaign of the Layman's Movement now in progress, furnish abundant reason why correspondence is meagre and none but the most important matters can have your attention. We sympathize with you in all of these heavy burdens and pray unceasingly that the great struggle in Europe may soon come to an end.

The Monarchical Movement seems to be making progress in Peking and thruout the country. This movement is gathering momentum and in spite of the advices tendered by Japan and other nations with the purpose of retarding the movement, seems likely to continue until the Republic gives place to the Empire.

The progress of this movement so far has not indicated any serious danger from revolution but the paper this morning reports the assassination of Admiral Tseng, military governor of Shanghai, and one of President Yuan's most competent and staunchest supportors. It is difficult to say what the significance of this crime will be and it is possible that disturbances may spring up in other centres. If President Yuan is as good a strategist as he is usually credited with being, it would seem to be wise for him to check this movement for the present, but it is impossible to tell whether he will do so or not. In our local community there seems to be much indifference toward this great political question, in striking contrast to the keen interest of the students and the more intelligent people in the revolution four years ago.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt, Secretary.

HSG/EJW.

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HSG/EJW.

Sung Chang

Mar. 11-1916

for Dr. Barton

REC'D DEC 10 1915

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
TUNGCHOU, CHIHLI
協和大學校
北通縣
Office of the President

November 11th, 1915.

Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D., Secretary,
Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church,
150 Fifth Ave., New York City, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. North,

I write to inquire regarding the present status of the Union University movement at the home end. Recently we have heard very little regarding this matter from home and, as I am frequently asked regarding the status of the movement, it seemed best to write to you direct for information regarding this matter.

During the recent visit of Dr. Speer to North China a meeting of the Union Committee was held in Peking on September 24th. At that time it was stated that the delays in New York were largely due to legal questions involved in the proposed change of charter for Peking University. Since that meeting no word of any kind has reached me.

I presume that the minutes of the meeting in Peking just referred to were sent to you and that you note the action of the committee regarding the funds needed to inaugurate the movement. I have no doubt that the raising of these funds and the securing of a suitable charter present the greatest difficulties in the progress of the movement. We shall be glad to learn of conditions at home regarding either one of these matters.

Here on the field there seems to be no further steps which we can take at present. After your visit to North China a year ago a committee considered whether or not steps could be taken for further union of our institutions without waiting for the legal and organic steps which must be taken at home. Dr. H. H. Lowry, who was a member of that committee, did not think the students of the two college departments could be accommodated in the buildings of Peking University as it now stands. During our committee meeting I suggested that our buildings at Tungchou, if vacated

by the college department, would be available for the use of students of the present preparatory department of Peking University, if any number of them could be moved to Tungchou to make room for the college students in Peking. But Dr. Lowry did not think that that would be prattical, so there seemed nothing further which we could do at the time.

You have probably heard that the Theological Departments have already been amalgamated-an event that gives us all great satisfaction, but I fear that the efficiency of that department is somewhat impaired by the lack of suitable and convenient accomodations for both the students and the instructors.

If the Boards at home can succeed in re-organizing the Board of Trustees upon the basis of a revised charter and by-laws, and send to us here on the field definite instructions regarding the organization of a Board of Managers, and perhaps also regarding tentative steps to amalgamate the work further without waiting for the purchase of new lands and the erection of new buildings, if it is the opinion of the Trustees that such steps would be advisable, then I think further steps for progress could be taken out here. But as long as we have no instructions from the Trustees at home, and no Board of Managers here to exercise definite authority, it is very difficult to accomplish anything.

I have no doubt that the European War continues to embarass the administration of Mission Boards at home, and that the inauguration of the new interdenominational campaign led by the Laymen's Movement, for the gathering of contributions for special objects on the Mission field, is absorbing much time of Board Secretaries and administrators. In such circumstances it is no doubt difficult to maintain continuous effort in the promotion of our Union Movement in North China. But we hope and pray that there may be no unnecessary delay and that this

movement so long worked for and hoped for and prayed for may soon be consummated.

With sincerest regards,

Very truly yours,,

Howard S. Galt.

HSG/EJW.

Dr. North------ ----Page # 3.

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Dr. E. Pr. North

Tungchow

Nov. 11-1915

REC'D JAN 10 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Mission Letter # 5. Tungchou, Chihli, China.
Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D., Sec'y, December 7th, 1915.
A.B.C.F.M., 14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.,

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since sending Mission Letter # 4. letters from the foreign department dated October 15th, 19th, and 21st have been duly received besides your own letter of October 30th.

The Mission is naturally much interested in the announcement contained in the letter of October 21st signed by Secretaries Barton and Bell to the effect that owing to the pressure of Turkish affairs you were to assume the responsibility of correspondence with the North China Mission. I hardly need to assure you that the Mission welcomes this relationship most cordially, while keenly regretting the situation in Turkey which makes a change necessary. We remember very vividly your recent visit to the various stations of the Mission, realizing that you will have special qualifications for assuming this new relation to the Mission. We trust that the extra duties will not overtax your strength and hope that the European War, with its far reaching consequencies may soon be tirminated so that the strain and extra burdens and anxieties which many secretaries of Mission Boards are now bearing may be relieved. The reports which have reached us of the conditions in Turkey, especially the wholesale massacres and the persecution of the Armenians are distressing beyond all words.

We realize that Dr. Barton is in a peculiar position with regard to those conditions and has a special responsibility in making them known to the world to the end that public sentiment may work toward the tirmination of the awful state of affairs. The members of this Mission would express our keenest sympathy with our fellow workers of the American Board in the Turkey Missions.

It is nearly time to collect the annual statistics of the Mission and I write to inquire the present attitude of the Board on the question of statistical forms. Dr. Smith, who was secretary of the Mission a year ago tells me that the blanks prepared by the China Continuation Committee for the Missions in China, were used last year in reporting statistics to the Board. He also stated that nothing was received from the Board in reply to his inquiries whether these statistical forms were acceptable. Here on the field we consider the blanks of the China Continuation Committee preferable to those formerly supplied by the Board, and in absence of instructions to the contrary propose to use them this year. I may add also that our supply of the blanks formerly furnished by the Board are exhausted and no new copies have sent out for two years or more. We shall be glad to hear from you anything which your department has to say regarding this matter but as I have said, in the absence of any further word we will use the China Continuation Committee's form.

In talking with some members of the Mission recently it became apparent that we are in need of more information relative to the Board's view of the relationship of physicians of the Mission, supported by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, to the Mission. For instance last spring at the time Dr. Metcalf's appointment was being discussed it was stated that the China Medical Board asked that "the final designation of the two doctors to particular localities be left to future consideration". Later Dr. Metcalf was sent out, her support having been assumed by the China Medical Board, and it was the general understanding that she would be located in Peking. This was of course in line with the judgment of the Mission, but by the time Dr. Metcalf arrived the medical needs of our Paotingfu station were especially prominent and a movement was started in the Chihli District to have Dr. Metcalf located in Paotingfu temporarily

Howard Galt

for one year. Her time for language study was to be properly conserved. Regarding this matter I consulted with Mr. Greene, the resident director of the China Medical Board, and after consideration of the matter he opposed the plan. The Committee of the District was also not agreed that the removal to Paotingfu was the wisest plan. Suppose an issue had arisen between the District on the one hand and Mr. Greene on the other where would final authority in the matter have resided?

Take another instance, Dr. Young has heavy responsibilities in the Medical College, is set apart by the Mission for that work, and we understand that he is now supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. Because of the source of his support, is Dr. Young any less under the direction of the Mission than he was before his support was assumed by the Rockefeller Foundation? For instance, is the Mission at liberty to ask him to serve on committees and accept similar responsibilities as formerly? I mention these cases simply to make the question clear. There has not been the slightest friction or misunderstanding thus far and there is every probability that the cordial, sympathetic relations betweent the China Medical Board and the Mission will continue. I raise these questions now not because a troublesome issue has arisen but with the idea of reaching a clear understanding regarding the Mission's relationship and authority in these matters so that no troublesome issue may arise in the future. We shall be glad to hear from you the view of the Prudential Committee with regard to this question. If some decision with the China Medical Board has already been reached by the Prudential Committee we shall be glad to learn of it, or if not, and you wish to refer the matter to the Mission and the Director of the China Medical Board here on the field, we could take the matter up, but before doing so, we would like an expression from the Prudential Committee regarding the terms of the question and the views of the Committee regarding it.

Yours very sincerely,

HSG-EJW.

Howard S. Galt, Mission Secretary.

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We shall be glad to hear from you the view of the Prudential Committee with regard to this question. If some decision with the China Medical Board has already been reached by the Prudential Committee we shall be glad to learn of it, or if not, and you wish to refer the matter to the Mission and the Director of the China Medical Board here on the field, we could take the matter up, but before doing so, we would like an expression from the Prudential Committee regarding the terms of the question and the views of the Committee regarding it.

Yours very sincerely,

HSG-EJW. Mission Secretary.

Tsingchou

Feb. 7-1915

REC'D JAN 31 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Mission Letter # 6.

Tungchou, Chihli.
December 29th, 1915.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary of A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since sending you Mission letter # 5, dated Dec.7th, your letter of November 13th with inclosures was received. Before this you will have learned that the original copies of your letter of Oct. 30th altho dispatched, by mistake as you say, "via Siberia", were received in due time. The Postal authorities evidently were wise enough to send it via the Pacific. We have also recieved Secretary Bell's letter of November 17th and Mr. Case' letter of November 27th, with inclosures, which just came this morning.

We are glad to have the report of the 1916 appropriations at this time and altho we would have rejoiced in a larger sum for general work it is an occasion for gratitude that during these strenuous times of world warfare the sum need not be reduced. The report that two new houses are authorized is received with satisfaction but we are much more rejoiced at the announcement of the new appointees to the Mission whose records Mr. Case has just sent us. These records give assurance of excellent preparation on the part of these new recruits and the members of the Mission and particularly of this District will be very happy to welcome them next Autumn. I hope to find ~~the~~ an early opportunity to write to them.

Turning again to one or two matters in Mr. Bell's letter, I would say that I think the Board's provision of a medical fund in the form reported will be quite satisfactory. In reply to Mr. Bell's question about the house fund, this fund is to be a unit for the entire Mission and not divided into three parts for the three

Districts. The administration of this fund will in in the hands of the Mission's property committee.

I have now to report to you the recent action of the North China Council of the Mission relative to Evangelistic work in the Union Medical College in Peking. To bring the matter before you fully I beg to inclose a copy of the document sent to our Mission by the Secretary of the Union Medical College Faculty. Following is a motion passed by the Council relating to this matter:

"Moved: that the North China Council approve the plans for Evangelistic work in the Peking Union Medical College and Hospitals as presented in the communication dated November 3rd and request the Prudential Committee to appropriate the sum of Seven Hundred Dollars Gold ($700.) as our Mission's share of the expenses of this work."

Perhaps a word or two of explanation is needed. The sum of $1800. for the support of the foreign director of the Evangelistic work seems on the surface too large but I have no doubt this sum is obtained by adding to the annual salary all traveling and furlough expenses and other allowances and averaging these so as to obtain a regular sum which could be assessed upon the three Missions annually. The amount of this money to be expended for salary and the amount to be kept in hand for other expenses of course will be determined by the committee which has the work in charge.

We regret that this request could not have been reported to you in time to be considered by the Prudential Committee along with the regular 1916 appropriations but the reason for this lies in the fact that the request is an outcome of a union movement which has just recently been reported to us. Of course we hope that the $700. asked for can be allowed this year as a special and not be taken from our appropriations for regular work which you have already reported to us. Some members of the Mission have suggested that in as much as the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation is, as we understand, as-

Very sincerely yours.
Howard S. Galt.

summing Dr. Young's support it ought not to be difficult for the Prudential Committee to allow this special of $700. from the funds which formerly provided his support.

I may add that it seems to us all here of the utmost importance that we take full advantage of this opportunity for Evangelistic work in the Medical College and Hospitals at this time when the administration of those institutions has passed so largely into the hands of the China Medical Board. If the Evangelistic work which has been carried on in the past can not only be maintained but developed to a higher degree of efficiency it will certainly help to fix the Christian character of the institutions at this transition period and allay the uneasiness in the minds of those who have feared that our Medical Education was in danger of being secularized. If this present opportunity for aggressive Evangelistic work is lost and the distinctively Christian character of the work is compromised it might be exceedingly difficult in the future to regain the lost ground. We feel sure that this point of view will be fully appreciated by the Prudential Committee.

On page 777 of the "Chinese Recorder", recently received from Shanghai I find a review of "The Mission's Code". This is the work we have long been expecting and have wondered somewhat that no letter from your office reported its publication. Probably the oversight is due to the absorbing interest of the Turkish situation. The notice in the Recorder states that this work, if purchased thru the Boards by missionaries is sold at $3.36 including postage. There is no doubt that each station of our Mission will wish a copy of this work. I do not know whether the Board has any special plan for getting this work into the hands of its missionaries. This being the case I will place an order with Mr. Wiggin as in the case of ordinary purchases and if the Board has any other special plan regarding this matter I trust you and Mr. Wiggin will consult about what is best to be done. With best wishes to all for New Year.

Very sincerely yours,
Howard S. Galt.

Mission letter # 6.

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Very sincerely yours.

Howard S. Hall.

Transferred

Dec. 29-1915

REC'D FEB 23 1916

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Mission Letter # 7.

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
January 18th, 1916.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary of A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since sending you Mission Letter # 6, dated December 29th, 1915, letters from you dated December 1st and 15th have been received.

The announcement in your letter of December 1st regarding the new missionaries who have been authorized brings great satisfaction thruout the Mission and we trust that men and women to fill these positions can be found at once.

We are glad to have word of the vote of the Prudential Committee appropriating One Hundred Dollars ($100.) for the purpose of furnishing a tutor's room at Tungchou College. I may say that Mr. Woodall is at present occupying the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Shaw (this arrangement making it more convenient for the work which he and I carry on together) and is using part of the furniture which Mr. Shaw left. Mr. Beers preferred to have some new pieces on a somewhat different pattern. At present this appropriation will come as somewhat of a relief to both of these men and we will hope to use these funds wisely looking to the future. I may say that Mr. Beer's is being accomodated very comfortably this year in the home of Mr. Corbett, the representative of the Presbyterian Mission in the college here, who occupies House # 32 of the American Board Residences.

We are also much pleased to hear of the cooperation of the Prudential Committee with Grinnell College in raising funds for educational work in the Shantung District. If this effort on the part of the college meets with success the educational work of that district

should develop rapidly on the basis of such excellent support. This naturally brings forward the question of the relation of other colleges to the educational work of other stations in the Mission. I refer to the plan evolved by Secretary Patton and Mr. DeHann, I believe, about which there has been not a little correspondence and discussion but which has not yet been reported in any formal way by the Board to the Mission. In that respect the situation is practically the same as described on page two of my letter of September 4th--Mission Letter # 1. Dr. Smith has received a number of letters from Mr. DeHann regarding this matter and not long ago I received a letter from him regarding this movement. A recent letter from Dr. Barton mentions certain aspects of the situation but that letter was not a Mission Letter presenting the matter formally to the Mission. I need not tell you how cordially the Stations of the Mission would welcome more ample support for educational work and a closer relationship with American colleges affiliated with our Congregational churches. But the various letters which have been received from Mr. DeHann and others regarding this matter do not indicate that the Board is ready to approve of the plan as first outlined. One of Mr. DeHann's letters mentions that there is a feeling on the part of some of the Board Secretaries that some of the colleges should be linked up with the work in Turkey and India. And this is an aspect of the question that naturally came to the minds of some people on the field. In view of this situation we are a bit puzzled to know what attitude we should take and it seems best to wait for some further and more definite word from Boston. I feel sure that the expression of this opinion will not be interpreted as showing any lack of appreciation toward this scheme or anything but a most earnest desire to see something of this kind consumated. But with regard to a movement of such vast and permanent significance it seems best for a body such as our Mission to

Howard S. Galt
Mission Secretary.

proceed in as orderly manner as possible: i. e., having formal action from the Board with which we may cooperate.

We are glad to have the report of the appropriations of the W.B.M.I. and these will be sent to the stations of the Mission as soon as possible.

I enclose herewith a copy of a statement regarding the evangelistic work in the Union Medical College and Hospital which has been sent to me for transmission to the Board. This will give you fuller information regarding the request communicated to you on page two of the last Mission Letter, and we trust will help to secure favorable action on that request. Under separate cover I am sending a copy of the Minutes of the last regular Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Union Medical College" with which is printed also the Annual Report. This is for filing in your office for reference.

We are glad to know that the matter of securing One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.) as our Mission's share of the funds needed for the proposed Federated Peking University has been referred to the Committee on Higher Educational Endowment. With regard to that matter I have nothing more to add now in addition to what was said in my letter of November 11th--Mission Letter # 4. We continue to hope that all the forces cooperating to bring about that Union movement will soon be properly correlated so that the progress of the scheme may be more rapid.

Mr. Frame, secretary of the Chihli District has placed in my hands a copy of his letter to you dated January 14th. I do not know that it is necessary for me to add anything except possibly my endorsement of his request, as Mission Secretary. According to our present arrangement in the Mission action looking toward the authorization of furloughs is taken by the several districts rather than by the Mission.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

HSG/EJW.

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Very sincerely yours,

Mission Secretary.

HSG/EJW.

Transcribed Jan. 18-1916

REC'D FEB 23 1916

copy

Union Medical College,

Peking.

December 23rd, 1915.

Dear Friends,

Owing to the transfer of the Union Medical College and Hospital, Peking, to the control of the China Medical Board, it is most important that steps be taken by the various Mission Boards which have hitherto been responsible for this College to see that the facilities for direct missionary work among the patients and students be taken full advantage of.

The China Medical Board while providing the Financial upkeep of the College and Hospitals and providing the salaries of teachers has agreed that a house will be set apart for the residence of a Religious Director and "that accommodation at least as ample as the present L.M.S., church buildings will be provided in any future reconstruction scheme", but they have made it clear that the responsibility for carrying forward the religious work must be borne by the missionary societies and churches in Peking.

Since July the responsibility for the salaries of preachers and evangelist in connection with this work has fallen upon the L.M.S., but in as much as the work is Union in character the responsibility for carrying forward and further developing the missionary activities of the College and Hospital should be shared by all the missionary bodies participating in the Union.

In order to further this object the present Faculty of the Union Medical College on October 4th, 1915, passed a resolution asking representatives of the Missions in Peking to discuss the future of the evangelistic work in the College and Hospitals.

While the L.M.S., had the responsibility for the Medical College and Hospitals connected with it there were provided from L.M.S., and College funds, salaries or part salaries and residences for 4 evangelists and one Bible woman, these, as indicated, have since the month of July been entirely an L.M.S., charge, which in the transition has been unavoidable. It is, however, hoped that special funds may be available to cover the expenses of this transition period.

It has long been realized by the teachers of the College that much more should be done to develop the Christian activities of the College and Hospitals and that the proper organization of this work requires that the full time of a missionary should be devoted to it. The personal work done by the teachers would still be available but it is necessary that some one should be appointed to unify their efforts. There is great need for some one to keep in close touch with the students and to endeavour to secure their attendance at one or other of the churches. The follow-up work among the hospital patients needs far more attention than it has received in the past. The Director would also be a strong link between the College and the various activities of the Y.M.C.A.

Such a Director should be one who has a good command of the Chinese language and who is suited to conduct work among the students, and who has gift of organization so that the Outpatient and Hospital opportunities for Missionary service may be fully utilized.

The Committee who have had this matter under consideration think that such a Director may be found among the missionaries now on the field, and that the man suitable for this position might be released by his own Society for this work.

Before submitting to the different Boards the plans

suggested for attaining the end in view it is necessary to emphasise that the Boards having been freed from the financial responsibility of the doctors at work in the College it is the more incumbent upon them to see that everything is done to maintain the Christian work connected with the College and Hospitals in a high state of efficiency.

We append herewith an outline of the plans of the Provisional Committee for the development of this important work.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EVANGELISTIC WORK IN THE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL.

"1. That a foreigner be appointed who shall have general oversight of the work. In addition Chinese evangelists will be needed to carry on the evangelistic work in the Hospitals for men and women, and the Dispensaries, and also to follow up the patients interested in the Gospel after their return to their homes.

2. That the following Budget be suggested to meet the expenses of the proposed work:-

Foreign Director (Salary, allowances for furlough. House to be provided by the China Medical Board,)	G.	$1800
If not married, his salary shall be one half this sum.		
For the salaries of Chinese Evangelists and other expenses.	G.	$1000

3. That the above amount be equally divided among the four Missions (London Missionary Society, American Board, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian.)

4. That a Standing Committee be appointed consisting of two representatives (one Chinese and one Foreign) from each of the contributing Missions and two representatives from the Medical College, said representatives to be appointed by the respective missions and Medical College. Said Committee to have charge

of the Evangelistic work carried on in connection with the Union Medical College, Hospitals and Dispensary under the proposed plan.

5. The Standing Committee shall select the Director.

The Standing Committee has now been appointed and consists of the following representatives of the Missionary Societies and Union Medical College.

American Board of Foreign Missions.
Pastor Li
Dr. J. Ingram

American Presbyterian Mission.
Dr.Y.T.Ch'u
Mr. Hadley

Methodist Episcopal Mission
Pastor Liu Fang
Dr. H. J. Korns.

London Missionary Society
Pastor C.C.Kao
Dr. E. J. Stuckey

Union Medical College.

Dr. E. R. Wheeler
Dr. J. G. Cormack.

The foregoing letter of explantion has been prepared by the Standing Committee for Christian Work in the Union Medical College and Hospital.

(Sgd.) On Behalf of the Committee

J. G. Cormack

Chairman.

To Mission Boards

Peking Dec. 23-1915

Statement re evangelistic work in Union Med. Coll. & Hospital

REC'D APR 10 1916

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
March 7th, 1916.

Mission Letter # 9.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Yesterday I sent a cablegram as follows:

"Hefojisite University jabudotari gekadoyaba tegidepele weyovezuka." This interpreted should be as follows:

"Telegraphed you on January 29th. Have you received the message? University land can be obtained at a moderate price. Owing to political causes a splendid opportunity presents itself; will lose the opportunity if you do not act promptly. Cannot urge upon you too strongly the necessity of replying as soon as possible. McCann and Galt."

A word or two of explanation is in order. In the first place we have wondered that we have received no reply to the cable of January 29th. Such an important matter seemed to us to call for some reply by telegraph if only a word. It is possible you have replied by letter. If so we should hear from you now very soon.

I explained somewhat in my last letter the reasons for sending the former cable. At least part of the opportunities for purchasing land are still open but the new feature of the situation is the political condition of the present moment. Heretofore Dr. Lowry in his efforts to purchase land has met with some opposition from minor officials connected with the city government. He reported this situation to the Minister of the Interior and he, it is probable, consulted with the President-Emperor. The result is that in view of plans of city government for new and wider streets in that part of the city

APR 10 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Mission Letter # 9.

Tungchow, Chihli, China.
March 7th, 1916.

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Secretary A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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preparatory to the construction of electric car lines the government is willing to co-operate with those interested in the University in securing land and laying it out in the best form.. For the plans of the University seem to co-incide with the plans of the government better than do the interests of a large number of private owners. For this reason the government is willing to wait a little in carrying out its plans and co-operate with the University interests in endeavoring to make certain purchases of land. This is a favorable opportunity as everyone must recognize but everyone fears of course that it cannot last long. And if it passes it might never be possible to have such a free hand again in securing suitable land for the university. This in a word is the situation and it seemed to us to justify another cable, from which we hope for prompt and favorable response. Mr. McCann signed the cable with me because he was here at the time and was thoroly in favor of the move.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

HSG/EHW.

I need hardly add that it is our thought that the Board could take $7,000 from the Kalgan property fund — to add to the $5,000 from the Sheffield Memorial Fund. The Mission has had a request before the Board for many months asking for the Kalgan fund, to help inaugurate the University Scheme.-

Mission Letter # 9. March 6th, 1916. Sheet # 2.

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Very sincerely yours,

Missionary Secretary.

Mar. 7, 1916

REC'D APR 10 1916

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tunghcou, Chihli, China.
March 1st, 1916.

Mission Letter # 8.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing you Mission Letter # 7, on January 18th, we have recived from your office letters dated January 20th and 21st.

I think there is nothing in your letter of January 20th calling for comment. We are very glad to learn from Mr. Case's letter of January 21st that the Watson's were to have sailed on February 5th. We hear they are expected in Peking in a few days. We are very glad that health conditions permit the return of these workers. We are also glad to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Chandler from India are to visit our Chandler family in Tientsin. Other members of the Mission will be glad to share in this visit from them.

Taking up the matter referred to in Mr. Case's second paragraph I am not sure whether it refers to the reports of last year or this year. If the reference is to last year's reports and you can inform us which reports failed to reach you we will see whether there are on file any duplicates which can be sent. Without such a statement we of course have no way of knowing what reports reached you and what did not. If Mr. Case's request referred to the new reports which are to be sent this year we will carefully note his request and endeavor to send the complete set of all reports which are prepared. That is of course what we endeavor to do every year but when the reports from

Reports to be sent in 1916 R.

some Stations are late in reaching us it is sometimes difficult to get them all lined up and sent off. The reports for 1915 (our report year now follows the calendar year as I presume you are aware) are now coming in and we shall be ready to send you an instalment or two before long.

I am writing today to speak of the cable which we sent to you on January 29th and from which nothing has yet been heard. The cable was as follows:- "Fernstalk Boston/University Jabuyukusu vekedutuxu weyogohuli xaxayikudi teviyakuzo gajogupibo vedavozuka." which interpreted should read thus:- "University land can be obtained cheaply. $12,000 required urgently. Trustees Sheffield fund approve $5,000. for present use. $7,000. additional will be needed to purchase property. Wire whether you consent or not. Please reply immediately. Galt." The situation which led us to send this cable was reported to us from Peking, the most important matter being that Dr. H. H. Lowry of the Peking University had an option on several pieces of land at advantageous prices and we were all anxious that he should be able to close these deals before the Chinese New Year season which came a few days later. You are probably aware that in China at the New Year season every year there is a great demand for ready money and purchases of land and building materials can best often be made then. Word had also been received in Peking directly from New York that the new Board of Trustees for Peking University had been organized in New York and that Mr. Krause, who is the Treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Peking, had been given power of attorney by the Trustees. This led everyone to believe that the hour ~~was open~~ had come for further steps in the organization of the New University and we were anxious that more land be secured when the opportunity was open. I may say that at the same time we sent our cable a move was being made in Peking by the Presbyterian Mission to put $10,000. of funds ultimately intended for another purpose tempor-

arily into the purchase of land for the University, and the cable which we sent was an effort to have our Board and our Mission take a share in the advanced steps. We have been surprised that no word of reply has come to our cable and are wondering whether it failed to reach you. If we had not been daily expecting a reply I would have of course written you in regard to this matter long ago.

I may add that a few days a go I received from Dr. North of New York a reply to the letter I addressed to him last fall--a copy of which I sent to Dr. Barton I believe--and his letter reports the completion of the legal steps necessary to modify the charter of Peking University and states that a meeting of the Board of Trustees was to be held about the last of January. The modification of the charter which he reports seems to us very satisfactory and we are eager to hear further word and receive instructions regarding the next steps in organization here on the field.

Yours very sincerely,

Howard S. Galt.

Mission Secretary.

HSG/EJW.

I think we have received nothing in reply to my inquiry in Mission letter #3 (Oct 21.) regarding the appointment of Mr. & Mrs. Price. Is there nothing to be reported on that subject? -

arily into the purchase of land for the University and the cable which we sent was an effort to have our Board and our Mission take a share in the advanced steps. We have been surprised that no word of reply has come to our cable and are wondering whether it failed to reach you. If we had not been daily expecting a reply I would have of course written you in regard to this matter long ago.

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Yours very sincerely,

Mission Secretary.

msg/gm.

Mar. 1st 1916

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
March 24th, 1916.

Mission Letter # 10.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.,

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter of February 2nd reached me on March 11th--there apparently having been some delay in the mails. We were glad indeed to have word of the approval of the Prudential Committee for the request contained in the cable of January 29th. Having received no word earlier either by cable or by letter we sent you a second cable on March 6th. We have received no cable in reply to that and suppose that you have assumed that your letter of February has been received by us--which is correct and therefore we donot look for further reply to our second cable. We donot understand why the approval of the Board was not reported to us by cable on February 2nd, the day on which you wrote. This was definitely requested in my cable of January 29th and if the request had been complied with we would have been saved much anxiety and the cost of our second cable, which was somewhat lengthy, and furthermore the purchases of land which were comtemplated at the end of January could have been effected more advantageously than a month later. I judge that your failure to cable was due to an oversight or else to some unexpressed reason which is not clear to us.

Immediatley after sending the second cable I wrote to Dr. Strong and before this reaches you, you will understand the peculiar situation which led us to cable a second time.

Immediately upon the receipt of your letter of February 2nd,

I went to Peking and reported the appropriation of the funds to Dr. Lowry so that he might proceed immediately with further purchases of land. I talked the situation over with him and found that conditions seem to be quite as favorable as indicated in my letter to Dr. Strong. We have been eagerly awaiting word that the Trustees of the re-organized University have met in New York, and we have been hoping for instructions in regard to the form of organization here on the field. About the 20th of January Dr. North wrote that he hoped a meeting of the Trustees would be held about ten days later. But we have received no report of such a meeting and assume that there has been further delay.

I beg to inclose three documents relative to the North China American School. One is the financial report for the six months ending last December, accompanying which are statements of the building and equipment fund. Another document is the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the School held in February. The third is a copy of the proposed Constitution. This later as well as some actions recorded in the Minutes should be ratified by the Prudential Committee. If there are changes which you wish to suggest in the constitution you might take the matter up with either the other Boards in New York or with the Missions, as seems best to you. Since the meeting of the Board of Managers I have received from the Methodist Episcopal Board $500. as a contribution to the building and equipment fund. This makes their share in the enterprize equal to ours with the exception of the building site. And of course the deficit reported in the financial statement is reduced by that amount. The large deficits seemed to be inevitable if the building was to be completed and equipped for practical use and so we went forward partly on faith. We will now adopt a policy either to secure special funds

to meet the deficits, or of retrenchment in the expenses of the school (altho a matron in addition to the two teachers seems almost a necessity), or else carry the deficit as an overdraft at the Bank with the expectation of paying it off gradually. We have never heard anything from the special appeal which was inserted inthe Missionary Herald and suppose that there were no tangible results. We are still in the market for a special or two if you see any interested parties looking in this direction.

This morning's paper brings the sudden but not wholly unexpected news of the cancellation of the Monarchy in China. This brings us all great relief and we trust that steps can be taken which will result in the pacification of the revolting provinces in the south. It is impossible to predict however what will be the immediate result of this last change. Surely now the Occident can not longer say that things never change in China!

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

HSG/EJW.

Inclosures.

Your letters of Jan 25 and 26 also received. Grateful for the careful statement of the situation re the Medical College.-

to meet the deficits, or retrenchment in the expenses of the school (altho a matter in addition to the two teachers seems almost a necessity) or else carry the deficit as an overdraft at the Bank with the expectation of paying it off gradually. We have never heard anything from the special appeal which was inserted in the Missionary Herald and suppose that there were no tangible results. We still in the market for a special or two if you see anyone interested parties looking in this direction.

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Very sincerely yours,

Frank Ohlinger

Mission Secretary.

Enclosures.

HSC/DLM.

Upon letter of Jan 25 and to also received, through the courtesy of the Extension Department of the National College.

Tungchow

Bear. 24-1916

RECD MAY 27 1916

360

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.

Mission Letter # 11.

April 13th, 1916.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,

Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.,

My dear Dr. Strong,

On March 10th I wrote Mission Letter # 10 to Dr. Barton. Since that date Mr. Case' letter of February 16th and your letter of the same date have been received.

We were very glad to received the new Mission Code Book and to have copies supplied to all the Stations of the Mission. This renders unnecessary reply to my earlier letters on the subject. The new Code Book seems to be excellent in every way and I have no doubt that use will prove it to be far superior to anything we have had. Perhaps some additions may be made to it for use in this Mission subsequent to the nest annual meeting of the Mission which will be held in May.

Regarding the matter of furloughs mentioned in your letter, I would say that it has always been our plan to bring the question of furloughs before the Prudential Committee by definite vote each year and not depend upon the schedule made out for some years in advance and printed in our Mission Meeting Minutes. The fact that no request was sent in last year regarding Mr. and Mrs. Stelle and Mr. and Mrs. Eastman was due to oversight and not to any change in policy.

With regard to Miss Leavens' leaving the Station and Mission I need hardly say how much we regret the necessity of it. She herself suffered much from ill health during the last few months she was here and altho the circumstances of her home going were sad yet the journey

and change of her home going will do her much good physically. We will still hope that she may return to the Mission later on.

I am sending herewith copies of reports for different departments of the work for 1915. The copies inclosed are as follows:-

Tientsin--General.

Tungchou--Boys' School.

Paotingfu--General; Woman's work.

Lintsing--General; Out-stations; Woman's work; Medical.

Taiku--Out-stations; City Evangelistic work; Primary Schools.

Fenchow--Out-stations; Medical; Woman's work; Woman's Educational Work.

Copies of other reports have not yet reached this office but I will send out a reminder soon which I trust will bring them in.

I returned last Friday from the annual meeting of Chihli District Association, which was held this year at Paotingfu. This is the second annual meeting under our new organization and we are all interested in watching the new arrangement. From this point of view the meeting at Paotingfu was ~~fairly~~ very satisfactory, and I have not heard any serious criticisms of the present form of organization—from the individual Stations clear up to the North China Council. It belongs to the District Secretary, Mr. Frame, to report the proceedings of this meeting more in detail. You will doubtless hear from him after the minutes are available.

The coming annual meeting of the Mission to be held in May at Taiku is the fiftieth annual meeting and we are taking some notice of the event in the Mission. Dr. Williams, now at Taiku and Dr. Goodrich in Peking were present at the first meeting of the Mission fifty years ago and we are sending them a special invitation to be present this year, altho it is doubtful about their being able to attend. We are also asking them to write some special message suited to the occasion to be published perhaps in Mission and Board publications. Perhaps this

Yours very sincerely,

Howard S. Galt. Mis. Sec.

will result in something to be sent to you later on for publication in the Missionary Herald.

A few days ago I talked over the matter with Dr. Smith and he and I both feel that the time is opportune for the rewriting of the pamphlet giving the history of the North China Mission, which was published by the Board a good many years ago. I remember seeing copies of this pamphlet about the time I joined the Mission in 1899 and I am under the impression that there has been no reissue or revision of the publication since. I feel that Dr. Smith is exactly the man to rewrite the history and I feel sure that if the Prudential Committee approves of this and will request him to do so he will be ready to undertake the work. Surely this is a task which should be undertaken while we have a few pioneers of the Mission with us and if we wait a few years longer it may be late. Accordingly I pass this suggestion on to you and request that you call the matter to the attention of the Prudential Committee for such action as they deem wise.

If I may add a personal word I might say that two of our four children are now ill with Scarlet fever. They went with Mrs. Galt and myself to Paotingfu for a visit for a few days with my brother's family and our little girl, Dorothy, apparently contracted the disease on the train going down. We had to leave her at Paotingfu and after bringing the other Children home our older son, Lawrence, was taken ill. Both of these cases are very light and are on the way to recovery, for which we are very thankful. The worst difficulties in connection with the matter have been due to the necessities of isolation and quarantine but owing to the help of many friends we have so arranged things that my duties in the college have not been interrupted seriously. There have been an unusual number of cases of Scarlet fever in several cities of this province and the number of fatal cases among Chinese children has been very large.

Yours very sincerely,

Howard S. Galt. Mis. Sec.

Jungchow

Jan. 13-1916

Pawson & Leak Mss. Sec.

REC'D JUL 6 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
June 8th, 1916.

Mission Letter # 12.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,

Secretary A. B. C. F. M., Boston U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing you Mission Letter #11, April 13th, we have received letters from your office dated March 1st, 15th, 23rd, and 29th (two letters); April 8th, 12th, 26th; May 11th (two letters). Besides these addressed to the Secretary of the Mission, I have received letters dated March 14th and April 14th from Dr. Barton and May 11th from yourself, which deal with c college or Union University matters.

Comment on some earlier letters has been made unnecessary by fuller information received later. In Mr. Case' letter of March 29th we were glad to learn the sailing date of the Porter, Ballou, and Robinson families. If the commission sent by the Board to Salon can reach North China we shall be glad to welcome them also.

We welcome the full account in your letter of April 8th of the plans for the Grinnel-China Movement and fejoice in the success which Mr. DeHann and the other promoters in this movement have attained. The four questions at the close of your letter were submitted to the North China Council at its recent meeting and the action was favorable on all of them and practically in terms as stated in your letter. The exact Minutes of the Council have not yet come from the printer and so the exact form of the action taken will have to be reported to you later.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, China,
June 6th, 1916.

Mission Letter # 12.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,

Secretary A. B. C. F. M., Boston U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing you Mission Letter #11, April 13th, we have received letters from your office dated March 1st, 15th, 23rd, and 29th (two letters); April 6th, 12th, 26th; May 11th (two letters). Besides these addressed to the Secretary of the Mission, I have received letters dated March 14th and April 14th from Dr. Beaton and May 11th from yourself, which deal with college or union university matters.

Comment on some earlier letters has been made unnecessary by further information received later. In Mr. Case' letter of March 29th we were glad to learn the sailing date of the Porter, Ballou, and Robinson families. If the commission sent by the Board to Shanghai can reach North China we shall be glad to welcome them also.

We welcome the full account in your letter of April 8th of the plans for the Original-China movement and rejoice in the success which Dr. Ballagh and the other promoters in this movement have attained. The four questions at the close of your letter were submitted to the North China Council at its recent meeting and the action was favorable on all of them and practically in terms as stated in your letter. The exact minutes of the Council have not yet come from the printer and so the exact form of the action taken will have to be reported to you later.

The letter of May 11th from Mr. Case inclosing statements of the four new appointees related to the Grinnel-China Movement gives us assurance that the plans are going into immediate operation and we find fuller details of these plans in your letter of April 26th. We welcome this news and rejoice in the new prospects for educational work in our Shantung District.

We are glad to have the favorable action of the Prudential Committee on the plans for Evangelistic Work in the Union Medical College, Peking. Our Mission Treasurer reports that the appropriation of $700. is already received and we are now in communication with the authorities of the Medical College regarding the use of this fund.

Turning now to the Union University scheme we note the information in Dr. Barton's letters and in your letter of May 11th. We are greatly rejoiced that the final steps have been taken at home and the Missions concerned are now busy with the next move here on the field. I was disappointed not to find with your letter of May 11th a copy of the By-laws of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Barton wrote that they would be sent as soon as a copy came from New York. You report that these have been ratified by the Prudential Committee. I judge the failure to send them was due to some oversight. I hope this omission will be corrected as soon as possible. In the meantime I am writing to Peking in the hope of securing a copy from the secretary of one of the other Missions.

I inclose herewith a copy of "Notes on the first Annual Meeting" prepared by Dr. Williams, also a paper by Dr. Goodrich. I am sending these to you for publication in the Missionary Herald or such other use of them as you care to make.

Other matters are nearly ready for reference to the Prudential Committee and I shall write again in a day or two.

Very sincerely yours,
Howard S. Galt. Mission Secretary.

Mission Letter #12. June 8th, 1916 Sheet# 2.

The letter of May 11th from Dr. Case indicating statements of the four new appointees related to the Criminal-China Movement gives us assurance that the plans are going into immediate operation and we find fuller details of these plans in your letter of April 28th. We welcome this news and rejoice in the new prospects for educational work in our Shantung District.

We are glad to have the favorable action of the Prudential Committee on the plans for Evangelistic Work in the Union Medical College, Peking. Our Mission Treasurer reports that the appropriation of $700. is already received and we are now in communication with the authorities of the Medical College regarding the use of this fund.

Turning now to the Union University scheme we note the information in Dr. Barton's letters and in your letter of May 11th. We are greatly rejoiced that the final steps have been taken at home and the directors concerned are now busy with the next move here on the field. We was disappointed not to find with your letter of May 11th a copy of the By-laws of the board of Trustees. Dr. Barton wrote that they would be sent as soon as a copy came from New York. You report that these have been ratified by the Prudential Committee. I judge the failure to send them was due to some oversight. I hope this omission will be corrected as soon as possible. In the meantime I am writing to Peking in the hope of securing a copy from the secretary of one of the other Missions.

I inclose herewith a copy of "Notes on the First Annual Meeting" prepared by Dr. Williams, also a paper by Dr. Goodrich. I am sending these to you for publication in the Missionary Herald or such other use of them as you care to make.

Other matters are nearly ready for reference to the Prudential Committee and I shall write again in a day or two.

Very sincerely yours,

Lawrence B. Roth

Mission Secretary.

Tengchow

June 8-1916

R.B.

RECD JUL 6 1916

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
June 10th, 1916.

Mission Letter # 13.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

I write today to bring before the Prudential Committee thru you important matters relating to the medical work of our Techou Station. Dr. Tucker wrote regarding this matter to Dr. Barton on April 27th so that your office has already been informed of these important developments.

Mr. Greene, resident director of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, has inspected the medical work connected with our Techou Station and as a result has already recommended to the Headquarters of the Board in New York that financial aid be granted looking toward better staffing and equipment of the work. In consultation with him Dr. Tucker prepared a list of the most outstanding needs of the Techou Medical Work and this list has been approved by Mr. Greene and was submitted to the North China Council at its May meeting for formal approval and transmission to the American Board. After my return from attendance at the Council meetings there has been some delay in getting in hand the exact form of the Council's action—also because of the need that I should call on Mr. Greene to talk over one or two points. These matters, together with other pressing duties waiting my return from Shansi account for some days delay in reporting this matter to you.

The list of needs prepared by Dr. Tucker and approved by the North China Council is as follows:

RECD JUL 8 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, Chihli, China.
June 10th, 1916.

Mission Letter # 13.

Rev. W. H. Byrne, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Byrne,

I write today to bring before the Prudential Committee this important matter relating to our Tsochow Station.

Dr. Tucker wrote recently of this matter to Dr. Barton on April 27th so that your office has already been informed of these important developments.

Dr. Greene, resident director of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, has inspected the medical work connected with our Tsochow Station and as a result has already recommended to the Headquarters of the Board in New York that financial aid be granted looking toward better staffing and equipment of the work. In consultation with him Dr. Tucker prepared a list of the most outstanding needs of the Tsochow Medical work and this list has been approved by Dr. Greene and was submitted to the North China Council at its May meeting for formal approval and transmission to the American Board. After my return from attendance at the Council meetings there has been some delay in getting in hand the exact form of the Council's action—also because of the need that I should call on Dr. Greene to talk over one or two points. These matters, together with other pressing duties waiting my return from Shansi account for some days delay in reporting this matter to you.

The list of needs prepared by Dr. Tucker and approved by the North China Council is as follows:

Woman Physician $647.

Dr. Amy A. Metcalf, already on the field and being supported by the China Medical Board, will undoubtedly be located at Techou, so this item merely calls for the continuation of the support.

Business Manager, a single man, per year $647.

This figure is based on the usual salary paid unmarried appointees of the American Board, with usual extras for pundit, business agency allowance, etc. House room is available. Should the man be married the amount would be $1,210.

Trained Nurse, a woman $647.

The Training School for Nurses (both men and women) plus the heavy surgical service makes far too great demands on the one nurse we have now. The present arrangment, too, makes no provision for furlough.

Salary aid of Chinese physicians, five, per year $500.

Screening and cement floors for five Chinese residences $235.

Another physician, man $1210.

This figure assumes the man to be unmarried, and does not include residence.

Water, instruments, utensil sterilizers (operating room) $440.

100 sets clothing for patients, winter and do summer $750.

1073 square yds Battleship linoleum $1073.

Brass stair strips 40.

Two septic tanks 220.

Two rain water cisterns 80.

Deep well (in which case the cisterns will not be needed $400.

Equipment for classroom for nurses 295.

Above includes skeleton, manikins, hospital doll, Charts, models, arm chairs, and blackboards.

Laboratory equipment, including incubation oven 430.

Above includes microtome, glassware, and also routine essentials for class work with the nurses.

Medical Books 200.

Medical periodicals, an annual grant 35.

Awnings for main building, for 60 windows 120.

Awning for three ward pavilions 90.

Woman Physician $647.

Dr. Amy A. Metcalf, already on the field and being supported by the China Medical Board, will undoubtedly be located at Teeng, so this item merely calls for the continuation of the support.

Business Manager, a single man, per year $647.

This figure is based on the usual salary paid unmarried appointees of the American Board, with usual extra for pundit, business agency allowance, etc. House rent is available. Should the man be married the amount would be $1,210.

Trained Nurse, a woman $647.

The Training School for Nurses (both men and women) plus the heavy surgical service makes for too great demands on the one nurse we have now. The present arrangement, too, makes no provision for tutelage.

Salary aid of Chinese physicians, five, per year $500.

Screening and cement floors for five Chinese residences $235.

Another physician, man $1210.

This figure assumes the man to be married, and does not include residence.

Water, instruments, utensil sterilizers (operating room) $440.

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Laboratory equipment, including incubation oven 430.

Above includes microtome, glassware, and also routine essentials for class work with the nurses.

Medical books 200.

Medical periodicals, an annual grant 35.

Awnings for main building, for 60 windows 130.

Awning for three ward pavilions 90.

Seats for two waiting rooms (30 in each)	120.
Washable paint for high dado on all plaster walls	210.
Linen for operating room	130.
Table, stand, etc, for septic operating room	115.
40 lounging and rest chairs, at about $3.50 each	140.
Furnishings for two diet kitchens	130.
Additional bedding etc. for the needs of 60 patients	269.85

Our Council transmits the above list to you with the request that as promptly as possible the Prudential Committee indicate its approval of these items to the headquarters of the China Medical Board in New York. Regarding this matter Mr. Greene has written as follows:

"Please see to it that a full application for all these items is forwarded by your Mission here to the Board at Boston, for presentation to the China Medical Board, as my recommendation will not receive attention until the American Board brings the matter up."

It is hardly necessary for me to add what intense satisfaction our Mission feels at these beginnings of cooperation between the China Medical Board and our Mission in Medical Work. We have been looking forward with much anticipation and with the hopes that such plans as these would materialize. And we are deeply rejoiced at the greater efficiency now promised the Medical Work at Techou and subsequently, we hope, two other stations of the Mission.

Trusting that this matter may receive as prompt attention as possible,

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

HSG/EJW

Mission Secretary.

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Washable paint for high dado on all plaster walls	210.
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Trusting that this matter may receive as prompt attention as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Mission Secretary.

HSG/BLW

June 10-1916

JUL 7 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Mission Letter 14. June 15th, 1916.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,

Secretary of A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong;-

Since writing you Mission Letter 13, June 10th, no communication has been received from your office.

I am sending herewith Minutes of the recent meeting of the North China Council and also Minutes of the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the North China Mission.

Turning first to the Council Minutes some comments seem called for now and other matters may be taken up later.

Vote 16 calls for new recruits as per the tabular statement on page 22. The Council considered the reply made by the American Board to the request sent last year for stenographers for several stations. But the members of the Council and Mission are still of the opinion that men who can do secretarial work in correspondence and Station accounts are very much needed and would make possible far more efficient work in direct missionary srevice on the part of a large number of missionaries. Therefore we venture to repeat this request. The needs for others for the Districts are made clear, I trust, by the statements prepared by the committees on needs ~~by~~ the several Districts--which statements I suppose have already been sent to you.

Vote 17 gives the definite answer of the Council to your letter of April 8th, regarding the Grinnel--China Movement. You will note that the answer is definite on all points except "C". The reply to that question is referred to the Shantung District Association. Vote 18 refers to the matter which I treated in full in Mission Letter 13.

Regarding Vote 25 I have no doubt you have received full statements from the Shansi District. The substance of the request is that the Prudential Committee grant the Shansi District (presumably Fenchow Station unless adequate reasons for using part of the funds elsewhere should be manifest) the use, for exclusively Mission Educational work, of the funds contributed thru the Board on the supposition that there was to be a union in Mission and Government Educational work. Votes 31 and 44 are explained in the statement of the needs of the Chihli District, which has already been sent you.

Vote 35 calls for the return of Mr. and Mrs. DeHann. Regarding this matter I note what is said at the close of your letter of May 11th, and we are glad that the Prudential Committee has already taken action authorizing Mr. and Mrs. DeHann's return. No action referring to this point had been sent to the Board partly because there had been no regular meeting either of the District or Council since Mr. and Mrs. DeHann departed from the field and partly because of the supposition, due to the letter received from Dr. Patton last autumn, that their furlough might be prolonged some months because of the strenuous work to which he had been called. For this reason it was supposed that action of our Council at its meeting in May would be in time to be reported to the Prudential Committee before action on their part was called for. I think I voice the opinion of the Mission in saying that as a matter of policy we would advocate adherence to the regular rule i.e. that the return of those on furlough should not be authorized until request to that effect be received from the field. On our part we will try to see to it that such requests always reach the Prudential Committee in time for action.

Vote 40 contains the request that the Board grant thru the Trustees of Peking University (new organization) $15,000. toward buildings and equipment for the Woman's College. This request

is in view of the statement made in Dr. Barton's letter of April 14th, that it is the expectation that the Woman's College will become a part of the University.

Vote 41 refers to a promising young man now in Y.M.C.A. work in Peking soon to return to U.S.A. for Theological study. We hope to report to you later his address or the Theological Seminary which he enters. This is of course a request for the consideration of the home department.

Vote 55 calls for no action by the Board but perhaps you will be interested to note that the Council considers it its duty to appeal for recruits, from the Chinese here on the field, as well as ~~thru~~ from the Board. Vote 56 seeks to take advantage of opportunities when exchange is favorable to increase somewhat the proceeds in silver from the sale of the Treasurer's Gold Drafts. We certainly do not wish to enter upon a policy of speculation even for such a motive as that of Missionary Work, but it seems to the Council that a committee of experienced persons together with the Mission Treasurer might be allowed a little discretion in the sale of Gold in order to take advantage of favorable rates. In this matter we will be glad to observe such limitations as the ~~Foreign~~ Treasury Department may think wise to impose. Vote 61 is explained in the statement of needs of the Chihli District.

Turning now to the Minutes of the Mission Meeting, Vote 5 re-iterates the request of last year for $750 from special sources for the equipment of the North China American School. We noticed the publication of this appeal in the Missionary Herald but have not heard of any returns therefrom. Statements have already been sent to the Board indicating the necessary indebtedness already incurred by the school and there are other needs not at all provided for. Furniture for new pupils seeking admission this autumn, improved sanitary arrangments, enlargement of Kitchen, and a house for Chinese servants are some of the most outstanding needs.

Vote 11 calls for an assistant for the Mission Architect. The funds for his support we understand having been already contributed from special sources. It may be that the Mission Treasurer has already cabled regarding this matter in accordance with vote 12.

Vote 19 re-iterates the request of last year for an extra allowance for Children in our Peking Station to attend the Peking Primary School and Kindergatten. The need for this allowance remains the same as last year, the only difference being that the school has had another successful year and gives every promise of becoming a permanent institution.

Vote 21 calls for $3000. for a new house in the Fenchow Station. This is to replace a patched up Chinese structure, extensive repairs on which are deemed unwise both by the Mission Architect and Property Committee. You will no doubt hear from Fenchow regarding this matter.

Howard S. Galt

These are all the matters which seem ready for extended report to you today. As I have said others may be taken up later.

When writing my last two letters I have not been able to take time to comment on the political situation. The sudden death of President Yuan a week ago Tuesday, altho throwing the capitol into a state of agitation for a few hours, has brot immense relief to the troubled political situation. The orderly induction of Vice-President Li into the Presidential office according to the terms of the Constitution has been greeted with satisfaction by the leaders of practically all the parties and interests everywhere and the unification of the country is taking place far more rapidly than the recent processes of self-partition. The ability of the new President

to meet the requirements of the tasks before him may be an uncertain quantity. But what China most needs is a man at the head who can keep the various interests unified even tho he may not have the ability to be "a one man ruler" himself. And there are strong reasons for belief that President Li can meet this requirement. The financial situation due to the moratorium, effecting the two leading Banks of China, is perhaps the most embarassing question facing the government at the present time . Some missionaries and Missions have been caught with a considerable number of the bills of the banks on hand and in spite of all the government's efforts to the contrary these bills can only be passed at a discount. Since the Presidential change, however the rate of discount has decreased, and there is hope that the department of finance may find some way out of the difficulty.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

Secretary of North China Mission.

P.S. Other copies of the Minutes now sent will be sent to you later, after they have been printed.

HSG/EJW.

to meet the requirements of the tasks before him may be an uncertain quantity. But what China most needs is a man at the head who can keep the various interests unified even tho he may not have the ability to be "a one man ruler" himself. And there are strong reasons for belief that President Li can meet this requirement. The financial situation due to the moratorium, affecting the two leading Banks of China, is perhaps the most embarrassing question facing the government at the present time. Some missionaries and Missions have been caught with a considerable number of the bills of the banks on hand and in spite of all the government's efforts to the contrary these bills can only be passed at a discount. Since the Presidential change however the rate of discounting decreased and there is hope that the department of finance may find some way out of the difficulty.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary of North China Mission.

P.S. Other copies of the Minutes now sent will be sent to you later after they have been printed.

HSG/RTM.

Indyschou June 15-1916

RECD AUG 1 1916

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Mission Letter # 16.

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
July, 1st, 1916.

Dr. W. E. Strong,

Secretary A.B.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing you Mission Letter # 15 on June 16th, letters from you dated May 25th, June 3rd and from Mr. Case June 2nd have been received.

We are glad to know of these two new appointees, Miss Tolman and Miss Anderson. The letters just mentioned do not indicate to which district Miss Tolman is to be assigned but we will doubtless receive communications on that point in due time.

I note what you say in your letter of June 3rd regarding the history of the North China Mission and I remember to have heard Dr. Smith mention your request for a book dealing with the work of the American Board in China but I am not sure that the task appeals to him. I think he feels that the work in South China and that in North China are so far separated from each other geographically that there would be difficulty in bringing unity into an account dealing with the whole. Personally I should be glad to favor any suggestion looking toward the preservation in book form of the early work of the Mission. Now is the time to have this done while Dr. Goodrich Dr. Williams and Dr. Smith are still with us. And Dr. Smith is certainly the one qualified to do the work. I will send a copy of your letter to him (He is at the Western Hills spending the summer with Dr. Martin and I see no prospect of an early conference with him) and I am sure he will give your letter careful consideration. If the Prudential Committee would pass a vote definitely urging Dr. Smith to take up this work perhaps he could be gathering his material and putting it in order leaving the exact form of publication to be

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
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detirmined later. The point that I want to emphasize is that the present opportunity should not be allowed to pass.

I inclose herewith copies of reports of several departments of Mission Work which were not in hand when I sent to you before. Some of the reports have been in my hands for sometime but I have not been able to sort them out, record them, and get them sent on before the present time. The list now sent is as follows:

Tientsin Station--✓Woman's Evangelistic Work.
--✓ " Educational ".

Peking Station--✓Union Bible Training School for Women.
--✓Woman's Work.
--✓North China Union Woman's College(1914-15)

Tungchou Station--✓General Work.

Techou Station--✓General Work.
✓Woman's Work.

Taiku Station--✓Medical Work.
✓Oberlin Shansi Memorial Academy.

Fenchow Station--✓Educational Work.

I think there are still some belated reports not yet in but I am sending everything now in hand.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,
Mission Secretary.

HSG/EJW.

Very sincerely yours
Howard S. Galt

attended to by
Treas Opt OK

Tsingchou
July 1-1916

RECD AUG 5 1916

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, near Peking,
12 July, 1916.

Mission Letter No. 17.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Strong:-

In accordance with the action of the Prudential Committee, reported to us in Dr. Barton's letter of February 2nd, Mr. Wiggin sent out to our Mission Treasurer $7000 for the purchase of land for the university in Peking. At the time we expected that he would transmit also the $5000 of the Sheffield Memorial Fund, the use of which had already been authorized by the Trustees of that Fund here on the field. Perhaps at the time it was overlooked that the $5000 of that fund was in Boston,(having been sent there from Honolulu the preceding year).

The full $12000 made available by the action of the Prudential Committee was needed at once here on the field, and so the Trustees of that fund, with Mrs. Sheffield's approval, authorized Mr. McCann to draw on Mr. Wiggin for the other $5000 which he had not sent out. I enclose a copy of the document, signed by the Trustees and Mrs. Sheffield, by means of which the authorization was conveyed, for reference in your office. I would like to call your attention to the last paragraph, and you will know whether this should be brought to the attention of the Prudential Committee or not.

I send the above information in order to explain to the Treasury Department thro you (if explanation is necessary) why our Mission Treasurer, Mr. McCann, felt obliged to draw on Mr. Wiggin for the $5000 mentioned. This word might properly have been sent sooner, but it is one of the things which have been delayed in receiving my attention.

Very Sincerely yours
Howard S. Galt.

attended to by
Treas. Dept'l

AUG 5 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, near Peking,
12 July, 1916.

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Very Sincerely yours
Frederick Lynch

Received at the Treas. Dept.
July 12, 1916.

REC'D OCT 18 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Mission Letter #17. Tungchou, Chihli, China.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D., September 14th, 1916.

Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing you Mission Letter 16, we have received from your office letters dated June 16th, 30th, July 13th, 14th, 20th and 28th, and August 11th.

The cable regarding Mr. and Mrs. Peet's possible transfer to this Mission, I acknowledged receipt of in a footnote appended to my last letter. We are very glad to have your letter which explains the attitude of the Board somewhat in detail. In order to indicate what our Mission has done in the matter I am inclosing a copy of a recent letter sent to the members of the Mission C.A.I. From that letter you will note our perplexity in the case and the direction in which we are moving. Those whose informal opinion we have been able to secure have been by no means unanimous that there is a place for the Peet's in this Mission. Partly because of this and partly because of the difficulty of conference during the heated period in the summer no decision in the matter has been reached yet. You will note that if the action of the Mission C.A.I. is affirmative the question must go to the Council for final decision. Votes on the question submitted to the C.A.I. are now coming in and thus far there are four* in the affirmative and one in the negative. This looks as if the matter will be submitted to the Council. I may say that both Dr. A. H. Smith and I talked with Secretary E. L. Smith, from New York, who is just spending a few days among us, regarding the matter and he explained more in detail the difficulties which confront the American Board as well as its general attitude. I have written a

* Later - now five, a majority.

second letter to Mr. Peet explaining the reasons for our delay in taking action and expressing the opinion that a decision can be reached soon. I am sure the Board will appreciate our attitude and realize that we are willing to go as far in helping the Prudential Committee and Mr. and Mrs. Peet out of an embarassing situation as the requirements of our North China Mission work will permit. Probably it will seem wise to report our final action to you by cable as soon as it has been reached.

The new appointments reported in your letter of June 30th bring great satisfaction to the Mission and especially to the members of the Techou Station. We congratulate Mr. DeHann, Grinell College and the Board upon the success of the Grinell-China Movement and are glad to welcome these four appointees as living epistles, or I might say prophecies, concerning the future success of that movement.

Regarding the assistant to the Mission Architect mentioned in your letter of July 13th I am not quite sure as to the present status. There has been a movement to release Mr. Wolfe of Taiku Station in order that he might perform these services and I have not heard the last decision regarding the matter. I have no doubt that Mr. McCann, Chairman of the Mission Property Committee, is keeping you informed concerning the matter. I think there is nothing in Mr. Case' letter of July 14th calling for reply except to report that we have entered the names of the new appointees to the Mission in the "Mission Code" book opposite numbers which Mr. Case has chosen for them. Kindly report this matter to Mr. Case and it will be possible hereafter to use the code symbols for them.

With Dr. Barton's letter of July 20th came several copies of the By-laws and new Charter of Peking University. I had earlier secured copies of these from a copy sent to the Presbyterian Mission but I am glad to receive these additional copies which have been

distributed among persons especially interested. Regarding this University I am glad to report an informal conference in Peking at which Bishop Bashford, Dr. A. H. Smith, Dr. Fenn and Dr. Walter Lowrie (the latter two of the Presbyterian Mission) were present. There seems to have been delay on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Board Secretaries in reporting to the Methodist Episcopal Mission on the field the results of the last meeting of the Trustees held in the spring. About four weeks ago in answer to a cable of inquiry from the field the Secreatry, Dr. North, cabled authorizing the Methodist Episcopal Mission to proceed in the appointment of new representatives on the Board of Managers and with the organization of the University. Representatives of the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and American Board Missions are now all appointed and a meeting is to be held soon. In the meantime partly from our knowledge of the general situation and partly as result of our informal conference yesterday, I would like to urge with all possible emphasis prompt action in securing funds to carry on the purchases of land needed. You will remember that we have thus far been able to put in $12,000 (only $7,000 from the Board direct) for the purchase of land. There is every reason why this sum should be increased at least up to the $50,000 limit at once. It is impossible to suppress the upward movement in the price of land and such a movement is sure to be accelerated if outward acts looking toward the consummation of the University scheme become apparent to holders of land which we want. Of course it goes without saying that land desired for our site which is unpurchased at the time of the beginning of construction will rapidly advance in price. It was the opinion of those who consulted yesterday that we should strain every endeavor to secure such land as is absolutely essential by the end of this year. Dr. Barton at one time said that he hoped that $50,000 of our Board's share could be raised before Mr. Porter's return. Probably that could

not be done. But we hope that someone else can devote earnest effort to this project, or that the Board may already have some resources available at once, so that a sum of $40,000 or more can be sent out in the immediate future. It is evident that we are falling behind the other Boards. The Methodist Episcopal Board has already exceeded their share and the Presbyterian Board has in hand at least $25,000.

In this connection I should like to mention another subject which was discussed informally yesterday. Bishop Bashford told us how strong efforts were being made to induce the Rockefeller Foundation not only to aid Medical Education, which it is doing thru the China Medical Board, but General Education in China as well. Bishop Bashford told us that a statement presenting the reasons for appealing for such aid, drawn up by himself and revised by Bishop Lewis, who is a close personal friend of Dr. Buttrick, is probably now in the hands of Dr. Buttrick, to be presented to the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation at an opportune moment. And Bishop Bashford, after conference with Dr. Flexner, Dr. Buttrick and others feels that the result of such an appeal to the Rockefeller Foundation will depend largely upon the energy with which the Missions carry on their educational work in China. In other words that the Rockefeller Foundation will very probably be willing to help us if we show evidences of a worthy ambition to help ourselves, but if there is any appearance of being ready to become <u>dependent</u> upon funds from the Rockefeller Foundation to provide for old or new educational work, such funds would probably not be forthcoming. In view of these facts Bishop Bashford says that the Methodist Episcopal interests are endeavoring to raise One Million Dollars within the next four years to strengthen primary and secondary education in the Methodist Episcopal Missions in China. And he thinks it probable that similar endeavors on the part of other Mission Boards may be necessary as a guarantee to the Rockefeller Foundation that

the Missions really mean business in this matter. What I have reported above may be all very familiar to you and other officials of the American Board but being a matter of such great concern it seemed wise to pass on to you the matters talked about yesterday.

Dr. McLain, the new head of the Medical College whose appointment was mentioned by Dr. Barton, has already arrived and spent sometime in Peking. I have not yet had the priviledge of meeting him but hope to do so in a few days. He has made a favorable impression I am told and we all hope he will prove the right man for the place.

We note the action of the Prudential Committee regarding several votes of the Mission and Council as reported in your letters of July 28th and August 11th. Regarding such of these as have been referred to committees we shall be glad to hear later.

In one paragraph above I mentioned having had a conference with Secretary Smith of our New York office. He with Mrs. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Warner spent a few days in this vicinity last week and the first part of this. The party visited Tungchou on Monday and members of the station who are here much enjoyed the opportunity of meeting them and showing them departments of Mission work carried on here. We are glad that at least Dr. and Mrs. Smith are to be here for a longer period on the return trip from India next winter. And we shall be glad to become more fully acquainted with them then.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter and family arrived safely September 2nd and we are glad indeed to welcome them back. We also have the priviledge of welcoming to our Tungchou community Mr. S. Moore Gordon, newly appointed by the Presbyterian Board as a second representative on the College staff here. His presence this year during Mr. Corbett's furlough is especially welcome. All the members of the station have

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt
Mis. Sec.

now returned except Mr. Frame's family, who will be back from Peitaiho in about a week, and Dr. and Mrs. Smith, who are still at the Western Hills with Dr. Martin. All are in good health except Mr. Beers who was taken sick upon his return journey from Foochow. Malaria with some other complications seems to be the trouble but Dr. Love has taken him in hand and he will recover soon we hope.

The North China American School is opening with 30 or more pupils this year. We have met with great difficulty in finding a third teacher but are still on the search and it is possible we may succeed within a few days. It is evident that the growth of the school will demand that a third teacher, in addition to the Misses Beard, be added as a regular member of the staff. Her salary can be met from tuition fees so we are not now under the necessity of calling upon the Boards for that. There is still a deficit on Building and Equipment Account and we very much need "a special" which has been asked from the Board. Regular College work is to begin next Tuesday and entrance examinations are now in progress. There are good prospects for the incoming Freshman class.

You will be interested to know that "an American Friend" of the Station here has offered to contribute Mexican $3000 to the enlargement and better equipment of the hospital here on the condition that a similar amount ($2000 of which must come from Chinese sources) is raised by us. This offer has been communicated to us by Mr. Greene, of the China Medical Board, but is not made by the China Medical Board. A contribution thus conditioned confronts us with some difficulties but we certainly cannot let this opportunity go by, and a meeting of the local association this evening is to consider ways and means of launching a campaign. $1000 of the $3000 may came from foreign sources and you may be hearing from us regarding this.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.
Mis. Secy.

HSG/EJW.

Transcriber's Dept. 14, 1916.

Catog
REC'D OCT 18 1916

Tungchou, Chihli,
Sept. 7th, 1916.

Members of the Mission C. A. I.,

Dear Friends:

I presume that you have all seen Secretary Strong's letter of June 16th quoting and explaining the cable regarding the possible transfer of Mr. and Mrs. Peet to our Mission. The cable itself reached me just at the busy time connected with the close of college. As soon as I could find time to write I sent letters to Mr. Peet, Mr. Hodous and Mr. Beard, all of the Foochow Mission. Mr. Peet replied as follows:

"Yours of the 26th was received on the 8th, and I thank you for it. I may say that the cable you quote is quite a surprise to us. In answer to your questions, I would say,-

"1. I have some acquaintance with the Mandarin as a spoken language, as I have studied it, off and on, for many years. I have never attempted however to use it in preaching or public address but rather in social relations with the officials. I would therefore feel it necessary to become a student of the language in real earnest and could hope to acquire it with comparative ease.

"As to the form of work in the North, I would be especially interested in, I may say that for over twenty-three years I have been engaged in educational, literary and press work here and have frequently done preaching, and would be interested in any of all of these lines of work. Of touring, I have practically done none.

"2. Mrs. Peet is not acquainted with the Mandarin Language. She has during all the years assisted me in the educational work in Foochow College, and latterly engaged in Evangelistic work for women and girls. Also has done much in building up our press work, and in proof reading. Were she in the North, I fancy she could do little but teach English.

"I do not know what openings there may be in North China and would be glad to hear from you along that line.

"With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Galt from Mrs. Peet and myself, believe me,

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Lyman P. Peet.

Mr. Hodous wrote as follows:

"Your letter of June 26th inquiring regarding Rev. L. P. Peet came yesterday. The unsatisfactory relationship between Mr. Peet and the Foochow Mission has grown out of the fact that the family to which Mr. Peet belongs has dominated the Mission and the Mission policy for a long time. In recent years the Mission has grown in numbers and the ideals and methods of Mission work have changed. The family group, however, was very conservative and has not adapted itself to changing conditions. The result was friction, which has been increasing in recent years. The breaking point was reached last year when the family group tried to rally to its support the Chinese. In all this Mr. and Mrs. Peet have suffered because of zealous relatives and friends. If Mr. Peet had been able to shake off his friends and taken a firm stand, I believe, that no trouble would have arisen. I believe he will work well in new surroundings where his zealous relatives cannot interfere.

"Mr. and Mrs. Peet are very conscientious and very hard workers. They give themselves without stint to the work in hand. Mr. Peet will do his best work in a school as teacher. He is able to teach the higher branches in High School and College. He knows Chinese well and is able to speak some Mandarin. Mrs. Peet is an able woman and could teach German and music and drawing and other branches.

"I think that you would find both of them efficient team workers and I sincerely hope that some place in your large Mission may be found for them."

REC'D OCT 18 1916

36.7

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"I think that you would find both of them efficient team workers and I sincerely hope that some place in your large Mission may be found for them."

Mr. Beard had gone to the U. S. A. and I received no reply from him. I also wrote to Dr. Smith, who is at the Western Hills, and have had two or three letters from him on the subject. Dr. Smith expresses surprise at the message cabled out by the Board and urges great caution in taking the matter up, fearing that the Peets might not fit satisfactorily into our Mission work.

I have talked with the Misses Beard who are somewhat familiar with the situation in the Foochow Mission and their judgment regarding the matter, they say, is quite well expressed in Mr. Hodous' letter. I have consulted with Miss Miner, Chairman of our C. A. I., and with other persons as opportunity offered. In view of the scarcity of workers at Tientsin I wrote to Mr. Chandler regarding the possibility of the Peets being located temporarily at Hsiku. Mr. Chandler's reply indicates a desire for caution in our method of procedure and while saying that the Hsiku Station would doubtless welcome the Peets for residence and such work as they could do temporarily, yet expresses doubt about their finding a permanent place there which would be satisfactory.

You will infer from the above that this question has cost us not a little perplexity as to the mode of procedure. According to our present organization our North China Council is the body which should render final decision on the question of asking Mr. and Mrs. Peet to join the North China Mission. But our Chinese colleagues presumbably are not acquainted with the details of the issue and their vote would depend largely upon the manner in which the case was presented to them.

At the last time of my last consultation with Miss Miner it seemed best to us to bring the matter before our C. A. I. for a preliminary vote. If the result of this vote is negative the matter need not be submitted to the Council but the judgment expressed by the C.A.I. could be reported to Foochow and to Boston. If the matter is voted in the affirmative, then it could be presented to the Council for dinal decision. Accordingly I submit a motion below on the question of referring the matter to the Council. If any members of the committee have any light bearing on the question we shall be glad to hear from him on the matter.

I should add that it is suggested that the Peets might be located for a year at Tungchou, being near Peking and having houseroom. Mr. Peet could then first devote his time to the study of Mandarin and Mrs. Peet could doubtless find not a little to do helping in the Foreign School or teaching English in our Chinese schools. Such an arrangment would give an opportunity for mutual acquaintance and some opening for Mr. Peet's activities ~~in Peking, Tungchou~~ or other places, ~~and other work~~ might appear later. This suggestion together with the one mentioned above are the only definite proposals regarding location which I have heard mentioned.

Kindly sent in your votes and any suggestions you have as early as possible,

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

HSG/EJW.

Mission Secretary.

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Kindly sent in your votes and any suggestions you have as early as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Mission Secretary.

HSG/MT.

REC'D OCT 13 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.

Sept. 29th, 1916.

Mission Letter 18.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,

Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

MOTION.

Moved: that the Mission C.A.I. approve of submitting to the North China Council the proposal inviting Rev. and Mrs. Lyman P. Peet to join the North China Mission temporarily or permanently.

Affirmatively. Negative.

Motion carried

Dear Dr. Strong:

Your letters of Aug. 17th and Sept. 28th have been received. Dr. Barton mentioned that you were taking your vacation. I suppose that you have returned to the office and so address this letter to you rather than to Dr. Barton. We are very much interested to hear of the deputation coming out this next winter led by Mr. Goddard. We are glad to note the great interest maintained by Mr. Goddard in Mission work in China and his willingness to serve the cause by coming to the Orient occasionally and bringing others with him. We shall be glad to meet the members of the delegation and give them every facility for studying our work.

You will doubtless remember Mr. E. T. Shaw, who was here at Tungchou for three years as English instructor in the College and who returned to the U.S.A. a year ago last June for theological study in preparation for further service on the Mission field. Mr. Shaw achieved excellent success during his short term of service here, winning the affection and respect not only of pupils and teachers in the college but also of his colleagues in this and other stations of the Mission.

I am glad to report to you that the North China Council has recently passed a vote asking that the Prudential Committee take up correspondence with Mr. Shaw with a view to his taking up work in this Mission at the close of his theological studies. Mr. Shaw has had his year of theological [illegible] at Union Seminary and the last time I saw him he was intention to take the second year in

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Affirmative. Negative.

Motion

HSG/EM.

Mission Secretary.

DOCT 23 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
Sept. 29th, 1916.

Mission Letter 18.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,

Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

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OCT 28 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, Chihli, China.
Sept. 25th, 1916.

Mission Letter 18.

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Oberlin, so that I presume that he is there now. It may be that you already have definite information of this. Shaw's home address is 2317 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash. and if you should fail to find him at Oberlin you can doubtless get into communication with him thru his home address. Mr. Shaw's preliminary acquaintance with the Chinese language and his sympathy with the Chinese people which commended him so much while here on the field prepare him specially for service in North China. His church connections are Presbyterian but there is no discount on him because of that and we feel sure that he will be willing to consider a call from the American Board if it can be presented to him before he has made other arrangements.

I am writing by this same mail to Mr. Shaw myself and I hope that this may help forward negotiations looking toward his appointment to our Mission.

In my last letter I mentioned a conditional offer of a considerable sum for the extension and improvement of our hospital plant here. According to the terms of that offer $3000. Mexican must be raised by us, and $2000. of this from Chinese sources. This leaves $1000. which we are at liberty to secure from foreign sources. Dr. Love has recently reported to me that, in view of his assistance rendered the hospital work of the Medical School in Peking, one third of his salary for the period of the academic year 1915-1916 is to be paid by the China Medical Board. The time spent each week in Peking to perform the service just mentioned was at a distinct sacrifice to the medical work here. Dr. Love raises the question, and it seems to me just, whether the grant of the portion of his salary assumed by the China Medical Board could not now be assigned by the Prudential Committee to our Tungchou Medical work. If so that would realize a liberal portion of Mexican $1000. which we may secure from foreign sources. I may say that a committee of Chinese and foreigners here

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at Tungchou is launching a campaign for the purpose of securing $2000. which must be secured from Chinese sources ~~in~~ as per the conditions of the offer. We feel sure that the Board will be glad to cooperate in any possible way in this matter and it seems to us here that the Prudential Committee might readily approve of the suggestion of Dr. Love. We shall be glad to have you bring this to the attention of the Prudential Committee and let us hear from you regarding their attitude. Please note that the limit of the offer is December 31st and for this reason prompt action will be appreciated. I will endeavor to secure formal endorsement of the Mission for this request but as it will take a little time to secure this we hope you will not wait but present the matter for consideration. The formal request can be reported to you later. The action of the Prudential Committee can be contingent upon it if you desire.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

HSG/EJW.

18 letter

Mission Letter 18.

(Sept. 29, '16.)

Sheet 3.

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Very sincerely yours,

Lawrence B. Neal.

Transcription Letter 18

Sept. 29, 1916.

For Boston.

369.

RECD NOV 13 1916

Tungchou, Chihli.
Oct. 4th, 1916.

Rev. Lyman P. Peet,
American Board Mission, Foochow.

My dear Mr. Peet,

I wrote you from Kalgan the later part of August explaining briefly the reasons for delay in our Mission on the question of your joining this Mission as suggested in a cable from the American Board.

I am glad to report that the North China Council, a board composed of eight foreigners and eight of our Chinese colleagues which exercises the highest authority in our Mission now, has voted in favor of inviting you and Mrs. Peet to join us. Two or three votes from the more remote stations have not been received but the vote thus far is very decisive (no negative votes) and so I hasten to report it to you at once. The Motion as submitted called for a vote not only on the question of your joining the Mission but also upon the period of time. Three alternatives were submitted. The first was for one year, the second for three years, and the third was without time limit. Of the votes thus far received there are more in favor of the second proposal that any other. So that I presume this will be the one carried by a majority.

The motions thus far submitted have not decided your location with in the Mission. An informal suggestion that you be located here at Tungchou at least for the first year where there is convenient house room has met with some approval. The question of your definite location should be decided by our Council as the next step. The suggestion that you reside at Tungchou was based on the thot that this was ~~within~~ near the center of things in our Mission with quite a variety of work carried on in this station and in the Peking Station nearby. In line with your own suggestion it was thot that you

Yours sincerely,
Howard S. Galt
Secretary of Mission and Council.

Tungchow, China.

Oct. 4th, 1916.

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would wish to give your time to the study of Mandarin. If you were to be located here Mrs. Peet's time would be in demand at once to assist in the teaching in the school for missionaries' children here and also in the teaching of English in Chinese schools. Your temporary location here would give an opportunity for mutual acquaintance and as soon as you had perfected yourself in the use of Mandarin it is thot that some definite forms of service would be made plain. In making this statment we have in mind your experience in educational and editorial work.

We trust that this action of our Mission will be satisfactory to you and that you can make your plans to come to North China at once. If the Council decides on your temporary location at Tungchou there is a suitable residence now standing vacant which you can occupy and we shall welcome you cordially into our Tungchou community. I might add that there is some furniture in the house which you could use temporarily but I have no doubt you will wish to bring with you from the South all but the more bulky articles. There are excellent cabinet makers right here in Tungchou and you can easily have made here any articles which may be lacking.

In view of the lateness of the time at which our decision has been reached it seems best to telegraph you. Accordingly I am sending you the message as given below.

This I hope will enable you to make preliminary preparations so that you may be ready for early action as soon as this letter reaches you. It is our understanding of course that the Board will pay all expenses involved in your moving to North China.

I will keep you informed as to further decisions regarding location but it would seem to me that your plans for coming to the Mission need not in any way be delayed by waiting for that word.

Assuring you of a cordial welcome here and anticipating the pleasure of early acquaintance I am,

Yours very sincerely,
Secretary of Mission and Council. Howard S. Galt

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Transcribe

NOV 13 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.

Mission Letter 19.

Oct. 6th, 1916.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,

Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

In Mission Letter ~~16~~ 17 I reported the situation at that time regarding the proposed transfer of Mr. and Mrs. Peet to the North China Mission. Two days ago I sent you a cable, "Peets invited". In view of the importance of the question and our rather prolonged delay in reaching a decision it seemed worth while to report the results to you by wire.

I am inclosing a copy of a letter just sent to Mr. Peet which will indicate to you the result of our decision more in detail. I can report the final vote a little more fully now than when that letter was written. Of sixteen possible votes thirteen were in favor of inviting Mr. and Mrs. Peet to join this Mission and of these eleven favored a tentative engagement of three years to begin with. One or two votes favored one year. There were two votes suggesting further delay in considering the question, hoping to receive further light on the question from delegates from our Mission on their return from the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the Foochow Mission to be held next month. The vote of one member of the Council has for some reason been delayed and is not yet in hand.

We trust that this conclusion of the matter will be ~~xxxx~~ satisfactory to the Board and we have hopes that it will work out in a very satisfactory manner in the future relations of Mr. and Mrs. Peet to this Mission. I may add that it is our understanding that the clause in your cable stating that the American Board would be responsible for the

salary of Mr. and Mrs. Peet indicates that that salary will be carried as an extra apart from the regular personel of this Mission and therefore that the coming here of the Peets would not be expected to take the place of regular recruits already asked for. I simply mention this as our understanding of the case otherwise we do not understand why that statement should have been incorporated in the cable.

I think there are no unacknowledged letter from you since writing last.

Yours very sincerely,

Howard S. Galt,

HSG/EJW.

Secretary of the North China Mission.

Transcribe

Mission

Letter 19

Oct. 6, 1916.

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Tungchou, Chihli.
October 14th, 1916.

embers of the C. A. I.,
Dear Friends,

Since our much welcomed new recruits reached Peking this utumn there has been not a little correspondence between them, the hairman of the Language Study Committee, the Mission Treasurer and thers interested, on the subject of Language School expenses and the mount of salary which they should receive in Peking. After consultation ith the Mission Treasurer as well as with the Chairman of the Language tudy Committee, it seems best to submit a motion for your consideration.

Under present conditions for a new missionary and his wife o attend the Language School involves an annual expense of probably not ess that $200. Gold. The present charges of the school are as follows: uition $20. Mexican per term, teacher's services $40. Mexican per term. his makes a total for three terms of $180. Mexican. Thus for a man and is wife the cost would be very near $200. Gold, without allowing anyhing for a teacher during the summer months. The present allowance is 100. Gold for a missionary family. It is now the policy of both the oard at home and the Mission that new missionaries should have the dvantages of the Language School and as this school grows in efficiency ear by year this policy has seemed justified. Thus it seems necessary o take some steps to meet the expenses involved.

In spite of this situation, the Mission Treasurer did not feel uthorized to make payments for Language Study expenses beyond those usually appropriated by the Board. But in view of the difficulties in hich the new missionaries were thus involved he decided to pay their alaries on the basis on $1100. a year in as much as they are for the resent residing in Peking. After further consultation Mr. McCann feels hat this will not be a wise as a permanent policy and suggests that an ffort be made to meet the situation by adopting a new policy regarding he teachers allowances of all missionaries as follows:

The money appropriated by the Board for teachers allowances o go into a general fund under the administration of the Language Study ommittee. At the beginning of each year each member of the Mission hould submit to the Language Study Committee a statement of his needs for teacher or writer during the year. When this estimate is vised by the Language Study Committee the Mission Treasurer will pay the allowances regularly as in the past. As a second feature of the new policy the Mission will request the Board to allow unspent sums appropriated as teacher's allowances for individual missionaries to be reported Treasurer's hands instead of allowing them to lapse and be reported ack to the Board as under the old plan. If these two changes be adopted Mr. McCann believes that a sum will accumulate sufficient to meet the needs of new recruits each year who may reside in Peking temporarily for language study and the amount each family or individual required would be vised by the Language Committee as in the case of all members of the Mission.

It is not certain that the proposed plan would supply enough money to meet all the needs but the plan seems to be worth trying a year and if all the needs were not met a request to the Board for larger allowances could be sent in.

If the language study expenses of new missionaries in Peking be met as proposed above there does not seem to be adequate reason why the basis of salary should be more than $1000. New missionaries residing in Peking for language study usually have very few of the special expenses incident to residence in Peking and Tientsin which the larger salary was intended to meet. For this reason it seems to Mr. McCann and myself better that the salary basis of $1100 ~~does~~ should not need apply until the new missionaries are permanently located either in Peking or Tientsin.

It will be seen that the proposal above follows very closely the lines of our new policy regarding medical allowance and house funds.

Tungchow, China.
October 14th, 1916.

Members of the C. A. I.,
Dear Friends,

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It will be seen that the proposal above follows very closely the lines of our new policy regarding medical allowance and house funds.

Altho the administration of these funds according to the new policy involves a little more administrative machinery yet the ends gained seem to justify the means. For this reason it would seem wise to administer teacher's allowances according to the policy framed on similar lines. In view of these considerations I beg to submit motions as below:

I have to report to you a matter coming from the Chihli District Foreign Organization. I quote the explanation from the letter circulated in that District by the secretary Mr. Frame.

" The decision of the District that the secretary should divide his time between Tungchou and Peking this year, while continuing to make Tungchou his place of residence, has added no small amount to the normal expenses of a year in Tungchou. The cost of maintaining a house and servants there is not decreased, in his absence, by an amount at all comparable with his expenses in Peking, and to the latter is added the cost of travel back and forth."

I may add that a number of members of the District indicated in connection with their votes that the expenses of travel connected with Mr. Frame's duties in Peking this year should be deferred from the funds for the Peking work so that that phase of the question does not seem to be significant. I submit below the motion in the same form as that circulated in the District.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Motions relating to Teacher's Allowances:

Moved: That the Prudential Committee be requested to allow unexpended balances of Teacher's Allowances for individual members of the Mission to accumulate in the Treasurer's hands as a Teacher's Fund instead of requiring that such balances be reported back to Boston at the end of each year; and that the Mission Treasurer be instructed to make payments to individual members of the Mission for teacher's allowances only upon the vise of the Mission's Committee on Language Study.

Affirmative. Negative.

Moved: that the Mission recommend that the salary basis for new missionary families temporarily located in Peking for Language Study be $1000. and that this sum be changed to $1100. only after the permanent location in stations where this salary basis

Affirmative. Negative.

Motion relating to Mr. Frame:

Moved: that the Prudential Committee be requested to increase the appropriation for Mr. Frame's salary for 1917 from $500. to $600., so that the combined salaries of Mr. and Mrs. Frame may amount to $1100., being the salary of a married missionary residing in Peking.

Affirmative. Negative.

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NOV 22 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Mission Letter 20.

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
October 25th, 1916.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since sending you Mission Letter 19 on October 6th, letters from your office dated September 6th and 15th have come to hand.

Regarding the effort to induce Dr. Smith to write the history of the American Board work in China, I have conferred with him further. He has read your letter of September 6th and he showed me a recent letter from you to him. Dr. Smith's hesitation in the matter is due to some doubt as to the practicability of combining the historical material of widely separate Missions into a book of the kind you propose. My own opinion is that the task is not impossible at least for one of Dr. Smith's gifts and experience and I have urged him again strongly to undertake the work. He did not definitely state that he would do do but I feel confident that he will undertake the task.

In your letter of September 15th you speak of the lack of information regarding the vote of the Mission asking for special allowances for children of American Board families in Peking attending the Peking Primary School and Kindergarten. I too have been looking thru earlier correspondence trying to find some statement sent to the Board which should make the matter plain. I do not find this in my own files but I am under the impression that the matter was explained in the report of some committee on the needs of the Mission. However that may be it will be easier now to explain again the need than for both you and us to search thru old

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

files of correspondence. To put it briefly the need is the same as that recognized for children attending the North China American School here. The fact that there is a Primary School in Peking available for children raises this question for the Peking station only, because in other stations there is not this Primary Educational facility and of necessity the children must be taught in their homes. But in Peking if children can be sent to the Primary School and Kindergarten the mothers are to that extent free from the responsibility of teaching them and the result is that they have more time to give to missionary work for Chinese. In other words this simple investment of the Board for each family renders more efficient work possible in regular missionary work. So we consider that in the end both economy and efficiency would be served by granting these allowances. As our Peking Station is now constituted the Ingram, Stelle and Martin families are the only ones concerned.

Dr. Smith left this morning for a trip to Shanghai and beyond and he and Pastor Yang of our Peking Station are to represent this Mission at the Seventieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Foochow Mission to be held next month.

I have heard briefly from Mr. Peet acknowledging the receipt of my communications informing him of the invitation of our Mission, but he did write in detail of his plans nor stating when he will come North to join us. The question of his temporary location just now lies between Tungchou and Tientsin Stations.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

Mission Secretary.

HSG/EJW.

Mission Letter 20. (Oct. 25, '16.) Sheet 1.

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Very sincerely yours,

Frank Rawlinson

Mission Secretary.

HSG/KTM.

Tungchow

Mission

Letter 20.

Oct. 25, 1916.

REC'D NOV 27 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
October 27th, 1916.

Mission Letter 21.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., 14 Beacon St.,
Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since sending you Mission Letter 20, no letters have been received from your office.

I have now to report to you the definite action of the Mission on the request to the Prudential Committee to appropriate for the Tungchou Hospital the sum received from the China Medical Board on Dr. Love's salary during 1915-16. The motion passed by the Mission C.A.I. is as follows:

"Moved; that the Prudential Committee be requested to appropriate for the Medical Work at Tungchou the equivalent of the sum received from the China Medical Board in payment for Dr. Love's services at the Union Medical College and Hospitals during the year 1915-16."

You will find a full statement of this matter in Mission Letter 18. On account of the urgency of the matter, in as much as the time limit of the conditional gift is the end of the present year, we ask you to cable the action of the Prudential Committee as soon as taken. You may send the word "Approve" if the action of the Prudential Committee is favorable or the word "Disapprove" if it is unfavorable. The expense of the cable may be charged to the account of our Tungchou Medical Work.

I have also to report that our North China Council has voted in favor of a request originating in the Shansi District calling for a short-term man for English teaching in the Academy at Taikuhsien. The matter can best be stated by quoting from a

letter from Mr. Fairfield.

" The Shansi District, in facing the situation created by the beginning of college work and by the contemplated furlough of Mr. K'ung which is scheduled for next spring, recommended to the District Association that it endorse the request of the Shansi District for a short term man for English teaching in the Academy and college classes, to reach the field not later that August of 1917, and if possible next January. This request goes primarily to the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association from the District, which, up to the present, retains the responsibility for the O.S.M.A. work, but in as much as the man to be appointed will of necessity, in the present state of the Association's finances, be an appointee of the American Board, it was felt that the request should be endorsed by the Council."

"In view of the request that the new man reach China, if possible, in time to begin work with the second semester, we should like to urge as speedy action as possible on the part of the Council."

I trust that the Board in co-operation with the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association may be able to send out the man at an early date.

I report to you today also the action by the Mission C.A.I. asking for an increase in Mr. Frame's salary. I quote below from the statement and motion submitted to the C.A.I.

"The decision of the District that Mr. Frame should divide his time between Tungchou and Peking this year has added no small amount to the normal expenses of a year in Tungchou. The cost of maintaining a house and servants there is not decreased, in his absence, by an amount at all comparable with his expenses in Peking, and to the latter is added the cost of travel back and forth."

"Moved: that the Prudential Committee be requested to increase the appropriation for Mr. Frame's salary for 1917 from $500. to $600., so that the combined salaries of Mr. and Mrs. Frame may amount to $1100., being the salary of a married missionary residing in Peking."

As I have said this matter has received the sanction of the Mission thru its C.A.I. and is submitted to you for the action of the Prudential Committee.

I wish to correct a mistake made on page two of Mission Letter 17. I find that I was in error in stating that the effort to release Mr. Wolfe from the regular work in the Taiku Station was

based on the plan that he was to become assistant to the Mission Architect in the sense mentioned. It was the intention that Mr. Wolfe was to be the Builder or suprintendent of actual operations. While the assisant sought for is a man more particularly for office work. I regret my error and trust that it created no confusion in the minds of those interested in securing the assistant desired.

In the latter part of Letter 17, I wrote at some length of the immediate need of more funds for the purchase of land for the new University. In this connection I wish to report to you action recently taken by the new Board of Managers in Peking. At its last meeting held on Monday evening the following was passed:

"Moved: that, whereas the matter of immediate importance in the consummation of the University Scheme is the purchase of a site adequate not only for the establishment of the University but for its future development; and whereas the Property Committee of the Board of Managers reports that, altho more than half of the southern two-thirds of the plot under consideration as the site of the University has been purchased, the land remaining in this area will probably cost about $113,000 Gold, we, the Board of Managers, urge the Board of Trustees to authorize the Board of Managers to purchase the remaining plots of land in the two-thirds of the area mentioned as fast as they are available and in danger of passing into other hands; to urge the Mission Boards to provide the funds required for the inauguration of the University Scheme as soon as possible; and, in the meantime, to borrow, or authorize the borrowing of funds for the purchase of the land above mentioned."

You will note that the above action is addressed to the Board of Trustees but it seems advisable to report it to you direct, in as much as at the present stage of organization, we suppose, that the Trustees are depending largely upon the Mission Boards to supply funds up to the amount that was agreed upon. I have no doubt that in due time you will hear of this from the Secretary of the Board of Trustees but in the meantime we would like to urge action as early as possible.

The new Board of Managers has already held three meetings, has adopted a set of By-Laws, and taken up a number of

items of business. The twelve original members, four representing each of the three Missions already uniting, have co-opted six other members, making a total of eighteen. Among those co-opted are three from the London Mission, one from the English Methodist Mission, and two Chinese, one Mr. C.C. Wang, and the other Mr. Fei Ch'i Hao. We have heard both from New York and London to the effect that the London Mission is expecting to take a full share in the University and, altho there is no definite word of their voting to do so, by the method of co-option we have secured their provisional representation on the Board of Managers. Just as soon as the London Mission Members can be regularly elected we hope to co-opt other members and are especially anxious to add some more representative Chinese. I am glad to report that there is a most earnest and harmonious spirit in this new Board of Managers and altho the slow movement of this great scheme is not greatly accelerated, owing to the lacking of funds and the consequent delay in securing the site, yet we are confident of the successful future of this great enterprise. I hope that a copy of the By-laws of the Board of Managers and of the Minutes of the Meetings can be sent before long.

I would like to mention briefly a matter connected with my furlough, due to begin next summer. I have receive a letter from Dr. Blaisdell, President of Pomona College, inviting me to give a series of lectures there and perhaps, if my time would be available, to give a course in Oriental History, covering one semester. The form of the pilot suggestion is in line with the plan recently explained in the columns of the Missionary Herald. It is probable that Claremont will be the place of residence for our family during furlough so that as far as that is concerned there is no reason why I should

not fall in with Dr. Blaisdell's proposition. I recognize however that the interests of the Board are to be considered somewhat in the disposal of my furlough time and I should be glad to have any suggestions which the Prudential Committee or the Home Department might care to make regarding the above mentioned matter. In the meantime I do not expect to make any definite engagements but only reply tentatively to Dr. Blaisdell's proposals.

On October 12th I sent you a cable as follows:

"smihlvoogr oaxohxanuy apeaxifpuz."

If this was transmitted and interpreted properly it should mean, "Arrange passage as you think best for sister of Mrs. L. ~~E.~~ Porter as teacher in the school for Missionaries' Children."

The reason for sending this message was that Mrs. Porter's sister, Miss Dudley of West Salem, Wisconsin, had just cabled, in response to an earlier letter from Mrs. Porter, that she could come to North China this autumn. We had been making a long and fruitless search for another teacher for the school here and this word from Miss Dudley came as a great relief. So we immediately cabled Miss Dudley asking her to come at once and cabled the Board as above in order that she might have assistance in arranging her passage. We hope that the business department is in communication with Miss Dudley and that arrangements for her coming out soon are being made.

Very sincerely yours,

HSG/EJW.

Howard S. Galt.

Mission Secretary.

Mission Letter 21. (Oct. 27, '16.) Sheet 5.

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Very sincerely yours,

Frank Rawlinson

Mission Secretary.

RSC/EJM.

DEC 7 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.

Mission Letter 22. November 8th, 1916.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass. USA.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since sending you Mission Letter 21 on October 27th we have received from you a latter dated October 4th.

The action of the Prudential Committee which you report is no doubt clearly understood in the Shansi District, which is primarily concerned in the matter and in view of the correspondence between your office and the Fenchow Station I assume that there is nothing in your letter requiring comment from me now.

I am inclosing herewith a copy of the meeting minutes of the North China Educational Union held last June. According to our By-laws action taken by this Board of Managers is valid unless vetoed by one or more of the Mission Boards concerned. Of the matters mentioned in these Minutes I think there is only one which should be noted by the Prudential Committee. This is the action regarding Peking University at the bottom of page 2 and top of page 3. I think a little study of the resolutions as recorded will make the matter clear to you. As soon as the new Board of Managers of Peking University had been elected it voted to accept the transfer of the control of the College at Tungchou and of the Theological College in Peking according to the terms of the resolution I have already mentioned. The control of the College here therefore has already passed to the control of Peking University's new Board of Managers. This action should receive the approval of the Prudential Committee it seems to me in

Mission Letter 21. (Oct. 27, '16.) Sheet 5.

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[signature]

Mission Secretary.

HSC/RJW.

Transcribed Oct. 27, 1916.

D DEC 7 1916

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Sheet 2.

order that the transfer may be properly recognized. The action of the New Board of Managers accepting the trust should of course be approved by the Board of Trustees of Peking University in New York but such approval will presumably be a mere matter of form. I should say that it is the purpose of the new Board of Managers to direct the affairs of the college here, and likewise of the college department of the old Peking University, along parrellel lines until such time as they can be amalgamated on the same site. How soon such amalgamation can take place is not yet clear and possibly may have to wait until all the land for the new site is purchased and buildings erected thereon.

Some days ago I received from the Mission Treasurer word that the American Board had sent out $1000. "for Peking University for the year beginning July 1st, 1916, from the income of the D. Willis James Foundation and Higher Educational Work Endowment Funds". I wrote to Mr. McCann asking whether any other conditions were reported from Mr. Wiggin with regard to the use of this money. Upon hearing from him that no such conditions were imposed I referred the matter to the four American Board representatives on the new Board of Managers of Peking University asking for their approval of the use of the sum for the purchase of land for the University, as we all recognize that that is the most urgent need just now. These members of the Board of Manggers have approved of this use of this fund and the Mission Treasurer writes that he will be willing to advance, the sum received, for the purchase of land subject to the approval of the Prudential Committee to be secured later. I wish

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

hereby to refer the matter to the Prudential Committee and ask for their approval for the expenditure of this sum for land. In view of what I have just said I think it will be evident to the Prudential Committee that any use which we might make of the fund in the college here as a part of the University is not so important as the purchase of the new site.

I also inclose a copy of a statement with accompanying motions recently submitted to the C.A.I. of the Mission. The motions have been passed by the C.A.I. and the first and second are now referred to the Prudential Committee for approval. (The matter of Mr. Frame's salary mentioned in the latter part of the statement and in the third motion has been already referred to you in Mission Letter 21.) Regarding the matter of teachers' allowances and the salary for new recruits stationed in Peking for language study it seems unnecessary to write further. No doubt the Mission Treasurer has communicated with the Treasurer of the Board, Mr. Wiggin, on the subject and I have no doubt the matter has been mentioned in letters you have received from the new missionaries who recently reached Peking. There is another phase of the question which causes us some anxiety and that is the embarrassment of the members of our Peking Station in providing temporary places of residence for all new missionaries who come to Peking for Language Study. This year For the first time the Language School has rented a separate place and accomodations for some of its students are offered but these accomodations have not been open for our missionaries. The result is a great congestion in our Peking compound residents resulting in inconvenience both to the newcomers and to

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Sheet 4.

the permanent residents there. I have no doubt this matter has been brot to your attention in correspodence from the Peking Station . The Language School is developing so rapidly that it is not clear what its future policy will be regarding hostels. If the matter should work out so that our Peking Station should have to retain the responsibility of providing accomodations for new missionaries residing in Peking for language study some definite provision should be made by the Prudential Committee for this. I mention this matter now in an informal way so that you may have the matter in mind and definite action from this end may be reported to you later.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

Mission Secretary.

HSG
EJW.

Mission Letter 22.

Nov 8, 1916.

HSG
EJM.

Mission Letter 22.

November 8th, '16.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

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Missionary Secretary.

Mission Secretary.

Delivery to WES
REC'D DEC 11 1916
B.E.V.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
November 15th, 1916.

Mission Letter 23.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., 14 Beacon St.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing you Mission Letter 22 dated November 8th I see that I ommitted to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 30th. The Mission and especially the Tungchou and Paotingfu Stations are glad to receive the announcement of the Misses Smith and Breck. Here at Tungchou since Miss Leavens went away we have greatly suffered from the lack of someone to give undivided time to Woman's Work, and Miss Smith's antecedents as shown in the sketch sent out by Mr. Case indicate that she is just the one to fill the place. In this connection will you kindly inform Mr. Case that we have entered Miss Smith's name in the Mission Code Book opposite the number 75 in accordance with his suggestion. Mr. Case's letter also indicates that you received my cable regarding the transfer of Mr. Peet and in view of this as well as what I wrote to you regarding that matter at the time of sending the cable there is no need to write more regarding that paragraph in your last letter except to say that the Chihli District has decided upon the temporary location of Mr. and Mrs. Peet in Tientsin.

We are glad indeed to hear that the Board finished the financial year with a small surplus and congratulate the officers on this satisfactory outcome.

What I have to say below concerns more especially the Home Department but it will be in order for the matter to pass thru your hands. During the summer I received a letter from Mr. Eddy regarding the proposed

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, Chihli, China.
November 15th, 1916.

Mission Letter 22.

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Boston, U. S. A.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

appointment of Mr. Rowland Cross of Oberlin for work in our Peking Station. On September 29th I wrote to Mr. Eddy explaining the situation briefly and saying that we had the matter under consideration. Since that time the North China Council has definitely taken action approving of a call to Mr. Cross to join the North China Mission with a definite understanding that he will be located in Peking with special reference for the work for the student class. We all recognize that this is not in accordance with usual precedent for the particular location of a man is usually decided after he reaches the field. But there seem to be adequate reasons for making an exception in this case and so the Council has voted in the sense mentioned. I think on the whole it is well to say that we regard it as best to maintain the policy of former years because the matters of acquiring the language and becoming adjusted to the Mission Field are such important elements that a man's record at home and personal preferences are not alone a sufficient basis for deciding his future work on the field. We hope now the way will be open for the Home Department to press vigorously its invitation to Mr. Cross to join our Mission, and according to the letters we have received regarding him we shall anticipate finding in him a most valuable worker. I will be sending a letter to Mr. Cross directly.

Before closing I may say that Dr. Barton's letter inclosing the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Peking University has come to hand and we are intensely interested in all that he has reported. This University Movement seems now to have reached the point where it can prodeed at the Home Base and here upon parrallel and mutually related lines.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

HSG.
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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
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Very sincerely yours,

Mission Secretary.

Copy

North China Mission Office.

Tungchou, Chihli.

December 6th, 1916.

Members of C.N.A.L. of Mission:

Dear Friends,

Thru your connection with the Council you will know of the issues which have arisen in the financial administration of the Mission due to the great falling off in exchange.

The secretaries of the Council are today sending a report of the ballots on the motions submitted and the result is disapproval of a special meeting and approval of dealing with the matter by correspondence.

The documents to be sent out will indicate the next step for the Council to take so that it is not necessary to deal with that further here.

It remains for the Mission to consider what if anything should be done in the matter of finances as touching salaries and personal expenses. I may say that a letter received from Mr. McCann, written November 10th deals quite largely with this aspect of the question. It is worth while to quote in part from the letter.

"My chief object in writing tonight is to raise the question of carefully considering the difficulties regarding personal allowances. We have not felt the full force of reduced rates and happily will not this year as I am in hopes that the average rate will not go below $1.90, but from the beginning of 1917 there will be no reserve for General Work and Personals will also feel the full effects of present conditions. There will be no large balance this year at a higher rate to carry over on to the next half year's exchange account.

I do not know just when the present scale of salaries were fixed, it is at least twenty-five years ago. If this scale was a fair allowance then, the increased cost of living now as compared with then would make it insufficient for present day need. We have not appreciated this fact so keenly in recent years because the average rate of exchange was above normal, that is silver, which we use was cheap; but now that it has become abnormally unfavorable, I know that it will be impossible for a great many missionaries to live within their income. We have got to face one of three possibilities:-

(a) Reduce our living expenses so as to come within our income, whatever that may be. We can do that but not on the present scale of living.

(b) Maintain our present scale of living and go in debt.

(c) Secure a supplementary grant from the Board, permanent or temporary.

"In the interests of efficiency I do not consider that any of our missionaries can reduce their scale of living. I have troubled you with details of my personal affairs, but I know they are typical of others. In my letter files there are many letters showing that when my monthly remittances do not reach members of our Mission in China the writers of them, they cover those concerned are pinched in financial difficulties. Such complaints come from more than one Mission. Never before exchange ran as low as it does now. By last night's paper (Nov. 9th) I reckon that Gold $1. is equal to Mexican $1.680, that means a basis of $1.680 for our Gold. I am not saying that exchange during the next year is going to be as low as this, but I do mean that we may expect such a price for our Gold. I see nothing to keep it from that.

Usually in the rise and fall of exchange prices fluctuate in sympathy so that the purchasing power of local currency is not reduced in proportion to the rate of exchange but this year the opposite is the case. The following prices will illustrate the point:-

Flour, Best,	was	$3.25 per 50 pounds.	Now	$5.00
Butter "	"	1.50 " 2 lb. tin.	"	2.00
Sugar "	"	6.00 " 10 " bag	"	1.50
Kerosine "	"	4.25 " 10 Gallons.	"	7.50

Clothing and shoes have also gone up on prices from a local currency standpoint.

I have heard it suggested that we might have saved when exchange was good and thus be in a position to meet conditions like the present but it must be borne in mind that the cost of living, independent of low exchange and war conditions has gone up the world over and it was only the favorable exchange prevailing in recent years that enabled missionaries to get along as they have.

"Trying as the situation is it does not appear that there is any prospect of the Council's having a special meeting at this time. In private conversation a number of persons have

North China Mission Office.

Tungchow, Chihli.

December 6th, 1916.

Members of C. A. I. of Mission:

Dear Friends,

Thru your connection with the Council you will know of the issues which have arisen in the financial administration of the Mission due to the great falling off in exchange. The secretaries of the Council are today sending a report of the ballots on the motions submitted and the result is disapproval of a special meeting and approval of dealing with the matter by correspondence. The documents to be sent out will indicate the next step for the Council to take so that it is not necessary to deal with that further here.

It remains for the Mission to consider what if anything should be done in the matter of finances as touching salaries and personal expenses. I may say that a letter received from Mr. McCann, written November 10th deals quite largely with this aspect of the question. It is worth while to quote in part from the letter.

"My chief object in writing tonight is to raise the question of carefully considering the difficulties regarding personal allowances. We have not felt the full force of reduced rates and happily will not this year as I am in hope that the average rate will not go below $1.90, but from the beginning of 1917 there will be no reserve for General work and Personals will also feel the full effects of present conditions. There will be no large balance this year at a higher rate to carry over on to the next half year's exchange account. I do not know just when the present scale of salaries were fixed, it is at least twenty-five years ago. If this scale was a fair allowance then, the increased cost of living, now as compared with then, would make it insufficient for present day need. We have not appreciated this fact so keenly in recent years because the average rate of exchange was above normal, that is silver, which we use was cheap; but now that it has become abnormally unfavorable, I know that it will be impossible for a great many missionaries to live within their income. We have got to face one of three possibilities:-

(a) Reduce our living expenses so as to come within our income, whatever that may be. We can do that but not on the present scale of living.

"(b) Maintain our present scale of living and go in deb.
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"In the interests of efficiency I do not consider that many of our missionaries can reduce their scale of living. ..... I have troubled you with details of my personal affairs, but I know they are typical of others. In my letter files there is correspondence showing that when my monthly remittances do not reach members of our Mission within the month which they cover those concerned are placed in financial difficulties. Such complaints come from more than one source, and before exchange ran as low as it does now. By last night's paper (Nov. 9th) I reckon that Gold $1. is equal to Mexican $1.689, that means a basil salary of Mexican $140. per family, per month. I am not saying that exchange during the next year is going to be as low as this, but the fact that it has reached this figure is evidence that we may expect suchaa price for our Gold. I see nothing to keep it from going lower."

Later the Mission Treasurer wrote a personal letter to the Treasurer of the Board, a copy of which was sent to me. From that letter I feel at liberty to quote the following paragraphs:

"Usually in the rise and fall of exchange, prices fluctuate in sympathy so that the purchasing power of local currency is not reduced in proportion to the rate of exchange, but this year the opposite is the case. The following prices will illustrate the point:-

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Clothing and shoes have also gone up on price from a local currency standpoint."

"I have heard it suggested that we might have saved when exchange was good and thus be able to meet conditions like the present, but it must be borne in mind that the cost of living, independent of low exchange and war conditions, has gone up the world over and it was only the favorable exchange prevailing in recent years that enabled missionaries to get along as they have."

"Trying as much as possible to make this an impersonal matter, myjudgment is that some form of relief will have to be given. I do not believe that any appreciable reduction can be made in the scale of living, without seriously threatening the efficiency of the missionary force. It would be most undesirable for people to live in excess of their income as I know some are, even now, doing. The minimum that can be done is to assure a certain rate of exchange. The Y.M.C.A. do this, The China Medical Board is doing this. Other institutions are also adopting the method."

Howard Gale

In view of the above paragraphs as well as what everyone knows regarding the situation it does not seem necessary to mention further the difficulties of the case. The question is what are we to do about it. Since the Council has decided not to call a special meeting it seems probable that the members of the Mission will not favor a special meeting at this time. In private conversation a number of persons have

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I know that some stations have already been considering these problems. In the Tungchou Station we talked the matter over sometime ago and a recent letter from Dr. Watson indicates that the Fenchow Station has given some time to the consideration of this question.

I trust that the members of the C.A.I. will consult with others of their colleagues in the various stations in order to secure as representative votes as possible and return their votes to the Mission Office as early as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Motion 1. Concerning taking some action.

Moved: that in view of the variation in exchange the financial difficulties of the members of the North China Mission are such as to justify a request for some measures of relief from the Prudential Committee.

Affirmative. Negative.

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Moved: that in view of the variation in exchange the financial difficulties of the members of the North China Mission are such as to justify a request for some measures of relief from the Prudential Committee.

Affirmative. Negative.

Motion 2. Concerning Increase in Salaries.

Moved; That in view of the financial difficulties just mentioned above the members of the North China Mission request the American Board to increase the salaries of missionaries, if necessary, sufficiently to guarantee an income in silver dollars equivalent to the amount obtained by a rate of two to one (2:1) between silver and gold.

Affirmative Negative.

Note: If members of the Mission [illegible] a hi[illegible] ve mot[illegible] [illegible] substitute the same in th[illegible] are favored kindly report them to this office.

Motion 3. Concerning a Special Meeting.

Moved: that the members of the Mission favor a special mass or delegate (cross out mass or delegate) meeting of the Mission to be held at _____ (indicate place) at the time of the visit of Secretary Smith the latter part of January or the first part of February. (exact time to be determined later).

Affirmative. Negative.

Since writing you Mission Letter 23 on November 15th, [illegible] received Mr. Bell's letter of October [illegible]th and Mr. Case's letter of November [illegible]

We are interested in the new Statistics Blank issued by the Board. [illegible] much in the new blank to be commended. We had hoped, however, either [illegible] satisfactory or else that a blank for universal use [illegible] prepared under the auspices of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee. [illegible]ding this last we presume that the continuance of the European War [illegible] interfered with the progress of the movement and that in consequence [illegible] this the Board felt the necessity of preparing its own blank. Recog[illegible]g this situation we will try to cooperate as best we can.

It is a pleasure to report that Miss Margaret A. Smith arrived at [illegible]hou, November 28th and is making a very favorable impression on the [illegible]ers of the Station. She is living here temporarily but expects to go [illegible]king in January to enter the class for beginners in the Language [illegible]l. We shall be glad to learn as early as we may of Miss Brock's [illegible] for coming to the field.

We have now to report the following motion orginating in the [illegible] station and endorsed by the formal vote of the North China Council. [illegible]ote the explanatory paragraph and the motion as drawn up by Miss [illegible]ns of the Techou Station.

"As a result of the low rate of exchange and the high prices on building materials, the dormitory of the Grace Wyckoff Memorial School for Girls

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Affirmative Negative.

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Affirmative. Negative.

Tungchow,

Dec 6, 1916

Formal Motion

Motion 1. Concerning teaching [illegible].

Moved: that in view of the [illegible] in members and financial difficulties of the members of the North China Mission we do not justify a request for some [illegible] from the formal [illegible] matter.

Affirmative. Negative.

JAN 6 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.

Mission Letter 24. December 7th, 1916.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing you Mission Letter 23 on November 15th, we have received Mr. Bell's letter of October 19th and Mr. Case's letter of November 2nd.

We are interested in the new Statistics Blank issued by the Board and see much in the new blank to be commended. We had hoped, however, either that the Board would find the use of the China Continuation Committee blanks satisfactory or else that a blank for universal use could have been prepared under the auspices of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee. Regarding this last we presume that the continuance of the European War has interfered with the progress of the movement and that in consequence of this the Board felt the necessity of preparing its own blank. Recognizing this situation we will try to cooperate as best we can.

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We have now to report the following motion orginating in the Techou station and endorsed by the formal vote of the North China Council. I quote the explanatory paragraph and the motion as drawn up by Miss Huggins of the Techou Station.

"As a result of the low rate of exchange and the high prices on building materials, the dormitory of the Grace Wyckoff Memorial School (for Girls)

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchow, Chihli, China.

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We have now to report the following motion originating in the Tsochow station and endorsed by the formal vote of the North China Council. I quote the explanatory paragraph and the motion as drawn up by Miss Huggins of the Tsochow Station.

"As a result of the low rate of exchange and the high prices on building materials, the dormitory of the Grace Wycloff Memorial School for Girls

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

"for Girls is much smaller than we had planned. It will only accomodate thirty six girls and two teadhers. In order to enroll as many girls as we had at Pangkiachuang and allow for a normal growth another dormitory is necessary. So we intended to ask the Mission to approve a formal request for another dormitory similar to the one now being erected. This would naturally come before the annual meeting of the Council. However, in view of the fact that a friend entirely outside the W. B. M. I. circles has offered to give half toward another dormitory, the Techou Station has taken the following action which we desire to have approved:

" Voted: that we request the W.B.M.I. to grant $2500 for the erection of a second dormitory for the Grace Wyckoff Memorial School for Girls."

We assume that the Board will transmit this request at once to the W.B. M.I. with its endorsement.

Sometime ago Mr. McCann wrote to Treasurer Wiggin a letter in part personal but yet dealing with wide spread conditions having to do with the financial difficulties of missionaries and Mission Work. Mr. McCann sent a copy of his letter to this office and I note that a copy of the letter was also sent to you. There is nothing official to report to the Board regarding this situation yet. But the North China Council has under consideration the situation as it affects general Mission work and the C.A.I. of the Mission is considering the situation as it affects the income and living expenses of missionaries. It is probable that as the outcome of this consideration definite proposals will be repprted to the Prudential Committee later. I mention this now simply to let you know in a general way that we consider the situation is getting acute. Since Mr. McCann wrote exchange has still further reduced the income from Gold drafts.

I inclose herewith a belated report of work for 1915 which was not in hand to go with the last reports which I sent you. Altho too late for your use this year you will doubtless wish to put the report in your files for future reference.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,
Mission Secretary.

HSG:EJW.
Inclosure.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

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Very sincerely yours,

Frank Wilder

Mission Secretary.

MSG:KLW.
Enclosure.

JAN 22 1917.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.

Mission Letter 25. December 22nd, 1916.

Rev. W. E. Strong, DD.,

Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.,

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing you Mission Letter 24 on December 7th letters from your office dated November 8th and 10th have been received.

We are glad to have definite word that Mr. Cross has already been appointed and that Mr. Shaw's appointment is under consideration. A letter from Mr. Eddy of November 16th seems to make it very certain that Mr. Shaw will be appointed to this Mission. I have just written to Mr. Cross and Shaw indicating our great satisfaction at the receipt of this word.

The Tungchou Station is greatly rejoiced at the statement in your second paragraph reporting the Prudential Committee's approval of the use of certain funds toward the sum of Mex. $1,000 we need in order to secure a conditional gift for the Tungchou Hospital. Regarding the $2,000 Mexican to be raised locally some difficulties have been encountered but there is great promise of these being overcome and I hope that we can report conditions favorable in such a way as to secure the whole amount. Probably further reports of this will be sent to you.

We are glad to note the action of the Prudential Committee regarding a number of financial requests relating to the Tientsin Station. With regard to the Union Hospital project I have not heard anything recently and have no doubt that Mr. Chandler will keep you informed regarding this movement, and we hope that as soon as the

proposition assumes more definite form the Prudential Committee will be ready to act favorably upon the proposition.

I am writing today more especially to report the situation regarding the transfer of Mr. and Mrs, Peet from Foochow to North China. So far as I can learn this proposition is making no progress just now. On October 30th Mr. Peet wrote as follows:

"Your letter of October 4th was received on the 12th. Thanks for the kindly feeling expressed. The matter about which you write is an exceedingly important one. We joined the Foochow Mission almost thirty years ago, as we believe, at the call of God. We entered upon the work with the idea of making it our life work. Now this call comes from North China. We desire to make sure it is the call of God and that it is His will that we should make the change. We are daily praying for guidance and may we ask you to have patience if we do not come to an immediate decision. Your letter from Kalgan which perhaps contained added light has never been received. You have doubtless received the card sent a few days ago. We have as yet had no definite word from Boston about this matter, where certain propositions had been made and as we suppose, have been under consideration, so we have not sufficiently clear understanding to decide at once. We need divine guidance in all things and especially in a matter of such vital importance.

"P.S. Since writing the above a friend has received word from Boston concerning a proposition which will require careful consideration. I will however send this on and write again later."

Dr. Smith recently returned from Foochow, having been present at the Seventieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Foochow Mission. I have inquired of him regarding the present status of the question of the transfer of Mr. and Mrs. Peet, and while he had much to say from a number of points of view he does not seem to have thrown much light upon the situation. I do not think there is anything for the North China Mission to do just now. If Mr. and Mrs. Peet are really required to withdraw from the Foochow Mission, I suppose, that some pressure from the Board will need to be applied. However, as hinted in Mr. Peet's letter there may be other propositions under consideration of which I have no knowledge. In the meantime we are in a position of "watchful waiting".

Word of the death of Dr. Porter came by cable to his son here. We sympathize with our Mr. Porter deeply in this loss, which is a loss to the Mission and Board as well, but rejoice in the long record of consecrated service which Dr. Porter had rendered. We all were glad that Mr. Lucius Porter had been able to be with his father so recently.

We are grateful for the cooperation of the Board in arranging for Miss Dudley's transportation to China and suppose that she is now nearing Japan on her way out.

Action is being taken in both Council and Mission regarding the financial situation as affected by the rate of exchange. But this is not quite ready to report to you yet.

Please report to Mr. Case that Miss Breck's name is being entered opposite number 76 in the Mission Code Book. We are glad that she is able to start for the field at a date earlier than was first reported.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

HSG:EJW.

Mission Letter 28. (Dec. 22, '16) Sheet 3.

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HSG:SLM.

Tungchow,

Dec. 22, 1916

REC'D FEB 7 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
December 27th, 1916.

Mission Letter 26.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

No letters have been received from your office since we wrote our last letter, number 25.

I write now to report formally what my earlier letters have mentioned, the action of the Council and Mission asking for some relief or financial help from the Board in view of the present rate of exchange between Gold and Silver.

From correspondence from the field, more especially from the Mission Treasurer, you are already familiar with the situation which confronts us so that I need to rehearse the facts only briefly. At the Standard rate adopted by the Mission with the approval of the Board about two years ago, $1. brot $2.15 Mexican for use in our General Work. On account of the Gold reserve in our Mission Treasurer's hands, December 1915, Mr. McCann has been able to maintain the rate of $2.15 in nearly all departments of the work thru December 1916. But owing to the recent date at which the Standard Rate of 2.15 was adopted the Gold reserve is not sufficient to afford our work further relief. So that beginning January first our work will be at the mercy of the current rate which is now ranging between $1.50 and $1.60. If a rate of $1.60 can be obtained for the next six months this will mean a shrinkage in silver income for general work of about 25%. The effect of this on our work will bring difficulty and hardship into all departments and result in a necessary entrenchment just at a time when we ought to be advancing. Just at the time of these difficulties local conditions are also bad. There is an increased cost of living for Chinese as well as for foreigners and exchange between Silver and co pper currency has also been falling for

sometime. One silver dollar now brings only 122 coppers where a few months ago it brot 138 or more. These conditions seem to make inadvisable and impossible the reduction of salaries of our Chinese colleagues. In fact in many departments salaries should be increased rather than decreased. The only alternative unless relief comes from some source, would seem to be closing work in schools and chapels which is already well started. Such a backward step at the present moment of opportunity in China would seem to be disastrous and nobody would favor such a plan if there is any possible way to avoid it.

It was the opinion of our Mission Treasurer, grappling with these questions at close range, that a special meeting of the Council should be called to deal with this situation. So far as the urgency of the situation is concerned everyone concurred in his judgment but in view of the cost in time and money of a special meeting of the Counil it was the opinion of the majority that we should try to deal with the matter by correspondence. Accordingly a statement and motion were formulated and submitted to the Council for vote. The substance of the action is as follows:

Voted: In view of the financial difficulties of Mission Work due to the unfavorable rate of exchange we request the American Board to guarantee an income for General Work during the coming year in Silver equivalent to that obtained if the rate were $2. silver to $1 gold.

This is the motion which has received the majority of the affirmative votes of the members of the Council. Some voted to ask for a rate of $2.15, as formerly used. You will note that if a rate of 2:1 is obtained we will still have a reduction in our silver income of about 7%.

Of course if the present unfavorable rate should suddenly change so that before the end of the first six months of the coming year the average market rate obtained by Mr. McCann in the sale of Gold should equal or exceed $2. no relief would be requested from the Board. If the present unfavorable rate continues we ask for a special appropriation before the end of June sufficient to make up the deficit due to the rate remaining

below the $2. figure.

I have to report also today a similar request for relief passed by the C.A.I. of the Mission. This relates to the personal salaries of the missionaries. Here again I need not go into great detail as the situation has already been laid before you. Mr. McCann's latter of November 16th to Mr. Wiggin presented the matter fully and I only need add now that the rate is 10 to 15 cents lower that at the time he wrote. I will inclose a copy of the statement and motions circulated in the C.A.I. The action on the motions is as follows:

Motion 1. Carried.

Motion 2. Carried in substance. Some object to having the relief requested described as an increase of salary. The point of view here emphasized is of course that our present income as far as the currency in use is concerned has been very much decreased so that the practical effect of a rate of 2:1 would be to diminish the reduction of our income and and not to increase it. Some votes were for a rate of $2.15 rather than $2. but the majority approves of asking for the $2. rate.

The third Motion: This calls for a special meeting of the Mission to meet Secretary Smith and was passed. This meeting will be more or less informal and while financial problems may be discussed they do not supply the motive for calling the meeting.

Our Mission Treasurer and some others expressed the opinion that the Board MIGHT BE more ready in dealing with the question of salaries to grant an increased appropriation rather than to guarantee any particular rate. Of course such an increase if sufficient would be equally acceptable to members of the Mission and we leave the matter to the option of the Prudent-

ial Committee. At present rates of exchange an increase of 20% to 25% in all salaries and personal allowances would be necessary to give the relief needed.

Word has recently come that a request somewhat similar to the one we now present was sent by the Presbyterian Mission here to the Presbyterian Board in New York and that a cable was sent in reply granting the request and making the increase effective from the last of October. As to the funds for use in the Mission work I understand that the Presbyterian Mission Board and other bodies are assuming responsibility for a certain income in silver.

It is with regret that we increase the burdens of the Board by presenting these requests but in justice to the work and to the workers there seems to be no other way and we hope that the Board and our constituency will be able to afford some measure of relief.

In view of the urgency and importance of these questions we will ask you to cable the Board's reply. We give you four code words below:

If relief for general work is granted and not for personal salaries cable DISCRIMINATE.

If both requests are granted cable EQUALIZE.

If relief for general work is refused and for personals approved cable DIFFERENTIATE.

If both requests are refused cable RELUCTANT!

If your message does not conform to any of the above of course you can use the code book.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

HSG:EJW.

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If both requests are granted cable EQUALIZE.

If relief for general work is refused and for personals approved cable DIFFERENTIATE.

If both requests are refused cable IMPORTANT!

If your message does not conform to any of the above of course you can use the code book.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Falk

HSF:MLW.

Transcribed

Dec. 27, 1916

REC'D FEB 7 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.

Mission Letter 27. December 30th, 1916.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, USA.

My dear Dr. Strong,

I have to transmit to you today a statement circulated by the Chihli District Secretary at the request of Mr. Hubbard relative to the use of funds received by him for teaching in Chinese schools. A motion accompanied the statement and was passed by the Chihli Districtas follows:

> "Moved: that we ask our District to recommend to the Prudential Committee that remuneration received by Mr. Hubbard for teaching of a temporary nature in Chinese schools be used locally in accordance with the rules and practice of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China."

Mr. Frame, as secretary of the Chihli District, might have forwarded this action to you direct but he placed it in my hands in order to indicate that the method of procedure was approved by the Mission Secretary.

I think that the statement and motion make the matter clear so that no further comments are necessary. Mr. Hubbard states that because of the relation of the question to the finances of the local Y.M.C.A. he will be glad to have the action of the Prudential Committee reported as soon as possible.

Our hearts are all very sad just now at the death of little Fancis Frame--a little girl just passed her second birthday and the only child in the Frame household. This loss is especially sad following the death of their younger child last spring. I understand that yesterday Mr. Porter sent to the Board a cable announcing this sad news so that

Mission Letter 27.

Tungchow, Chihli, China.

December 30th, 1915.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,

Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, USA.

My dear Dr. Strong,

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Our hearts are all very sad just now at the death of little Francis Frame--a little girl just passed her second birthday and the only child in the Frame household. This loss is especially sad following the death of their younger child last spring. I understand that yesterday Mr. Porter sent to the Board a cable announcing this sad news so that

the relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Frame can be informed before this correspondence can reach Boston. We know that the members of the Board as well as Mr. and Mrs. Frame's colleagues here deeply sympathize with them in this loss.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

HSG:EJW.

Inclosure.

the relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Frame can be informed before this correspondence can reach Boston. We know that the members of the Board as well as Mr. and Mrs. Frame's colleagues here deeply sympathize with them in this loss.

Very sincerely yours,

Fennel P. Hall

HSC:EJW.

Inclosure.

Dec. 30, 1916

Inglehart,

Copy

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Paotingfu, Dec. 2, 1916.

Members of the Chihli District,
North China Mission,
A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Friends:-

At the last business meeting of the Paotingfu Station the following motion was passed:-

"Moved - that we ask our District to recommend to the Prudential Committee that remuneration received by Mr. Hubbard for teaching of a temporary nature in Chinese schools be used locally in accordance with the rules and practice of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China."

I was asked by the Station to add a few words of explanation in regard to this matter. The situation arises out of my present connection with the Y.M.C.A.

As you are doubtless aware, the Association in China is often asked by Chinese educational institutions to secure for them foreign teachers from abroad and Y.M.C.A. secretaries are often put in a position where they can help the schools, especially in the way of temporary teaching. I need not speak of the advantages to be gained by such cooperation.

A year ago, the Chihli Higher Normal College, situated at Paotingfu, requested the Y.M.C.A. to secure for them a Physical Director for that institution, to teach a special class in a three years course. They hoped that the man might come out immediately toteach the class that had already been called together and promised a foreign teacher. Nine months passed and all the efforts of the International Committee to secure a man failed of fruition, so that in September the College came to me with a very strong plea for temporary help in the new term until their teacher should arrive. The Board of Directors felt the College was suffering a good deal by the failure to secure this man and that there was some feeling against the Association on this account. We were evidently in a position to do the College a great favor by complying with their request, so that it was voted that I should teach temporarily 13 hours a week at a salary of Mex.$200.00 a month. I have been teaching since October first and we are now in touch with a qualified man who will probably soon be on his way to relieve me.

The question is thus raised as to the use of this money paid in to the Association as my salary for these few months. According to the practice of the National Committee, money earned by International Committee secretaries is not allowed to apply on regular current expenses but must be

used for some special object, outside of the regular budget. This provision is made in order to safeguard the foreign secretaries from being used to support the Association by outside work. Money thus earned is usually voted in this way to some special object.

What the local Association and the Paotingfu Station of the American Board earnestly request is that the Board of Directors of the local Association be granted the use of the aforesaid money earned by me in temporary teaching, to be applied to a special object in the local work. Altho, from the point of view of the National Committee Y.M.C.A., I stand on the same footing as any other secretary, I am still, of course, a member of the North China Mission of the A.B.C.F.M., and the Prudential Committee has the full say with regard to this matter.

There are special reasons why the granting of our request seems to us a rational measure which would confer great benefit on the local work. Allow me to mention four and I will have done. (1) Through my being partially withdrawn from the regular Association work, the latter has been put to extra expense, especially in engaging help in teaching classes. (2) Various departments of our work have suffered directly from our shorthandedness this fall. I do not mean to imply that I am such a tower of strength when giving full time to the work, but might remind you that I am one of only three secretaries this year, the other two being my good Chinese colleagues. (3) The Association is at a most critical period in its youthful career when this help would mean a big boost and a chance to demonstratemuch better to this city what a Y.M.C.A. can mean to it. (4) Our Mission should not lose sight of the fact that this work is American Board work as long as they furnish a man to do it. This money will be simply applied on some special part of the local work, which is otherwise self-supporting. It will in no sense revert to the National or International Committees of the Y.M.C.A. which bodies do not appropriate a cent for the local work, with the single exception of soliciting funds for the erection of a building.

Thanking you for your patience, and requesting your early action on this matter, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

H. W. Hibbard

Members of the Chihli District
North China Division

Paotingfu,

Dec. 2, 1916

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Mission Letter 28.

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
January 4th, 1917.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing you Mission Letter 27 on December 30th your letters of November 27th and 28th have been received.

At the close of my letter number 26 I mentioned four code words for your use in cabling a reply. Mr. McCann, to whom I sent a copy of that letter, calls my attention to the fact that two of the words exceed ten letters--the limit allowed by the cable companies. If you have occasion to use one of the words which is too long, it will only be necessary for you to cut off the last few letters in order to bring the word under the ten letter limit. I was aware of the ten letter limit but was under the impression that it only applied to artificial words made up for code purposes.

Report of the Board's appropriations evidently reached our treasurer's office earlier for we have already had word from him regarding this matter. But we are glad to receive the statement from your office with its fuller details. We regret that the Board was unable to grant any special requests, yet from the view reported to us in a recent letter we realize that the world-wide situation is full of uncertainties and that the Board must move forward cautiously. Your letter mentions the higher cost of living of missionaries, especially in Turkey. Before this reaches you I trust you will have received my letter 26 which presents to the Prudential Committee requests based on our financial difficulties. We trust that the extra burdens which these conditions and requests place upon the Board will not unduly tax the faith and resources of the Prudential Committee.

The latter part of your letter of November 28th deals with the

questions brot up by Mr. Bergamini's attitude toward the Mission and Board. I have not ~~much~~ had much direct information regarding his feelings of disaatisfaction but for various reasons, partly because of your cable to him which past thru my hands, feared there were some elements of dissatisfaction. Mr. Bergamini's relations with the Mission are chiefly thru the duties and responsibilities of the Property Committee of which Mr. McCann is chairman. I am sending one copy of your letter at once to Mr. McCann, suggesting that he may have something to write to you direct. I have known for sometime that Mr. Bergamini was requesting an opportunity to take up language study in Peking but I have not been aware that he desired such an opportunity until the last few months. Copies of letters by members of the Property Committee dealing with these questions have been sent to me for reference but I have had no means of knowing that the question had reached anything like a crisis in Mr. Bergaiminf's mind. It seems to be Mr. Bergamini's way to deal directly with the Board rather than thru the Mission and he has evidently precipitated upon you a situation with which we as a Mission have had no opportunity to deal. We have not had a single line from Mr. Bergamini expressing any dissatisfaction in his work or referring any questions to any authorities of the Mission to consider. Any presentation of the case which he has made, has evidently been made to the Property Committee and so far as I know that Committee has not recognized that there was a situation to be reported to the Mission. I know that the Property Committee has had under very earnest consideration the question of Mr. Bergamini's Language Study and has made to him one or two prpposals with regard to ways in which his desires can be met. The above expresses briefly the situation here so far as I am acquainted with it. It may be that Mr. McCann will write you more in detail. In general I say it will be safe for you not to deal with Mr. Bergamini's

requests of this nature directly without having the matter referred to the Mission.—Just as you have done in the present case.

We suppose that Dr. E.L.Smith will be reaching North China on his return trip from India before long but as yet we have had no direct word as to when we may expect him.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

HSG:EJW.

Tsingchow,

Jan. 4, 1917

RECD FEB 6 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
January 6th,,1917.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton,

We were very grateful for your letters of October 4th and 16th and the copy of the Minutes of the Trustees Meeting in New York which we received about the same time. I think these documants were the first to reach the field and we much appreciate your promptness in sending these reports.

I have been wanting to write for some weeks to report the present status of the University movement here. Dr. Lowry arrived in Peking about the latter part of November and I took advantage of an early opportunity to call on him and discuss matter pertaining to the University. We went together to call on Minister Reinsch to see if there was anything new to be discovered in the attitude of the Chinese Department of Interior toward the University scheme. The interview on the whole was very satisfactory, but there was really nothing new to report as to the attitude of the Government Officials. Recontructions in the Government since last June and specially changes which have taken place in the Department of the Interior had absorbed the attention of Officials and there had been no new presentation of the Universities case since Dr. Lowry went home last spring. Minister Reinsch assured us, however, that the basis of understanding reached as the result of conferences last spring would be maintained and urged us to go forward with the purchase of land for the University site. In a word the Government situation remains where it was last spring and it is for the University organizers to move forward.

In my interview with Dr. Lowry nothing was said on the subject of the presidency of the University. I had in mind of course the emphatic statement you had made in your letter of October 16th. But I did not think it opportune to mention the matter in conversation with Dr. Lowry.

Every one expected that a meeting of the Board of Managers would be called very soon after Dr. Lowry's return. In fact a date for a meeting was set as soon as possible but later was postponed for a week. As the second date for a meeting approached, word was again sent out by the secretary of the Board of Managers that the meeting would be postponed until after the holidays, so that I am sorry to report that the Board has not held any meeting since Dr. Lowry's return. The reasons for this delay are not entirely clear to me. Living in Tungchou I do not get all of the discussion of current topics going on in Peking but I think the delay is on part due to the desire to give more time to the Property Committee to prepare a more complete report. The extra meetings and duties of the holidays have also been a cause for delay. The third cause, I have no doubt, is the question of Dr. Lowry's relation to the University and this brings me to the topic which I wish to speak of more at length. Dr. Lowry arrived in Peking supposing himself to be the regular President of the University. This has placed Dr. Fenn, who was elected chairman of our Board of Managers, in a very embarrassing position, for according to the By-Laws drawn up by the Trustees the President of the University is ex-officio chairman of the Board of Managers. Your letter of October 16th indicates a difference of opinion on this subject in the Board of Trustees at home. And this difference of opinion has thrust upon us an embarrassing situation here on the field. Dr. Fenn, after earnest thot and informal discussion on this question with a large number of persons has issued three successive mimiographed

statements regarding the situation. The last one of these statements, all of which were sent to members of the Board of Managers, is dated December 30th. For the information of yourself and other members of the Board of Trustees it seems best to send you extracts from these statements. These extracts will be copied and several copies sent you so that if you deem wise you can supply them to the Board's representatives on the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Fenn's statement makes very clear both points of view. And it seems to me on the whole that his recommendations at the end of the last statement are wise. In as much as these questions must be decided ultimately by the Board of Trustees it would seem best to confine anything like a contest, if such there be, to the Board of Trustees rather than to have such a situation in the Board of Managers as well. I see no particular harm, for the present, in recognizing Dr. Lowry as President; for the important thing is for us here to move forward along lines connected with site and buildings and so forth. In these matters Dr. Lowry is in a position to render much aid. As I have intimated it is very unfortunate that the Board of Trustees did not have a clear understanding of these matters and thus allowed this embarrassment to arise on the field. In your letter you say that in a sub-committee meeting "Dr. North's attention was called to the fact that Dr. Lowry is not President of the University, as the University has no officers whatever." You did not state whether Dr. North acceded to this suggestion and you do not report the view of other members of the Board of Trustees. If the question you raised with Dr. North could have been raised in a regular meeting of the Trustees and there decided it would have been well. But that is of course all past history now. And the fact that the official minutes of the Trustees meeting referred to Dr. Lowry as President of the University seems to give official recognition

to his present contention.

I presume when the Board of Managers meets, as I trust they will soon, a majority will concur in the view that Dr. Lowry is technically correct in endeavoring to retain the Presidency; but I also strongly believe that the majority of the Board of Managers will not approve of his retaining that office as a permanent arrangement. This is my own personal view. I have always been on the most friendly personal terms with Dr. Lowry and have a great respect and regard for him. But partly, because of the attitude he has so long taken with regard to the university, but more especially, because of his advanced years and consequent physical weakness, I do not think he is the man to reorganize the university on its new basis and conduct the duties of the President's office in a satisfactory manner. A younger man of greater energy, wider vision, and more irenic spirit is needed for such a place. I may add at this point that when Bishop Bashford discussed in an informal meeting with a few of us, early in September, matters relating to the university (a report of which conference I have given in earlier correspondence with the Board), one of the questions, was the proper step with regard to the Presidency of the University. And it was evident that he at that time considered the post vacant. For he discussed with us whether it would be better to seek some prominent educator in America for President or to try and find some satisfactory man on the field. With regard to the Presidency of the institution, I hope the Board of Trustees will take early action so as to clear up the uncertainties. It may be best for you await some word from the next meeting of the Board of Managers held in Peking. I hope this need not be long delayed. I do not, of course, know what correspondence has been sent home by our Methodist friends but I have no doubt they are in communication with the Board

and no doubt the question of the Presidency is being discussed in such correspondence.

Another great question which the Board of Managers must face as soon as possible is the question of the extent of the site which it is advisable to secure at present. Your letters as well as the Minutes of the Board to Trustees Meetings indicate that there were two points of view maintained by members of the Board of Trustees. According to one view the full site of 100 acres should be secured and plans laid for an immense institution even tho the date for the amalgamation of the work already in hand is thereby long delayed. The other view evidently holds that a smaller site will be sufficient, and that it is more important to amalgamate the present work and really start the teaching work of the new institution at the earliest moment. I may say that in addition to your letters I have received from Mr. Corbett a long communication regarding this issue. This to my mind is an important matter which the Board of Managers should have dealt with. It should certainly occupy our attention at the earliest possible moment. My own view at the present time is perhaps rather a mediating one. The action taken at the last meeting of the Board of Managers looking toward purchasing a site of sixty or seventy acres seems to me a wise one. I am eager on the one hand to see our Higher Education consolidated at the earliest moment; but on the other hand not to move on the site in such a way as to make difficult or impossible the securing of all the land we will be ultimately needing. Regarding this question it seems to me that the last action of the Board of Managers and the last action of the Board of Trustees are quite in harmony. Regarding this question there may be more to report after the next meeting of the Board of Managers.

HSG:EJW.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

Dr. Barton. Sheet 5.

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HSG:EJW. Very sincerely yours.

Turnbull,

Jan. 6, 1917

copy for Mr. Barton

A REVISED STATEMENT.

By Dr. Courtney H. Fenn.

1. At the direction of the New Board of Trustees, the New Board of Managers of the Federated Peking University, was covened on Sept. 18th, 1916, the Convener, at the suggestion of several members-elect, being Rev. C.H.Fenn, and four members of the London Missionary Society, being coopted.

2. These members-elect proceeded to organize the Board by electing Rev. C. H. Fenn as "Temporary Chairman", and Rev. W. T. Hobart as "Temporary Secretary"(the word"temporary" being interpreted by a majority as "pending the election of a President of the University"); and by adopting a set of By-laws.

3. At this and subsequent meetings of the Board, no suggestion was made that the Acting President of the University under the old regime, Dr. H. E. King, was ex-officio Chairman of the New Board; and the question of nominating a President was briefly discussed without eliciting any suggestion that the University already had one.

4. Word was later received from one of the Trustees stating positively that the old officers of the University are not regarded by the Trustees as its officers under the revised Charter and By-laws.

this refers to Mr. Barton's letter.

5. In a Federation, in order that all parties may be on an equality from the beginning, it is usually regarded as the natural and fair thing that all have an equal voice in the election of President and staff, as well as in that of Managers and Trustees.

6. In consonance with (5), the revised Charter and By-laws of Peking University uniformly treat the several Mission Boards and their Missions, rather than these Missions and a fourth party (an existing university), as the parties to the Federation.

But on the other hand, 1. The New Articles of Incorporation of Peking University are legally a revision of existing articles, and not a new Charter; and the By-laws, by the action of our own Union Committee, Dec. 11th, 1914, were revised on the principle "to change as little as possible those of Peking University".

2. The New Board of Trustees was formed by the resignation of former Trustees of Peking University and by the election, in the new way provided, of successors and additional members, thus indicating a degree of continuity in the organization.

3. Peking University, even under its old Charter, was organized as an undenominational institution; that it might be such was the sincere hope of its founders; and the Methodist Episcopal Mission, as such, has had no authoritative voice in its affairs.

4. The Educational Work of Peking University has, as a matter of fact, been continuous since the election of the New Boards of Trustees and Managers; and, as a matter of necessity, this work has been supervised and performed by a tacitly recognized Acting President and staff, elected by the old administration and continuing to serve not only without opposition but even with definite approval of our Board on Sept. 18th, 1916; while a new Theological Faculty has been organized, and the University's degree conferred upon Union Theological Students.

5. Dr. H. H. Lowry (whether by mistake or not) was introduced to the Trustees in New York, as "President of Peking University" and so recorded in their approved official minutes.

6. The man whose large minded vision and indefatigable devotion are largely responsible for the creation of the Peking University of the past, and whose heart and mind are bound up with the development of the greater and yet more efficient University of the future should receive most respectful and affectionate consideration from all participants in the Federation.

The above considerations abundantly illustrate the fact that such a reorganization and federation as ours is almostly invariably and unavoidably attended with various actions and situations both anomalous and inconsistant, therefore capable of various interpretations and calling for mutual confidence and concession.

(The "Revised Statement" here contained certain recommendations now superceded by those below)

A Statement of December 30th, 1916.

Since sending out my "Revised Statement" I have had further conference with one and another. As I had feared, that Statement was not as acceptable to the Methodists as the former one, the chief objection being to the term "Acting-President". Their contention is this:-either Dr. H. H. Lowry is President (straight) or he is nothing in the Federated University and its Board of Managers. If, as they believe, the Federated University is a continuation, expansion, reorganization of Peking University, thru revision of Charter and By-laws and election of larger and more representative Boards of Trustees and Managers, then Dr. Lowry is legally President until such time as he may resign, or be superceded by action of the Trustees. If, on the other hand, the Charter be a New one, for a distinctly new institution, then there was no need for the resignation of the old Trustees before the election of the new Board; none of the present officers and instructors have any official standing; even the new Board of Managers has not been officially recognized; so no one is legally responsible on this side of the Pacific, for the administration of an institution, whose work,-whether we regard the old institution as defunct or not,-has gone on without interruption under the old management, with slight exceptions.

As to which of these two views is the more legal, two American Lawyers of standing, visitors to Peking, have been consulted, all official documents shown to them and an impartial opinion asked. Their reply was unhesitatingly given, to the effect that, not only was Dr. Lowry legally justified in asking recognition as President of the University under the new regime; but that he would not be legally justified in any failure to exercise the functions of the Presidency before the election of a successor by the Trustees. If this be the correct legal view of the situation, as I, for one, am now convinced that it is, whatever may be our preference for another arrangement and our feeling that an opportunity should be afforded for all parties to a Federation to express an opinion with regard to all departments of administration, I do not believe that the best way to secure that opportunity is to prolong here a contest which can be authoritatively determined only in New York. I therefore urge 1. That Dr. Lowry be tacitly acknowledged as President of the University, and as such take the chair at the next meeting of the Board of Managers.

2. That we suggest to the Trustees the propriety of asking for the resignation of all officers and staff of all institutions now coalescing in the University, as was done in the case of the Trustees, in order that all parties concerned may have an equal share in the organization and development of the Federated University.

3. That we recommend to the Trustees that, pending the full organization of the University, the Arts Colleges in Peking and Tungchou together constitute the Arts Department of the University and that the Theological College be recognized as the Theological Department of the University.

4. That we nominate Dr. H.E.King (recognize, if he now holds that office) as Dean of the Arts College in Peking, Dr.H.S.Galt as Dean of the Arts College in Tungchou, and Dr.W.T.Hobart as Dean of the Theological College, all pending the full organization of the University.

Draft A Revised Statement
By Rev. Courtney H. Tenne

RECD MAR 6 1917

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Mission letter #29.

Tungchou, near Peking,
I Feb., 1917.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My Dear Dr. Strong:-

Besides several letters from your office, which will be more fully acknowledged later, we received your cable of Jan. 26th, as follows: OBNASUPAVH, which we interpret to mean: "The Stelles desire to return to the field. The Board wishes the opinion of the Mission. Reply by letter."

According to our present regulations, formal action on this question must be taken by the Council. There has been, and will be further, delay in submitting this matter to the council, on account of the absence from the Office of the secretaries, who have been taking part in the work of the Special Week of Evangelistic Effort.

In the present instance the action required seems to be one of routine only, and in order to save time it seems best for me to state tentatively that the Mission thro the Council invites the Stelles, and Mrs. Sheffield also, to return to the field upon the expiration of their furlough. If by any chance the Coumcil should take other action, I will report that action by cable, and it will supercede the statement in the present letter. Accordingly, unless you here from me by cable by the first of March, please understand that Mr. and Mrs. Stelle and Mrs. Sheffield are invited back to the field by formal action.

Since the annual meeting of the Council in May has taken the place of the annual meeting of the Mission formerly held in midsummer, we have not been fore-sighted enough to adopt a regular time for passing upon the question of the return of members of the Mission absent on furlough early enough to fully suit the circumstances. The Council meeting preceding the departure of members seems too early, and the meeting a year later is manifestly too late. Ad interim action is therefore necessary, and the Council secretaries should hereafter adopt some plan to secure this action in time, so that it will not be necessary for the Board to cable such inquiries to the field, as in the present instance. We will attempt to give this matter suitable attention in the future.

The Office Secretary, Mr. Woodall, has been absent from the office for some time, and on account of the accumulation of business it seems best let further correspondence with your Office await his return.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Tungchow, Feb. 1, 1917

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
February 3th, 1917.

Mission Letter 30.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing you Mission Letter 28 on Janaury 4th we have received letters from your office dated December 15th, 22nd, and 27th.

We are very glad to have definite word of Miss Huggins' apppintment to the Mission and have looked over the record of her preparation and experience with great interest. Our Tungchou Station is of course especially interested in this matter and we hope that Miss Huggins and Miss Smith who is already here and now attending the Language School will be able in due time to gather up the elements of the work more or less disorganized since Miss Leaven's departure. In this connection I may say that Miss Break arrived safely early in January and has also taken up the study of the language in Peking. She has already given the impression of being a strong and earnest worker. With Miss Breck came Miss Dudley under special appointment for the American School here and she has taken up the school work in a very satisfactory manner.

The matter of the association of our Mission Architect with the firm of Shattuck and Hussey mentioned in your letter of December 22nd is a proposition which will have due consideration from us but there is ~~but there is~~ not much to write at present. I may say briefly that there were certain negotiations with Mr. Hussey some months ago regarding the

possibility of assuming certain construction work in the Fenchow Station which complicates the situation somewhat. Mr. Bergamini is now attending the Language school in Peking and I hope before long to have an opportunity to talk over with him this proposition as well as other phases of his position and work in the Mission. Of this matter then there doubtless will be more to write later.

We have read with interest your letter of December 27th dealing with Evangelistic Work. Today Feb. 3rd is the last week-day of the special week of Evangelism in China and it is too early to say anything about the Evangelistic efforts and results thruout the Mission as a whole. I know that this period has been receiving much attention in the Mission and special campaigns have been widely organized. I may mention briefly the work of this Station because I have had part in it and am able to base my reports on first hand knowledge. Evangelistic workers to the number of forty or fifty including missionaries, Chinese evangelists, teachers and laymen, were divided into four bands for preaching in the villages surrounding Tungchou within a radius of four miles. During these six days of effort probably nearly a hundred villages will be reached and the average number of auditors daily will be about one thousand. I have laid aside other duties and devoted three days to this work and other foreign colleagues have done the same. It is too early yet of course to report other results but to what extent follow up work can be carried on. No doubt you will hear of this matter in later correspondence and the other stations of the Mission will undoubtedly report to you direct the work done and the results attained. I am sure that the Mission is in deep sympathy with all you say about Evangelism and will try earnestly to keep it in the foremost place in the Mission's activities.

We are eagerly awaiting further news regarding the return of Secretary Smith to North China. Some time ago we had word from him

as to the date of his leaving India and the approximate period in February which he hoped to devote to the North China field. The Mission has voted to hold a special delegate meeting at the time of his visit but we have not been able to fix definitely the time of that meeting until we hear further from him. I suppose he is in Foochow at the present time.

We have had some correspondence over the matter of Dr. A.H.Smith's preparation of a History of the Work of the American Board in China. In conversation with Dr. Smith not long ago I mentioned this matter again incidentally and found that he was still reluctant to take up the work in the form which you have urged upon him, still maintaining that the material could not be well organized along the lines you indicated to him. I urged him not to let the matter drop and I mention it now to you simply to suggest that it may be well still for the Prudential Committee to urge this work upon him as opportunity offers. Personally I feel very strongly that now is the time for this work to be done and there is no one qualified as Dr. Smith is to do it and if the present opportunity to do it passes by it will be nothing less than a calamity.

Members of the Mission have been somewhat surprised to notice that among the salary appropriations for the Chihli District for 1917 nothing was set down for Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich ~~or~~ and that nothing has been said in correspondence from your office regarding this matter. In the estimates for 1917 sent to the Board last summer (cf page 9 of the printed Minutes of the Annual Meeting) the salary for Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich was included. At that time it seemed probable that Dr. Goodrich's connection with the Bible Society would terminate in January of the present year. As a matter of fact it did not terminate and is to continue I understand until the end of June. Perhaps this situation

was reported by someone to the Prudential Committee in the autumn and that is the reason why the salary for Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich was not set down for 1917 in the appropriations. However that may be we are most confident that the Prudential Committee has no thot of neglecting these workers and that definite provision for them will be at once made for the latter half of this year. I may say in this connection that in view of the scarcity of residences in our Peking Station and the constant pressure of both regular and special demands upon our housing space there, the suggestion has been made that steps be taken to lease the Chao Kung Fu property where Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich now reside for a period following the termination of the lease which the Bible Society holds. This would seem to many a wise suggestion and the matter will soon be taken up by our property committee.

We have received the appropriations of the W.B.M.I. in connection with one of the letters already acknowledged, and these will be reported to the Stations concerned.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

HSG:EJW.

Mission letter 30. (Feb. 3, '17.) Sheet 4.

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We have received the appropriations of the W.B.M.I. in connection with one of the letters already acknowledged, - and these will be reported to the Stations concerned.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank Ohlinger

HSG:EJW.

Trustees,

Feb. 3, 1917

REC'D APR 16 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
March 12th, 1917.

Mission Letter 31.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing you Mission Letter 30 on February 5, we have received from your office letters of February 2nd and 7th. The letter of the 7th reached us the same day with the letter of the 2nd with its inclosures, so that we are able to make the corrections in the mimiographed copies before they leave this office. I have read over the statement which you have prepared to submit to the Mission and will send them to the various stations thru the members of the C.A.I. After the members of the C.A.I. have consulted with their several stations the committee can take action to be reported to you. I am not aware that either of these matters which the Board thus presents to us has heretofore created any sharp issues in this Mission and so far as I see things in this Mission I think that C.A.I. action will be satisfactory. We are interested to note the paragraph in your last letter regarding the Peet's. At this office we have still received nothing directly from them and the inquiries which I made from Dr. E. L. Smith when he was here seem to indicate a situation just such as your letter refers to.

I have also received recently two cables from your office. The one sent February 28th contained the word, "oaburnaziv" and was signed by Ballou. It was transmitted to Mr. Ballou in Peking by telephone. Your cable of March 6th reached us in the following form, "cyewybhymm anypterabg" and we interpreted it as a request to cable the names of members of the Mission who will be able to attend the Board's meeting at Los Angeles. After inquiries in the Mission Treasurer's office I cabled you from Peking last Saturday (10th) as follows: "oafyfoapek

ocujrepbok", and these words should state that "Martin, Fairfield and Pye may be safely counted on. It will be in order to give you a little more fully in this letter the data which Mr. McCann sent. He wrote that Mr. and Mrs, Fairfield are due to sail on the "Columbia" from Kobe, April 28th, and that Mr. and Mrs, Pye and Mr. and Mrs. Martin are to sail on the "Venezeuala" from Shanghai, May 24th. If there should be any delay in the passage of the second party they might arrive too late for the Los Angeles Meetings but Mr. Martin, whom I consulted by telephone assured me that it was their expectation to reach Los Angeles in time. Other members of the Mission returning home this year sail at dates too late for the Los Angeles meetings.

I am now able to report definitely that the North China Council has taken formal action requesting the return of Mr. and Mrs. Stelle and Mrs. Sheffield in accordance with Mission Letter 29 written February 1st and I trust that the plans for the return to North China of these friends are already taking shape.

Referring to the paragraph in Mission Letter 30 relative to the support of Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich, I am able to state now definitely that their support by the Bible Society is to terminate at the end of June next. We have no doubt that before this letter reaches you the Prudential Committee will have taken definite action providing for their support again as regular members of the Mission.

Since writing you last we have enjoyed a second visit from Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Smith on their return journey from India. Owing to unavoidable delays in the South the time they could spend in North China was very much reduced and they were not able to visit as many stations as they intended. But we called together a special meeting of the Mission which met from February 23rd to 26th, and altho it was a delegate meeting the attendance of members of the Mission was large--more than fifty being present. Of course this large attendance was due in part to the large

number residing in Tungchou and Peking and also to the large number of new members of the Mission located in Peking for Language Study. The special meeting was a meeting for conference, fellowship, and for inspiration rather than for business so that the number of definite actions taken was not large. Copies of the Minutes will be sent you as soon as they can be mimiographed. We all feel that the meeting was very profitable and we were rejoiced that Secretary and Mrs. Smith could be with us. The only element of regret was that their time for visiting our Mission Stations was so very much reduced. We are glad to know that Secretary and Mrs. Smith will return to the New York Office with first hand information with regard to the conditions in the Mission fields of Asia. There is one action taken by the meeting just referred to which altho it refers the matter to the North China Council should be referred to you without further delay. The action is as follows: "Moved that we refer to the North China Council the suggestion that it take steps to present to the trustees of the J. Milton Stewart Evangelistic Fund the claims of our work in North China, and also ask that the officers of the Board take up the matter with the trustees in the United States."

The action calls for a word of explanation. It has come to the knowledge of members of the Mission that the above mentioned J. Milton Stewart has made a contribution of something like three million dollars for evangelistic work in China and that he has appointed Mr. W. E. Blackstone, for many years resident in China in connection with "Distribution Funds" and his son as trustees of this fund. We understand that Mr. Blackstone, Senior, is now in America at Los Angeles (which I believe is also the residence of Mr. Stewart, altho I am not sure of this point) while the younger Mr. Blackstone is located at Nanking as a trustee here on the field. From reliable sources it has been reported to us that the Presbyterian Board in New York and the New York Headquarters of the Y.M.C.A. have already undertaken negotiations with the trustees of this fund with

the view of securing aid for the work of their Missions and branches in China. And from the same reliable sources came the recommendation that our Mission and Board might well do the same in view of our financial embarassment at the present time. This matter has already been referred to our North China Council and the votes are now coming in. As soon as they are all received report of the formal action will be made to you. There seems no reason to doubt that the action of the Council will be favorable. I report this matter to you now so that if the Prudential Committee deems wise the matter can be taken in hand at once. And we shall hope and pray that there may come from this source substantial aid for the Evangelistic Work of the Mission; In the statement submitted to the Council there is a motion requesting the treasurer, Mr. McCann, to go to Nanking to call on Mr. Blackstone and present the matter of the present difficulties of the Mission due to unfavorable exchange and the urgent need of funds for the development of its Evangelistic Work. You will thus see that our plans include the presentation of our needs to the trustees both at home and on the field.

With regard to the action of the Mission and Council reported to you in my letter of December 27th, Mission Letter 26th, we have as yet had no reply from the Board wither by letter or by cable. The general situation as develpped during the last two months and a half since I wrote has not materially changed. If there is any difference exchange is a little worse now than then and there seems to be nothing in the general situation leading us to hope for improvement. So we are still looking to the Board to furnish us some measure of relief. No doubt you will observe that if aid can be secured from the Stewart fund probably it will not be available for any other department of our work other than evangelistic. As to the financial question with regard to the salaries and personal allowances of missionaries it is in order to here report the following action taken at the Special Meeting of the Mission.

"Moved: that we reiterate the previous action of the Mission that for the year 1917 the Board be requested to guarantee a rate of $2 local currency to $1 Gold on salaries and personal allowances."

HSG:EJW.

Very sincerely yours,

Mission letter 21. (March 12th, '17). Sheet 4.

the view of securing aid for the work of their Missions and branches in China. And from the same reliable source came the recommendation that our Mission and Board might well do the same in view of our financial embarrassment at the present time. This matter has already been referred to our North China Council and the votes are now coming in. As soon as they are all received report of the formal action will be made to you. There seems no reason to doubt that the action of the Council will be favorable. I report this matter to you now so that if the Prudential Committee deems wise the matter may be taken up at once. We shall hope and pray that there may come from this source substantial aid for the Evangelistic Work of the Mission. In the statement submitted to the Council there is a motion requesting the Treasurer, Mr. McCann, to go to Nanking to call on Mr. Blackstone and present the matter of the present difficulties of the Mission due to unfavorable exchange and the urgent need of funds for the development of the Evangelistic work. You will thus see that our plans include the presentation of our needs to the churches both at home and on the field.

With regard to the action of the Mission and Council reported to you in my letter of December 27th, Mission letter 20th, we have as yet had no reply from the Board either by letter or by cable. The general situation as developed during the last two months and a half since the vote has not materially changed. If there is any difference exchange is a little worse now than then and there seems to be nothing in the general situation leading us to hope for improvement. So we are still looking to the Board to furnish us some measure of relief. No doubt you will observe that if aid can be secured from the Stewart fund probably it will not be available for any other department of our work other than evangelistic. As to the financial question with regard to the salaries and personal allowances of missionaries it is in order to here report the following action taken at the Special Meeting of the Mission.

"Moved: that we reiterate the previous action of the Mission that for the year 1917 the Board be requested to guarantee a rate of $2 local currency to $1 Gold on salaries and personal allowances."

Very sincerely yours,

Yungchow,

Mar. 12, 1917

Mcg: RTM.

RECD APR 23 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
March 24th, 1917.

Mission Letter 32.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing you Mission Letter 31 on March 12th we have received your letter of January 30th (for some unaccountable reason greatly delayed in reaching us) and your letter of February 14th and 15th.

I have sent copies of your letter of Janaury 30th to Messrs. Pye, Fairfield and Martin, and have reported to them also the cables which we have exchanged on the subject. It was evidently your intention that your letter of January 30th should be in our hands when you sent your cable. But as mentioned above it did not reach me until much later. However, I think we fully understood the purport of your inquiry and trust that our reply was satisfactory.

The inclosures sent with your letter of February 14th were received and noted. I showed these to Dr. Smith and asked him for any suggestions he had to make regarding the matter. He has prepared a written statement all or part of which will be sent you in due time. As a result of conference with him it seems best for me to send your questionnaires to all the stations of the Mission and ask that such replies as can be made be sent back to this office. When these are received Dr. Smith has kindly promised to collate the consensus of fact and opinion in the Mission and prepare a Mission reply to the questionnaire to be transmitted to you. It will naturally take some time to deal with the matter in this way but in view of the way the stations of the Mission use literature ~~in this Mission~~ there seems to

be no other method. This is indeed an important question and while this questionnaire is not in a form entirely suited to our conditions yet we are in full sympathy with the purpose of the Committee who are taking the matter up.

In you letter of February 15th you report the preliminary action of the Prudential Committee on the request from the Mission dealing with finances, reported in my letter number 26. The very day your letter of February 15th was received we received a cable message containing the word, "Equalize" which in accordance with my letter of December 27th , number 26, we interpret as meaning that the requests of both Mission and Council for appropriations based on a 2:1 rate are granted. We notice that the cable just mentioned was dispatched from New York but we interpret this as a matter of convenience at home and as in no way invalidating the message as originating from the Board. This word has already been transmitted to the Mission Stations and brings a great sense of relief both to missionaries and Chinese workers. And we are very grateful to the Prudential Committee for the substantial aid thus rendered.

Regarding the matter of the London Mission residence at Tungchou, mentioned in your last paragraph, we will enter into negotiations with the London Mission as soon as possible.

Some days ago I received a letter from Mr. DeHann dated March 15th inclosing a copy of a letter handed by him to the members of the Techou Station. He states that he had sent you a copy of that same letter, the one to the Station dated March 14th. In that case it seems best for me to inclose a copy of the letter which I sent to Mr. DeHann in reply. Regarding this same matter I have received a letter from Dr. Tucker and two other letters from Mr. DeHann. Mr. DeHann's last letter dated March 22nd is in reply to my letter to him. I think it will be best to quote the substance of Mr. DeHann's last letter.

"I am in receipt of your letter of March 19th. I am sorry my

"letter to you inclosing a copy of the letter which I wrote the station here was interpreted by you as not being a resignation. In order to leave no doubt let me say that I herewith hand to you my resignation from the North China Mission to take effect during the early summer, the date dependent upon such arrangements as we can make for sailing. I am handing this to you in your official capacity as secretary of the Mission.

"In reply to your other point, namely, the matter of medical advice I have the following to say. I have as a background for this decision my experience of seven years of a contiual struggle for health on the part of Mrs. DeHaan. I stuck by things until we were called home when I was met at home by the statement that people thot I was bringing Mrs. DeHaan home to bury her. On top of that we have now the knowledge given us by the most competent medical authorities in the United States that Mrs. DeHaan's trouble has been tubercular. And on top of all this we have the experience of the last six months which has shown a gradual losing rather than gaining on the part of Mrs. DeHaan. I have not felt it necessary to have a council of Mission physicians on this matter. We have all the knowledge needed to make this decision. It has come to the point where I cannot longer experiment with her in China. I know that the home environment will benefit her in scores of ways not possible in China. This trouble is not a new thing which calls for diagnosis etc on the part of physicians. I do not feel justified in keeping her longer in this land. In this decision I believe we have even what you wished for us, "the guidance of the Divine Source of Wisdom".

These paragraphs from Mr. DeHaan make it perfectly clear that he wishes to formally resign from the Mission and that he is apparently unwilling to reconsider the decision he has reached. This being the case I have no other choice except to transmit this word to you as a formal resignation on his part. I do this with very deep regret. Altho Mr. DeHaan indicates the condition of Mrs. DeHaan's health as the reason for his resignation many of us here on the field are convinced that there are other elements of much significance which enter into his decision. These elements however no doubt have there influence on Mrs. DeHaan's health. Mr. DeHaan has often manifested a dissatisfaction with his location and general conditions of Mission work. And I have reason for thinking that this long standing dissatisfaction has not decreased since his return to the Mission last autumn. This element in the situation intensified our regret at Mr. DeHaan's decision to withdraw. It is possible, altho I do not think probable, that he may be influenced to reconsider this decision. But as I have said there seems to be no other way for me as Mission Secretary except to transmit his request to the Prudential Committee thru you. No doubt letters from Mr. DeHaan himself

and other members of the Techou Station will be sent you and these will acquaint you with the situation more in detail. In one of his letters Mr. DeHaan asked me "to inquire from the Board what arrangements for our return to the States, such as steamer fare, freight and etc. we can expect". Accordingly I pass this inquiry on to you.

I am sure all members of the Mission deeply regret Mr. DeHaan's decision to withdraw from the Mission just at the time when he seemed best qualified to undertake large tasks. We will hope that Divine wisdom may be granted to him, to members of the Mission and to the Board that this matter may be dealt with in the best way.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

HSG:EJW.

Inclosures.

P. S. Since writing the above I am in receipt of a letter from Dr. Tucker suggesting that as Dr. Smith and Dr. Wilder are expected to attend the Easter services of the Techou Church it may be wise for the Shantung District to invite them to confer with Mr. DeHaan regarding his future plans. There does not seem to be much ground for hope that he can be influenced to change his decision but Dr. Tucker's suggestion seems to me worth while considering and some good may come of it. It seemed worth while to pass this word on to you.

HSG.

Mar. 24, 1917

Truyglchow,

COPY.

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REC'D APR 23 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli.
March 19th, 1917.

Mr. A. B. DeHann,
Techou, Shantung.

My dear DeHann,

I was very sorry indeed to receive your letter this morning inclosing the copy of the letter written by you to the members of your Station. I am exceedingly sorry to learn that Mrs. DeHann's health is such that you feel you cannot remain in China. Your leaving during the coming months will certainly greatly cripple the work at Techou, interfere with the successful outcome of the Grinnel-China Scheme and deprive the Mission of a worker of large ability just at the time when you are fully equipped for the work. I wonder if some way out of the difficulty otherthan the one you suggest is not possible. I wonder if you have had sufficient medical advice.

Your letter says that you have already sent a copy of your letter to the Station and to the Board at home and you raise the question whether it will not be well for me as secretary of the Mission to present the matter to the Board formally. Before taking any further steps there are two aspects of the matter which I would like to mention. As I understand the modes of procedure in such a case there should be a statement by the station physician or by the medical committee of the Mission indicating that such a step as you contemplate is necessary because of the condition of Mrs. DeHann's health, i.e. withdrawal from the Mission for health reasons should be endorsed by a physician or physicians of the Mission before it could be properly acted upon by the Mission or the Board. Perhaps, you have had some such step taken but neither of your letters refers to such a matter. In the second place whether one expects to withdraw from the Mission for health of for other reasons I should suppose that a formal resignation to the Board, a copy of which being sent to the Mission, should be presented. Your communications by implication make it clear that you propose to withdraw but in form they are certainly not of the nature of a resignation and could hardly be considered as such, it seems to me.

Therefore before treating your decision as final I would like to suggest that you reconsider the whole matter. Perhaps your station physician or other physicians of the Mission can offer advice which will make the step you contemplate unnecessary for the present. We will hope that his can be done. But on the other hand if such hopes should prove futile and you feel it necessary to hold to your decision to withdraw then something more definite and formal it seems to me should be presented to the Board and to the Mission.

And Hoping that you and all who may be concerned in this important matter may have daily guidance from the Divine Source of wisdom and with very cordial regards,

Yours sincerely,

Howard S. Galt,

HSG:EJW.

Mar. 19, 1917

Thurgelson,

Rec'd APR 23 1917

COPY.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Office of the Secretary

Tientsin, China,
March 19th, 1917.

Mr. A. B. Beaman,
Tsingtau, Shantung.

My dear Beaman,

I was very sorry indeed to receive your letter this morning inclosing the copy of the letter written by you to the members of your station. I am exceedingly sorry to learn that Mrs. Beaman's health is such that you feel you cannot remain in China. Your leaving during the coming months will certainly be really crippling work at Tsingtau. Infantes with the successful outcome of the criminal-crime cases and during the absence of a worker of large ability just at the time when you are fully engaged in the work, I fear it will be quite impossible for us to keep the work going. Cost is not possible. I wonder if you have had our latest members advice.

Your letter says that you have already both by copy of your letter to the station and to the Board at home and you leave the direction whether it will not be well for the secretary of the station to present the matter to the Board formally. Before taking any further steps there are two aspects of the matter which seem like to mention. As I understand the mode of procedure in such a case there should be a statement by the station physician or by the medical committee of the mission indicating that such a step as you contemplate is necessary because of the condition of Mrs. Beaman's health, i.e. withdrawal from the mission for health reasons should be endorsed by a physician or medical board of the mission before it could be properly acted upon by the mission or the Board. Perhaps you have had some such step taken but neither of your letters refers to such a matter. In the second place what or one expects to withdraw from the mission for health of her husband should suppose that a formal resignation to the Board, a copy of which being sent to the mission, should be presented. Your communication makes it clear that you propose to withdraw but in form but are certainly not of the nature of a resignation and could easily be construed as such if seen in an.

Therefore before [illegible] I would like to suggest that you reconsider the whole matter. Perhaps your medical physician or other physician of the mission can offer advice which will make the step you contemplate unnecessary for the present. It will look that his can be done. But on the other hand if such course should prove futile and you feel it necessary to hold to your resignation to withdraw then something more definite and formal it seems to me should be presented to the Board and to the mission.

And hoping that you and all who may be concerned in this important matter may have daily guidance from the Divine Source of wisdom and with very cordial regards.

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

HSG:SJW.

389

Copy

Techou, Shantung. March 14, '17.

To the members of the Techou station:-

You who have lived in this station for the last few years know that the condition of Mrs. De Haan's health has always been a source of worry. During our furlough last year an operation revealed that her trouble has been tuberculosis. After this operation she gained strength slowly and when we sailed she was not yet really in condition to return. Our hope was that she would continue to gain steadily in the months which have passed since that time. Since returning however she has not been gaining as we had hoped.

The conviction has grown upon me, a conviction with which Mrs. De Haan thoroughly concurs, that to continue to live in China will not give her a fair chance. I need not say that missionary life is more or less unnatural and that there are many things in living amid an alien people which bring a strain even to a normal person. Therefore in view of this situation for which noone is responsible it seems best to us to look forward to Mrs. De Haan and the baby sailing for America before the very hot weather of summer. I may go with her then or may stay on for a few months longer as seems best after consideration of the work and other interests involved.

The changing of one's life plans, the uncertainty of the future in America, our own financial condition, and especially my relation to the Grinnell-China movement add to the difficulty of making the above decision. It is however the clear call of duty.

With many regrets that there is need for such a decision,

Ever sincerely yours,

A. Wde Haan.

Rev. J. D. De Haan

Teachers,

Mar. 14, 1917

COPY.

North China Union College
Tungchou Chihli
協和大學校
北通縣
Office of the President

390

April 13th, 1917.

Registrar of Union Theological Seminary,
Broadway at 120th Street,
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank the management of Union Seminary for the announcement regarding missionary fellowships which was sent to me sometime ago. I wish to congratulate the Seminary on the foresight and generosity which has led to the establishment of these fellowships and I doubt not that they will render substantial service to the great missionary enterprize.

I have received from Dr. W. E. Strong, the Secretary of the American Board a letter regarding these fellowships, stating that one of these is definitely offered to one of three missionaries connected with our American Board who expect to be home on furlough the coming year. I would very much appreciate the priviledge of spending a year at Union if conditions relative to the location and needs of my family permitted it. During our coming furlough our older children must be started on their educational career in America and for this purpose we have chosen to locate at Claremont, Calif. to avail ourselves of the schools and colleges there. This means making our headquatters so far from New York that it will be impossible for me to devote the entire year to study as I should otherwise like to do. Accordingly I have to report that I will not be able to apply for one of these fellowships. I may add that I have written to Revl Lewis Hodous of Foochow and suggested that at least so far as I am concerned he need have no hesitation in making application for this fellowship. I am not acquainted with the Mr. Taylor of Africa, the third

COPY.

North China Union College
Tangchow, China
協和大學校
北通縣
Office of the President

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New York City, U.S.A.

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COPY.

Registrar of Union. Sheet 2.

man to whom Secretary Strong reports that announcements have been sent but if he is as strong a man as Mr. Hodous I am sure the fellowship will be well placed if assigned to either of these men.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard Galt

HSG:EBM.

Seminary

Apr. 13, 1917

RECD MAY 14 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.
April 18th, 1917.

Mission Letter 33.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Since writing Mission Letter 32, on March 24th, your letters dated February 23rd, March 1st (personal) and March 16th have been received.

In this connection may I acknowledge also with thanks your personal letter of February 2nd regarding Missionary Fellowships in Union Theological Seminary. Regarding this matter I beg to inclose a copy of my letter to the Registrar of Union Seminary which will indicate to you my attitude regarding this proposition.

Turning to your letter of February 23rd dealing with the problems of the Language School in Peking I would first like to inquire what, if any, action the Prudential Committee has taken in regard to the statement and motions sent to you in Mission Letter 22 written November 8th last year. As an inclosure with that was sent a copy of a letter and motions passed by the CAL. of the Mission. These motions were referred to the Prudential Committee for action. Your letter of February 23 makes no mention of that communication. We have just looked the matter up and find that in Mr. Case' letter of December 15th the arrival of Mission Letter 22 with inclosure is acknowledged, so it is evident that the document did not fail to reach you. If you consult that document you will find the answer to some of the questions asked in your letter of February 23rd especially regarding tuition fees and Language Study expenses. If you can report to us some definite action of the Prudential Committee regarding the motions made in the CAL letter of October 14th

then our Mission will have data for considering whether further action regarding the language study expenses of new recruits in Peking is required or not. Until we have this data I do not know that there is much more to be said on the subject now from our point of view. Of the many matters your letter mentions some are personal questions which each family must meet for itself, others relate to the responsibilities of the Peking Station with regard to residences and so forth. I may say that I think the Mission has no criticisms to make of the Board with regard to reporting in advance the coming of new recruits or of the Peking Station in the self-sacrificing efforts it has made to provide quarters for these recruits to occupy. At least some inconvenience of the past months have been due to the unusually large number of new missionaries in Peking during the present year. This I regard as quite exceptional for I fear we cannot hope for such large accessions to our staff each year in the future. I may say that reports which have come to me indicate that members of our Mission attending the Language School have done exceptional work, and made an excellent reputation for the Mission in the matter of the quality of its new recruits. It is possible that after the next annual meeting of the Mission which will be held in May there may be something more to write regarding this matter.

Your letter of March 16th which came this morning brings us the details of the Board's action, the substance of which was sent to us in the code word "Equalize" on March 17th. We are glad to have these fuller details of the action of the Prudential Committee. I note that an exception is made in the matter of the $2,400. from the Central Church Boston sent for the Peking Work. I have no doubt that the Peking Station will have something to say on this question but perhaps it will be in order for them to present the matter to the authorities of the Central Church direct. As I have said before we greatly appreciate the generosity

of the Prudential Committee in this matter. We were well aware that the field of our own Mission was not unique in presenting special financial needs at the present time, and we trust that the generous response which the Prudential Committee has made to our needs will not exceed the support of the Board's constituency during the present year. Since our correspondence on this subject America has been drawn into the World War and of course we do not know what uncertainties this may introduce into financial administration but we hope and pray that the churches at home will see to it that the Missionary Crusade does not suffer that this period of world-wide struggle.

We are glad to note the provision made for Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich during the latter part of the year. We shall all welcome very much these pioneer workers in assuming direct connection with our Mission work again.

Shortly after receiving your letter of February 7th I wrote to Mr. Peet in Foochow, inquiring what if any decision had been reached regarding our invitiation to come to North China. Some days ago I received a reply from Mr. Peet from which the following paragraph is reported.

"I have delayed writing to you further regarding the Board's desire to place us in North China, because I have had nothing more definite to write you than what I have already written. I may add that lately I have written Dr. Strong, asking for a reconsideration of their decision. Circumstances have developed which would seem to make such a reconsideration eminently desirable and we are hoping the Board will see the matter in this light."

This evidently shows much uncertainty in Mr. Peet's mind. Perhaps you will rmember that last autumn after the Mission took action inviting Mr. Peet to North China, the Chihli District took action locating him in Tientsin for one year. I can report now that the District Meeting, which adjourned last Monday, voted to request Mr. and Mrs. Peet to locate at Paotingfu for the three year period mentioned in the invitation to North China. This action will be reported to Mr. Peet soon. Beyond this there seems to be nothing further for us to do, and we must await further action either from Mr. Peet or from the Prudential Committee.

The District Meeting just referred to met in Tungchou this year and was a meeting of unusually large significance. The earnestness of our Chinese colleagues in dealing with the problems of our work is increasingly manifest. Copies of the minutes of the meeting will reach you in due time and perhaps the District Secretary will report to you more in detail the nature of the meeting. I may add that in connection with this meeting on last Sunday were held two special services of great significance. In the morning was held a meeting commemorating fifty years of Mission work in the Tungchou Station for it was in 1867 that the Station was first opened. We were fortunate in having with us Dr. Goodrich and Miss Andrews and a few Chinese who were among the very first pioneers here. The meeting was attended largely by the delegates of the District Meeting; by representatives from various Chinese bodies in the city of Tungchou;,and by large numbers from the Christian community. In that afternoon an ordination service was held in which Mr. C. H. Chang, son of the first Chinese pastor the Tungchou Church ever had, was ordained pastor of this church. The occasion coming at the time of the fifty years' anniversary and in connection with our District Meeting was especially opportune and we hope that it marks the beginning of a new era of progress in the work of this church. It is more than seventeen years since Mr. Chang's father died and thru all these years the church has suffered from the lack of suitable Chinese leadership. We trust now that the rank and file of the members of the church will rally to the support of the new pastor and that the church will become a stronger Christianizing force in the community.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

P.S. - I may add that all I hear from the Techow station indicates that Mr. de Haan has no intention of reconsidering the matter of his resignation. Accordingly it should be regarded as before the Prudential Committee for action. -

HSG:EJW.

Mission Letter 33. (April 18, '17) Sheet 4.

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Very sincerely yours,

Mission Secretary.

Tungchow, Apr. 18, 1917

CD JUN 20 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

May 17th, 1917.

Mission Letter 34.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.,

My dear Dr. Strong,

I returned yesterday evening from Peking where I have been attending the Annual Meeting of the North China Council and of the North China Mission. There will be many things to report from these meetings as soon as the minutes are in hand. But I write this morning in order to place in your hands as early as possible our last proposition regarding the transfer of the American Board's Chapel at T'sang Men Kou to the Independent Church at Tientsin.

You will find in vote 43 of the Council Minutes of 1915 and vote 11 in the Minutes of the Mission of the same year reference to this matter. Regarding this matter Secretary Bell wrote under date August 6th 1915 reporting the Board's authorization of the sale of the property in accordance with the request of the Mission. At the time the Board's action was reported to the Independent Church in Tientsin the finances of the Church were not in condition to permit them to consummate the purchase. At this point another change in the situation in Tientsin took place. The pastor of that Independent Church for the preceeding 3 or 4 years had been a Methodist and there was a strong feeling on the part of members of the constituency of our Tientsin Station as well as other persons in the Mission that the so-called Independent Church was apparently moving in the direction of amalgamating with the Methodist Conference of North China. For this reason there was what might be called a growing coolness in the relations of the Independent Church and our Tientsin Station. It was for this reason largely that the Mission was influenced to terminate the period of loan of the Chapel property by a sale at approximately the commercial value of the property. About the beginning of 1916 the Independent Church changed its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Wang, one of our Congregational pastors working in our Peking field being called to take up the pastorate. This movement, tho the results were more or less unconscious, resulted in reasserting very cordial relations between the Independent Church, with its constituency largely Congregational to begin with, and ~~with~~ the Congregationalists of our Tientsin Station. In view of this decided change in the atmostphere our Chihli District Association, to which the matter was referred in April 1916, voted to recommend to the Council that the price of sale to the Independent Church be reduced from $9000. to $4000. Mexican. The Council when it met in May 1916 did not vote to approve that request directly but appointed a committee with full power to act in the matter, with the check of course of reference to the Prudential Committee ultimately. See vote 12 of Counnil Minutes for 1916.

Rev. Mr. Li and I as members of that committee went to Tientsin in June 1916 and conferred with the Trustees of the Independent Church. As result of that conference the most satisfactory arrange-

ment seemed to be a form of lease. And it was left with the Trustees of the Church to draw up the form of the lease in accordance with the terms of the discussion and submit to our committee later for approval. For reasons not known to me there was a delay in this matter and mot until April of this year was the proposed form of lease submitted to us. Mr. Li and I after consulting with Mr. McCann as Mission Treasurer suggested some changes and sent the document back to Tientsin for reference to the Trustees of the Independent Church. At the meeting of the Council held in Peking last week the English version of the lease was again sent to us from Tientsin for approval. The Counnil voted ~~again~~ their approval and transmit the same to the Prudential Committee for ratification. Accordingly I inclose a copy of the proposed agreement.

As to the form of this agreement the Board may want to make some changes to bring it into correspondence with accepted legal forms. As to the content of the document I hope there is nothing requiring explanation. With regard to Section 3, the meaning is that the phrase, "total sum" includes the original $4000. to be returned and any additional sum for improvements, if such there be. It seems to me that the wording of section 3 makes this perfectly clear but one person to whom I showed this after it passed the Council did not feel quite sure that there was no opportunity for misunderstanding. The wording can be changed to safeguard this point if you deem necessary. In the last section it might be well to specify that in case of alleged disagreement between the Chinese and English version, the English text should be regarded as valid. Among the Trustees of the Independent Church are men well versed in English and so there would seem to be nothing unsuitable in this arrangement.

Some of the leaders in the Independent Church in Tientsin apparently did not realize that the agreement regarding the property would have to be referred to the Prudential Committee for ratification and, anticipating approval of the arrangement on the field, certain steps ~~of~~ in preparation for the alteration and enlargement of the Chapel building have already been taken. For this reason the Independent Church, and our Council in sympathy with them, ask for the decision of the Board at as early a date as possible and request you to send us reply by cable. The expenses of the cable may be charged to the Tientsin Station of this Mission if you so desire. I suggest the following code words:

If ratification is complete except possibly verbal changes, cable the word, RATIFIED.
If the essential points are ratified with some change in detail, cable the word, SUBSTANCE.
If the agreement is not ratified even in substance, cable the word, RECONSIDER.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

HSG:EJW.

Tsingchow,
May 17, 1917

Mission Letter 24. (May 17, '17) Sheet 2.

ment seemed to me a form of lease. And it was left with the Trustees of the Church to draw up the form of the lease in accordance with the terms of the discussion and submit to our committee later for approval. For reasons not known to me there was a delay in this matter and not until April of this year was the proposed form of lease submitted to me. Mr. Li and I after consulting with Mr. Mowem as Mission Treasurer suggested some changes and sent the document back to Tientsin for reference to the Trustees of the Independent Church. At the meeting of the Council held in Peking last week the English version of the lease was again sent to us from Tientsin for approval. The Council voted again their approval and transmit the same to the Prudential Committee for ratification. Accordingly I inclose a copy of the proposed agreement.

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Very sincerely yours,

[signature]

HSG:RJW.

CD JUL 26 1917

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary

Tungchou, Chihli, China.

June 29th, 1917.

Dr. James L. Barton, Secretary,

A.B.C.F.M., Boston, U.S.A.,

My dear Dr. Barton,

I wrote you last while in quarantine on June 6th. I was released last week and am feeling quite myself again. The other members of my family are all well including our youngest son who was born June 1st. You may be interested to know that we have given him the name Sheffield.

Mr. Porter wrote to you I believe on June 7th and a copy of his letter is before me. Since then we have received your letters on May 16 and 29 and are grateful for the full information which they contain. In writing today regarding University matters I wish to concentrate attention on one point, and that is "The Scope of the Course of Study". My letter of April 23rd and the notes in Mr. Porter's letter of June 7th which are very full and clear surely make plain to you at home the situation with regard to the course of study. What the Board of Managers were aiming at in following the Government course was a six years course of College or University work divided into Junior and Senior groups of three years each, the Senior group giving quite highly specialized work and approximating somewhat post-graduate work in its earliest years at home. Now in view of action by the Trustees we are ~~contributed~~ faced with ~~the~~ a most embarassing situation. I have not been able to attend the recent meetings of the Managers but according to Mr. Porter's statement ~~the~~ action of the Trustees has been taken and reported to the field calling for a four years course and the action has been so reported as to be interpreted by the Board of Managers as referring to the highest four years of the six years'

course we were contemplating. This leaves the first two years of those six years--corresponding to the Freshman and Sophomore classes at home suspended in mid-air. By action of the Trustees as interpreted by the Managers they are not to be a part of the union work, and it will be an anomalous situation and one which I think the Missions here on the field (except possibly the Methodist) ~~will~~ can not ~~wish to~~ easily provide for if these two years have to be added to the four years of the secondary schools (Chinese term Middle School) which the Missions have always agreed to conduct independently as preparatory to College work. Thus the present situation approximates very nearly that indicated in the last part of the first paragraph of sheet 4 of my letter of April 23rd--a situation which I indicated was very much to be avoided. The action of the Trustees as interpreted by the Managers is very welcome to the two individuals, Dr. Lowry and Dr. King, for in the earlier negotiations of the Board of Managers, taking advantage, as it seems to me, of Chinese terminology they tried to keep the first three years of the six years College course we were planning for in the hands of the separate Missions, to provide for in connection with their High Schools. My own interpretation of this attitude on their part is that it was their purpose to keep this block of College work out of the union institution, altho the rest of us all thot it belonged there, and enable them thus to build up a larger Methodist Institution giving it as many years as possible before union work began. So as I have said Drs. Lowry and King welcome this action of the Trustees because it falls in with their earlier plans. Whether such plans if brot definitely before the Methodist Mission as a whole would be endorsed is, I think very much of a question.

When the report of the Trustees action first came Mr. Porter hoped that Dr. Lowry and Dr. King would be willing to combine in Freshman and Sophomore year work thru the coming year as a modus operandi. But

after conference they seemed unwilling to do so and accordingly Mr. Porter and his colleagues here seem faced with the necessity of providing for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of the College in connection with the Academy to be conducted here the coming autumn. This is the confused and discouraging situation which confronts us, and presumbably will bring like embarassment to the Presbyterian and London Missions, and I write to urge with all possible emphasis such modification (or clear interpretation if the Managers have misinterpreted it) of the Trustees' action as will make it possible to begin union work with the Freshman year in Peking this coming autumn. I would strongly urge that if necessary a meeting of the Trustees be or the Ex. Committee held for this purpose and the report of their action if favorable sent out at once by cable. I trust you will do all in your power to bring about this result.

I may add still further that if there is doubt in the minds of the Trustees of the advisability of a six years course let that question remain in abeyance for the present for it has been the purpose of the Managers heretofore only to provide for the first four years of those six years in Peking the coming autumn. For at present there is a lack of students prepared to do the higher two years of work. What we want now is an action calling for the beginning of union work with the Freshman year of College (i.e. the first year following High School). If this definite action can be reported out from the Trustees then the first four years of College work will be conducted on an union basis in Peking this autumn and the final decision about the higher two years of the proposed course can be postponed for some months.

Mr. Woodall has just called attention to a point which is also worthy of mention. We had entertained hopes of attracting students to the University graduating from the Government High Schools. But if the University does not provide for the first two years of College work fol-

lowing the course which they have completed in the Government High Schools there will be this two years gap which will effectually prevent them from entering the University, and having once begun their College course in some Government University they will not be liable to break into their course at the end of these two years in order to enter Peking University. Thus besides the few students graduating from our several Mission Academies where will the students for the University come from?

I will show this letter to Mr. Porter and I have no doubt he will endorse it and perhaps desire to add something besides.

Our sailing date has been postponed from July 17th to the 20th and we are now due to reach San Francisco, August 13th. My address in America will be Claremont, California, as I think I have already mentioned to you. Hoping to see you sometime within a few months,

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

P.S. I should reply to one more point in your letter of May 29th. The Board of Managers when it voted last autumn to take over the management of the Colleges at Tungchou and Peking of course did not take over the Preparatory Departments of these institutions which have been conducted quite as separate institutions as far as management is concerned.

I thoroly agree with Dr. Galt's position. The question is this. Does the College work of Peking University begin immediately after the four year's Middle School course (American High School or Academy) or is there a gap

of two years. to be filled
in by each of the Missions
in some way, between the end
of the Middle School and the
beginning of the College course,

Very sincerely yours,

Lucius C. Porter

June 29, 1910

Dr. Chow

REC'D SEP 15 1917

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Claremont, California, 10 Sept.,1917.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

I thank you for your letter of Aug. 31, enclosing a copy of your former letter of June 22, which came today. (By the way, it ought not to take ten days for a letter to arrive here from Boston. I note however, on glancing at the envelope, that the letter was not posted until Sept. fifth).

I am of course intensely interested in all you say about the presidency and site of the University, but in view of what I have written regarding these matters in the past it does not seem necessary to write more now. I shall value very highly however an opportunity for conference with you, and others if convenient, regarding these and other matters pertaining to the university. The attitude which the Board of Trustees has taken regarding the site is a matter of very weighty importance, and I am very anxious about the matter, because of the situation at the Peking end, and I fear the questions raised will result in long drawn out delay and negotiations.

Each of your letters has a paragraph regarding the difficulties due to the point of view of some that the present Peking University is a continuation and an enlargement of the old. What you write is no news to me, but it is only too true. We have faced this issue time and again in Board of Managers meeting, but final authority did not rest with us, and we looked in vain for a definite and comprehensive pronouncement on this question from the Trustees as <u>an organic board</u>, and the delay and incompleteness of the reports of Trustee action gave occasion for further confusion. And as far as the Peking end of the organization is concerned, the interpretation referred to ~~you~~ will surely continue until the Trustees, realizing the situation, make a change in the administrative officers.

I have just written to Secretary Patton regarding attendance at the Annual Meeting at Columbus. I should like to know as early as possible if I am to attend that meeting, because of the long distance from home and other matters connected with my family. And I am also asking Dr. Patton whether he can tell me whether I will be wanted further east, say in Boston or New York. Perhaps you will wish to talk over this matter with him. I mention this matter not to indicate any desire to place more time and distance between myself and family, but if I am to be detained in the east for any great length of time after the Board Meeting I should like to know it in advance if possible, so as to make suitable arrangements before leaving the family here.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt.

Claremont,

Sept. 10, 1917

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395

Board of Foreign Missions
Of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES
S. EARL TAYLOR
FRANK MASON NORTH

150 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

CABLE ADDRESS, MISSIONS PHONE, 2130 CHELSEA

PRESIDENT
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON

TREASURER
GEORGE M. FOWLES

2 Nov. - 1917. -

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston. -

My dear Dr. Barton: -

I learned in our office Thursday of the death of your father and beg to express my deep sympathy with you at this time. I understand that your father was very aged and hope that his end was peaceful, as seems fitting to those so ready to be translated to a higher life.

Of course we were all very sorry that you could not be present in New York yesterday at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Brown, of the Presbyterian Board was also not able to be present, altho Dr. White was here as a representative of that Board. Dr. Merrill was unable to remain till the end of the meeting. So the attendance was not as full as could have been desired.

I had written out what I had to say, and altho I had striven for brevity in every paragraph, the reading of the statement occupied forty minutes or more. There was much interested discussion and I hope what I presented had some effect on the minds of those present. I need not attempt to report the content of my paper or of the discussion, for it was the wish of those present to have the paper copied for circulation in the Committee, and a copy will no doubt reach you in due time. I am adding a paragraph at the end, proposing a school of Journalism as one of future departments of the University. I am doing this with Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith's advice. I had talked with him about this matter and he urged me to present it at the meeting of the Executive Committee. The time was so taken with the discussion of other topics that it did not seem best to do so, so I have appended this proposal * at the end

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES
S. EARL TAYLOR
FRANK MASON NORTH

Board of Foreign Missions
Of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
CABLE ADDRESS, MISSIONS PHONE, 2130 CHELSEA

PRESIDENT
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON

TREASURER
GEORGE M. FOWLES

of my statement discussing the other topics.-

It was not my intention to remain in New York long after yesterday's meeting, but Doctors Smith, Jones and Smith have spoken of the desirability of my remaining for further meetings. I should appreciate your advice at this point. I have work in hand which I can do profitably in New York, as well as at home, for the next two or three weeks, but the additional cost of my remaining here, and the needs of my family are to be considered. As to the latter, I think Mrs. Galt, at some personal sacrifice, would be glad to extend my "leave of absence", if by my remaining in New York any substantial good would come to the university enterprise. Do you think my remaining longer would justify the additional cost? (I am staying at the Bible Teachers' Training School)

Very sincerely yours.-

Howard Galt.

Have written these lines while waiting here to see Dr. Jones.

New York

Nov. 2, 1917.

Chile, N. C.

REC'D JAN 22 1918

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Claremont, Califirnia, 15 Jan., 1918.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

My duty to write to you regarding University matters is much reinforced by the recent arrival of a good letter from Mr. Porter, enclosing an important memorandum on University topics. I am very glad Mr. Porter has submitted this comprehensive memorandum at this time.

Before commenting upon his document, let me first inquire whether the Trustees of Peking Uinversity have not had a recent meeting in New York, to discuss, and decide, I hope, important questions connect-with the University? For a fortnight or more I have been daily expecting from you, or Dr. Smith, some report of such a meeting, but as yet I have had no word. I wonder if this means that after all it has not been possible to get together for a meeting.

The first section of Mr. Porter's statement deals with the question of site. After all I have written and said on that subject, it is not necessary for me to add much more now. Mr. Porter's statement gives evidence of continued uncertainty on the field, and this, to my mind, makes it more important that the Trustees should take decisive action soon. Mr. Porter says, relative to the report of the Commission, "with its conclusions they are in unanimous and hearty egreement"-- referring to the Presbyterian, London Mission and American Board members of the Board of Managers. This statement does not seem to me very significant, because, as you remember, it was the opinion of most of us who considered the document in New York, that it was rather inconclusive. I do not feel able to agree with Mr. Porter when he says of the Commission's report, "We feel that the advantages of the site in the city have been stated fairly and the conditions under which it should be used stated accurately". I indicated in the statement which I prepared in New York, and I still strongly feel, that the advantages of the site in the city were inadequately stated in the report of the Commission, and the conditions under which it could be used inadequately and inaccurately stated. The statement which I especially refer to is this: " A minimum of $1,000,000 Mex., would be required for buildings in the immediate future." This, and the statement that another half a million should be spent at once on the site, seem to me to wholly ignore other possibilities and policies, as I tried to set forthe in my statement in New York.

I have nothing important to say regarding Mr. Porter's third paragraph. The possibilities of the action of the Methodists which he mentions should doubtless be kept in mind. But I would like to urge, again, with all possible emphasis, that if the Trustees have not yet decided the matter of site, that they do so at once, and that along the lines of the policy which we worked out in New York. Besides your letter of Nov. 26, I have also a letter from Secretary Brown, dated Nov. 23, in which he strongly endorses the same policy.

In Mr. Porter's third section I am glad to see that he emphasizes

the recommendation of the Commission calling for the appointment of an "Executive Secretary". This is another matter I have already dealt with, and I hope that the Trustees will feel the necessity of taking some action.

As to Mr. Porter's section five, dealing with the curriculum, if the Trustees take action in accordance with the minute prepared by Secretary Smith and myself in New York, endorsing the six years' course of study passed by the Managers last spring, I think the result will be satisfactory. In view of the difference of interpretation mentioned by Mr. Porter, perhaps the statement might be made more emphatic still.

I fully agree with all Mr. Porter says about the union of the Language School and the University. This union would be of genuine benefit to both organizations.

And I would very much like to see Mr. Hodous located in Peking for the work Mr. Porter mentions. He is a splendid man, and has been doing substantial, scholarly work for years.

And I should like to add my emphasis to what Mr Porter says under section eight, relative to the amalagamation of the Tungchou and Peking departments next autumn in Peking. I would urge action by the Trustees in some form like the following:

> Moved, that the Board of Managers of Peking University be instructed to provide for the union of all departemnts of the University in Peking at the beginning of the autumn semester ~~in 191~~ of the present year (1918). If the generous offer of the Methodist Mission to provide for the several departments of the University temporarily in the buildings of the Methodist School is still effective, the Trustees recommend that such offer be accepted. Otherwise the Board of Managers should undertake to provide for the several departments of the work in buildings on the new site of the University.

I heartily endorse all that Mr. Porter says in the various ~~xxpx~~ paragraphs under the topic "Commencement", section nine. The question of Chinese name is a difficult one, as you already know. Regarding this I would suggest action by the Trustees as follows:

> Moved that, in the opinion of the Trustees, no action has yet been~~t~~ taken by the authorities of the University fixing the Chinese name of the institution; and that the Board of Managers be authorized to choose an appropriate name in Chinese which shall if possible express the union nature of the Institution and be generally acceptable to all the constituency of the University.
>
> For full information on the question of name see earlier correspondence from the field, particularly a full statement by Mr. Porter under date of June 8, 1917.

The other matters connected with commencement, so far as they require action by the Board of Trustees, should be put in order and reported to the Board of Managers at an early date.

I note your request in your last letter in the matter of buildings and shall try to prepare some suggestions at an early date.

Copies of this letter sent to Sec Smith and Mr Porter.

Very sincerely yours
Howard S. Galt.

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POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

HOWARD S. GALT
DEAN TUNCHOW DEPARTMENT
PEKING UNIVERSITY
LECTURER ON THE
HENRY D. PORTER FOUNDATION
1917-1918

REC'D FEB 19 1918

11 February, 1918.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Strong:-

I appreciate your letter of Jan. 23, with its cordial words, and reporting the refit allowance authorized by the Prudential Committee. It is possible that Mrs. Galt and the children will remain in this country-- we must leave the two older ones in any case-- for a year so, in order to make a home for the children in school. May I inquire ~~what~~ the rule or custom of the Board is regarding refit, in such a case? Is the whole sum available, to use as we see fit under the circumstances, or is only one half, or a less sum, available to provide for the one who returns. I do not find these points mentioned in the Board's Handbook.

Following the meeting of the American Board in Columbus, I spent about a month in New York, chiefly on business connected with Peking University. During that period I could have gone to Boston, if I had known of any special reason for doing so. Having now returned to the west, I have in mind no special matter which will certainly take me east again, but would consider myself subject to call, if something important arose. From the 14th to the 22nd of this month I am to go, at Dr. Kelsey's request, on a speaking tour thro a number of cities in the central part of this state. After returning from that tour I expect to spend some little time preparing my lectures to be given in the College here. They are due in April, and are supposed to cover about four weeks--three lectures per week.

You probably have received, or will receive soon, correspondence from Mr. Porter, relative to appointments to fill the places in the Tungchou work which will be vacated by the short term appointees, Messrs Beers and Woodall. I have a word or two to add regarding this matter. Mr. Beers went out to teach English in the College. After experience in this department covering about ten years, I think we are all convinced that the department needs at least one man appointed permanently, and fitted to develop this department under a continuous policy. We would request the Board to find and appoint such a man. Mr. Woodall went out primarily for secretarial work, stenograph typewriting, etc. He has been more successful, however as a teacher of English, and Mr. Porter has written that this year Mr. Woodall is giving all his time to teaching and certain other administrative work, and Mr. Porter looks after the correspondence himself, with the help more recently of Miss Mickey, I believe. You are already somewhat familiar with her status in the Mission, and probably have later information than I possess. But as to the English teaching, both the College as it moves to Peking as part of the University, and the Boys' School to be left behind, and greatly developed, we hope, at Tungchou,

HOWARD S. GALT
DEAN TUNCHOW DEPARTMENT
PEKING UNIVERSITY
LECTURER ON THE
HENRY D. PORTER FOUNDATION
1917-1918

will wish to maintain and strengthen English departments. So, if Miss Mickey can remain in the secretarial work, two men are greatly needed for English teaching. I have no doubt that men will be hard to find owing to the present war conditions. I would suggest one man for English to be appointed permanently, and one man for short term service. As to the man for the College, or University, you may wish to confer with Dr. Barton regarding this matter, owing to the ppresent transitional state of affairs. But it is exceedingly important that there be no hiatus in the English department. We have to guard at every point against the weakening of our higher educational work, because of the delay in this university scheme. Regarding a man for English in the Boys' School, you may wish to consult with Mr. Martin, who, fortunately is near at hand. I suppose this whole matter goes into the hands of the Home Department. I doubt not you will soon have word from Porter emphasizing and amplifying, and perhaps clarifying, what I have written.

And I wish to mention also funds for the educational work in the College and Boys' School. I have no doubt the regular appropriations for 1918 are already made. But I understand that the income from the Endowment Fund for Higher Education is usually appropriated for the academic year, or from July to June. In this case presumably the authorities of the Board will be dealing with those funds soon. I hope that from those funds can come a more liberal share of what will be needed for College, or University, so that the funds heretofore going to College and Academy in their combined form, can be for the most part, at least, retained at Tungchou for the Boys' School. This will be in keeping with the plans for a great expansion of the work of that school, which have been adopted by the District, and of which Mr. Martin, and the rest of us, are enthusiastic exponents. In this matter also you may wish to confer with Mr. Martin, and I doubt not you will hear again from Mr. Porter on the subject.

I have just received an inquiry as to whether I would be available for Y.M.C.A. work with the Chinese Labor Battalion in France. May I ask what would be the attitude of the Board toward one's taking up such work.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

APR 1 1918

POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

HOWARD S. GALT
DEAN TUNCHOW DEPARTMENT
PEKING UNIVERSITY
LECTURER ON THE
HENRY D. PORTER FOUNDATION
1917-1918

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27 March, 1918.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Since writing you last I have received your letters of March 6th and 8th, and thank you for them. I had great hope that Mr. Scott would accept the presidency of the University, but was later much disappointed to receive from him, and also from Dr. Smith, word to the effect that he felt it his duty to decline the invitation. This another failure is somewhat disheartening, but I trust the Committee will continue the search diligently until the right man is secured.

In view of the word that a meeting of the Board of Trustees will probably be called for April 11th, I feel impelled to write you a word today regarding my own future work in China. It has been one of the disappointments of my furlough thus far that I have not known exactly what my work was to be on my return to China, and consequently could be taking no steps to prepare myself better, during my furlough, for that work. I think you have the situation in mind: If the college work at Tungchou is moved to Peking the coming autumn, and amalgamated with the other departments of the University--as I most earnestly hope it will be-- the position I have been holding will naturally and automatically be discontinued. Of course I have been doing some teaching, formerly in mathematics (my own earlier choice of departments) but more recently in Sociology and Education. But my teaching, not being delimited by a definite department or professorship, would probably not naturally suggest to the University authorities a particular work for me, wothour some definite consideration of the matter either in New York or Peking, and it would surely be unfortunate for me to arrive in Peking, if I am to continue any connection with the higher educational work, with my status and work quite undetermined--that is, unless the field organization of the University will be more complete than it now seems likely to be. Therefore it seemed better to refer the matter to you, for such consideration in the Executive Committee or Board of Trustees as may be fitting.

And before going further let me make it clear that I am not seeking a place in the work of the University. I said some years ago that I should not seek such a position, and it seems best not to deviate from that resolution. If I am not definitely needed in the future work of the University, I am confident that there will be a work for me somewhere in the North China Mission where I can be content to use my endeavors in the great enterprise which the Mission stands for.

But if in the judgment of the University authorities I should continue in the higher educational work, I shall be glad to have that work designated wherever and whenever decision can properly be made.

POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

HOWARD S. GALT
JEAN TUNCHOW DEPARTMENT
PEKING UNIVERSITY
LECTURER ON THE
HENRY D. PORTER FOUNDATION
1917-1918

But I am sure that you will agree with me that it will be better, if possible, to have the decision made soon, so that I may employ such time as I can during the remaining months of my furlough, is some sort of special preparation. The lack of special preparation, and often the lack of designation in advance to particular tasks, so frequently handicaps us mission workers, that surely this sort of thing should be avoided if possible.

In view of what I have said about not seeking a place in the University, I shall run the risk of being misunderstood if I go further and mention any department of the work which especially appeals to me. But I feel sure that you will be able to discriminate, and take what I say simply at its face value. And I will only add this brief word: taht if the University authorities consider that my connection with the work should be continued, the department of Education, which we all so much hope can be organized at once and rapidly developed, is one in which I feel that I should be content to apply my efforts. I add this word simply for your information in considering the matter, and it is in no sense to be considered as an application for a position in the University.

As the end of our furlough approaches we must of necessity consider our family arrangements, in view of the educational requirements of the children, and we have practically come to the decision that it will be best for Mrs. Galt to remain in this country for a year or so. Of the two oldest children, now in High School, who must in any case remain here, Lawrence is only fourteen years of age, and he is too young and undeveloped to be left without parental care. So we are beginning to look around for a place in Claremont where Mrs. Galt and the children can live comfortably for a year or so, while I go back to China alone.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith, feeling that the matters mentioned will be of interest and concern to him also.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Claremont

June 17, 1918.

REC'D JUL 9 1918

POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

HOWARD S. GALT
JEAN TUNGHOW DEPARTMENT
PEKING UNIVERSITY
LECTURER ON THE
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By Rev. Howard S. Galt. '88

Murray Scott Triams. — An appreciation.

"How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle!" Struggling for the triumph of Christian truth and light and life amongst the Chinese, Murray Scott Triams crowns his efforts with the supreme sacrifice.

Only one term of service — seven brief years — yet how filled with achievement!

As a student of Chinese, excelling all others in the modern period of the mission. Living for months in the mission out-stations, surrounded only by Chinese, he sought diligently a sympathetic understanding of their language and their ways. He early assumed large responsibilities in the mission, but pursued with zest and determination the study of the written language, coming to his final examination with a range of study and reading surpassing all others.

As a teacher in the College he brought daily to the class-room intellectual vigor and leadership of a high order.

As an evangelist he travelled and preached in season and out of season, enduring all hardship, turning back at no difficulty.

In the recent reorganization of the Mission he was one of the statesmen who, with insight and outlook, grasped the principles of the task, and helped determine the new policies of the Mission and the new coordination of its forces.

He was last year transferred to Peking in order that he might employ his rare gifts as organizer and leader amongst the students and merchants of that great metropolitan center.

And when flood and famine raged rampant in the province, he went forth with others to organize the ministry of relief and re-construction.

In this fine service the dread fever seized him, and just as his furlough in the homeland was due, he was translated. To rest, do you say? No, but surely to some higher, greater service as befits one of the noblest souls God ever called to be co-laborer with Himself.

Murray Scott Frame.

Howard S Gale S S

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REC'D JUL 9 1918

Claremont, Calif. 4 July - 1918.

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Rev. W. E. String D.D.
14 Beacon St. -
Boston. -

My Dear Dr. String: -

Your letter of June 24 came last evening, and I hasten to send you a few lines regarding Mr. Tirame. I wish they might better express the appreciation of him which we all so deeply feel. Word of his death came to us some days ago - a great surprise and shock. "How can these things be?" His memory and his friendship will abide as a precious legacy for all of us who were associated with him. -

Sincerely yours,

Howard Gale

Fremont July 4, 1918. by Scott Frame.

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REC'D OCT 26 1918

POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

HOWARD S. GALT
DEAN TUNGHOW DEPARTMENT
PEKING UNIVERSITY
LECTURER ON THE
HENRY D. PORTER FOUNDATION
1917-1918

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S.S. Santo Mau - Yellow Sea -
18 Sept - 1918.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
14 Beacon St. -
Boston - U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong! -

Perhaps you will remember that I delivered a course of lectures at Pomona last Spring. Some of those who heard the lectures — especially Prof. Sumner, in whose department the lectures were given — were kind enough to urge that I undertake to have the lectures published. Not all of the course of twelve lectures were written out in full at the time of delivery, and during the leisure of the present voyage I have found an opportunity to write out a few more. Perhaps I shall find opportunity to finish this work

the Bureau of Appointments of Oberlin College. I presume this was

my Scott Frame.

POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

HOWARD S. GALT
DEAN TUNCHOW DEPARTMENT
PEKING UNIVERSITY
LECTURER ON THE
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1917-1918

after I reach Peking — if such a hope is not vain!

In considering this matter I think I remember that there is something in the Board's Handbook on the subject of literary work undertaken by missionaries. I have not a copy of the Handbook available on the voyage and furthermore do not know just what interpretation the authorities of the Board place upon that section at the present time. So I have been wanting to write to you on this subject, to learn what attitude, if any, is now taken by the Board toward a missionary's doing work of this kind.

The present voyage has been uneventful on the whole, and as pleasant as it well could be, with all the family left behind in California. It's something to be separated from one's wife and children for a year, but when one faces the added thought that he may not see the two elder children again until after their college days are over, such a prospect is not easy to bear. But "it's all in the day's work."

At the Japan ports I received letters from my good

the Bureau of Appointments of Oberlin College. I presume this was published in one of the Oberlin College publications, but I have not seen a copy. However, that may be, it occurred to me that possibly this statement was something which you might make use of in the Missionary Herald or perhaps in some other way. If it seems to you available for any such use, you will know whether or not the circumstances call for communication between yourself and the Oberlin College authorities. I write in this indefinite way, because I do not know exactly what use may have been made of this statement in Oberlin College publications. I am sending a copy of this statement herewith.

Upon my return to North China last September I took up at once teaching work in the University which had been marked out for me. My chief courses are in Sociology and Education departments, in which I had been working more recently while at T'unghsien, and I still have a little work in Mathematics, accepted in view of a shortage in Mathematics teachers, which department was the one in which I was engaged at T'unghsien a good many years ago. It has been a source of great satisfaction to me to take up the work in the University, now that union is really an accomplished fact. It is true we are in temporary buildings and many of our appointments leave much to be desired physically; but nothing can dampen the interest and enthusiasm with which we are taking up this enterprise, now that our forces are united. There are many problems still unsolved and almost an infinite number of needs to be met, but at the same time we are moving forward and the months of this academic year already passed have shown a fine spirit on the part of both students and members of the teaching staff. At the outset it may be that conditions will force us to build the University, not on the brick and mortar of fine buildings, but upon the finer texture

my Scott Frame.

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POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

HOWARD S. GALT
DEAN TUNCHOW DEPARTMENT
PEKING UNIVERSITY
LECTURER ON THE
HENRY D. PORTER FOUNDATION
1917-1918

friends Porter and Wilder. Mr. Porter was able to indicate roughly what my work in the University may be — but only approximately, at the time he wrote. But I am sure my future work — whatever changes there may be — will be something worth while and interesting, and I am looking forward with much zest to beginning my third term of service for China.

I much appreciated your kind words in a recent letter about the possibility — or rather impossibility, perhaps — of seeing me in Boston, and certainly with my furlough arrangements had permitted my calling at the Board's headquarters. But southern California is a long distance from Boston, and I was so busy in library and other work in New York that it did not seem wise to try to go to Boston, during my sojourn there.-

I am very glad that Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith can visit Peking at this time and am hoping to see much of him here. I am sure he will be able to do the University enterprise much good.-

Very sincerely yours
Howard S. Galt.

REC'D FEB 10 1919

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PEKING UNIVERSITY

K'uei Chia Ch'ang

PEKING, CHINA.

January 7, 1919.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of October 28th reached me in due season and was much appreciated. I thank you for your kind, encouraging statement relative to the possible publication of my Pomona lectures. It was my purpose, during the holiday vacation, now just closing, to find time to work on the manuscript of these lectures, but in this I have been disappointed. A multitude of other duties seems to have absorbed my time and I have done very little. However, I still have hope of finding more time for this work during the next few weeks.

I note with much interest your request in the last paragraph of your letter that I write something for publication in the Missionary Herald. I have not yet felt just the inspiration to do so as you suggest; but I have one or two topics in the back of my head, regarding which possibly I may be moved to write something later. In this connection, I came across the other day, looking over one of my files, which I call "manuscript", a statement regarding "Foreign Missions as a Vocation", which I prepared by request last year for the Bureau of Appointments of Oberlin College. I presume this was published in one of the Oberlin College publications, but I have not seen a copy. However, that may be, it occurred to me that possibly this statement was something which you might make use of in the Missionary Herald or perhaps in some other way. If it seems to you available for any such use, you will know whether or not the circumstances call for communication between yourself and the Oberlin College authorities. I write in this indefinite way, because I do not know exactly what use may have been made of this statement in Oberlin College publications. I am sending a copy of this statement herewith.

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of human personality in the teaching staff; and, if this is to be true, it should inspire us who are teaching to do our best. As for myself, I much appreciate the freedom from heavy administrative tasks, which have absorbed so much of my time in the past, and enjoy giving myself more unreservedly to teaching. The authorities of the University here are now dealing with the questions of departments and the assignment of professors to them. It looks, at the present time, as if my own department would be that of Education. I shall be very well satisfied, if this is so. Just how this department is to be developed in the future is not yet clear, but everyone connected with the University, both in New York and here in Peking agrees that the department of Education, involving particularly an extensive training of teachers, is one of the most important pieces of work before us.

We much appreciated the visit we had from Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith in the early autumn, and are confident that he returned to the United States full of enthusiasm for the fine opportunity we have before us. An evidence that he was back in New York and moving the Trustees to take up University problems was furnished by a cable received some time ago, announcing the election of Dr. J. Leighton Stuart of Nanking as president. When this word came to the Board of Managers in Peking two men were immediately sent to Nanking as a deputation to present the appeal to Dr. Stuart in person. Mr. Gleysteen and I were the members of that deputation and we visited Nanking about the middle of December. The ties which hold Dr. Stuart to Nanking are very strong and, in spite of our visit and many letters written to him from Peking, he is still undecided as to whether to accept the presidency or not. We are looking forward to a visit from him in Peking, the end of this month, and we have hope still that he may be led to accept the call.

Now that the war is over I have not doubt that the authorities of the American Board are eagerly taking up the great tasks of reconstruction as they affect the Board's work in many lands. I often think of the great tasks and great opportunities which confront the Board in Turkey, and I have no doubt you are already putting into effect plans for a new and greater work in that country, which had been formulated some months before. We feel that we are all one in these great tasks, for whatever else the war may have done, it certainly has brought the forces of the world closer together than they have ever been before. I feel sure that you, who bear the heavy burdens in the secretaries' offices and on the Prudential Committee, can count upon the earnest prayers and support of us all.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Enclosure.

HSG
MPM

RECD FEB 10 1919

POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

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HOWARD S. GALT
DEAN TUNCHOW DEPARTMENT
PEKING UNIVERSITY
LECTURER ON THE
HENRY D. PORTER FOUNDATION
1917-1918

FOREIGN MISSIONS AS A VOCATION

(Prepared for the Bureau of Appointments of Oberlin College)

I. Essential Requirements.

1. A strong, living, Christian Faith; the conviction that the Christian Way is the way of life for all men; and the acceptance of personal responsibility for a share in the world-wide extension of Christianity.
2. Intellectual ability equal to, or above, the average grade of those who graduate from college.
3. Physical health and strength, with correct habits regarding food, sleep and exercise.
4. A college course (save in very exceptional circumstances) and usually in addition some degree of specialized study.
5. Habits of patience, industry and perseverance in work.
6. Social and vocational adaptability: a temperament, a training and a self-control which enable one to dwell and work with colleagues in satisfied and harmonious cooperation, and to associate with all races and conditions of men in such ways as to win their respect, their affection and their cooperation,

II. Suggestions relating to Educational Preparation.

1. In the early stages the foundations of education should be exceedingly broad. Either in the secondary school, or in the first two years of college, the student should take if possible at least introductory courses in all the great fields of knowledge.
2. In the later stages of study, apart from courses chosen in preparation for a particular profession, the student will do well to seek a "general specialization" with reference to foreign work. Usually the most valuable studies are the "modern humanities"--, courses in history and the social sciences, such as anthropology, sociology, ethics, economics education, politics and religion.
3. In addition to the courses in ancient and modern languages usually pursued in college, a limited amount of work in linguistics and phonetics should prove valuable if taken under thoroughly qualified instructors.
4. Students whose preparation does not include a theological course should choose available courses in the Bible, Christian ethics and other subjects directly related to Christianity.

III. General Suggestions.

1. Constant association with, or membership in, the Student Volunteer Band of college or university, and participation in mission study courses are a valuable part of pre-missionary preparation.

HOWARD S. GALT
DEAN TUNCHOW DEPARTMENT
PEKING UNIVERSITY
LECTURER ON THE
HENRY D. PORTER FOUNDATION
1917-1918

2. A prospective candidate for foreign work should early enter into correspondence with the secretaries of the Mission Board (or Boards) under which he may later seek appointment, in order to become familiar with the positions most frequently vacant, or those he is best adapted to fill, and to seek the counsel of the secretaries regarding the successive steps in his own preparation.
3. The "Board of Missionary Preparation" (Address, 25 Madison Ave., New York) has taken up several lines of work of distinct value in missionary preparation, and has ~~[illegible]~~ issued a number of books and pamphlets dealing with important phases of the subject. Any student looking forward to foreign work should enter into correspondence with this Board and become familiar with publications dealing with the field or form of service he proposes to enter.

IV. Salaries and Allowances.

The salaries of foreign missionaries vary under different Boards and in different parts of the world. The more prominent Boards usually allow from $1000 to $1200 as the "basal salary" for a man and his wife entering the work. Under some Boards this amount is gradually increased according to the length of the term of service, but seldom exceeds $1500. But most Boards regularly make additional grants for such special objects as the following: travelling expenses, personal or household outfit, language study, tuition, medical services, support and education of children, vacations and furloughs. With such of the above items as belong among annual expenditures added to the basal salary, the total for a family with several children might reach, or possibly exceed, $1800. The salary for an unmarried person is usually about one half that of a man and his wife.

\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#

The vocation of the foreign missionary is usually entered as a life work, and calls for talent, training and service of the highest order. In the great mission fields of today the work is varied and complex, organized and specialized, and demands men and women who can become efficient parts of a great organization. In the older and larger centers of work Christian institutions have become established, and definite positions call for workers with definite training. In other fields, however, conditions approximate more nearly to those of the pioneer days, when the great heroes of the early missionary ~~biography~~ enterprise created their own opportunities and forms of service, and, like Paul, were "all things to all men". But those fine, fundamental qualities of heart and head and hand possessed by the great pioneers will find ample scope

HOWARD S. GALT
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today, whether in the less or the more highly organized forms of activity.

The ability to work successfully with others is demanded today because there is less independent activity and more organized cooperation than formerly, and because educated and experienced native colleagues are found in the larger and more advanced fields of service. The youthful, inexperienced foreign worker, unpractised in the use of the vernacular, may find himself for a time in a place of manifest inferiority. Patience, humility, tact and sympathy are needed as much as the more positive qualities of leadership. Social qualities, springing from a broad culture, and finding expression in sincere and polished manners, will help a man to win his way anywhere, and greatly reinforce his spiritual powers.

The foreign missionary who himself maintains a deep religious life, who is earnest, faithful and adaptable, able to lead because he is endowed with qualities of leadership which manifest themselves unconsciously, and ready to cooperate in affectionate fellowship with foreign and native colleagues, will find an ever-increasing satisfaction in his vocation, and constantly accumulating rewards of service such as the world can ~~not~~ neither give nor take away.

a Vocation

Bureau of
Appointments
Oberlin College.

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H. S. Galt
Jan. 7, 1919

REC'D FEB 17 1919

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PEKING UNIVERSITY
K'uei Chia Ch'ang
PEKING, CHINA.

January 9, 1919.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter written to Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith. This letter has been written to you as much as to him, and I am sure you will be interested in the various topics discussed.

With regard to the issues which have given some trouble, we hope that the Trustees will remain firm in line with the judgment of the majority, as made evident thus far, and in due time we hope that the super-loyalty to denominational interests, which ~~xxx~~ causes us some trouble, will disappear.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Peking

Jan. 9, 1917.

REC'D FEB 17 1919

Copy for Dr. Barton

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January 7, 1919.

Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith,
287 Fourth Ave.,
New York City, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Long before this reaches you you will have heard that the cable which you sent out, announcing the election of Dr. Stuart as President of the University, was duly received in Peking. The Board of Managers, beside sending letters and a telegrams, dispatched Mr. Gleysteen and myself as members of a deputation to go to Nanking and present the call to the presidency to Dr. Stuart in person. We found a very cordial reception there, at least as far as personal relations were concerned, but we were confronted with deputations from different bodies in Nanking, protesting against our efforts to remove Dr. Stuart from their midst. We found many evidences while there that Dr. Stuart's roots were very deeply embedded in the soil there and that it would not be easy to transplant him. At the same time, the more we found they wished to retain him in Nanking, the more we were sure that he was the man we wanted in Peking, and I should like to add here, in view of the correspondence and conversation which you and I had had previously, that the two days we spent in Nanking with Dr. Stuart added hour by hour to the conviction that he was just the man we need for the President of the University. He is evidently a strong unifying and coordinating force in all the Christian interests centering in Nanking; and that is just the type of man we feel that we need here.

We returned to Peking, unable to announce Dr. Stuart's acceptance of the call, but at least had the satisfaction of knowing that our journey to Nanking had evidently prevented his decision not to accept. We succeeded in persuading him to come to Peking to look over the situation here, and until today we had been expecting a visit from him about the middle of this month. Today, however, Mr. Gleysteen showed me a letter from him, reporting that he had just had an interview with Bishop Welch and that Bishop Welch was to make a visit to Peking at the end of the month. This being the case, Dr. Stuart felt it better to postpone his visit until the time when Bishop Welch is in Peking, so now we shall expect him about the first of February. I was glad to hear this word today, for, on the whole, it makes me think that the situation is more hopeful. I feel sure that Bishop Welch will be able to do the cause a good turn when he is in Peking, and the fact that Dr. Stuart is ready to come at that time seems to me good evidence that he is still considering the matter very sympathetically. I presume Mr. Gleysteen is keeping you informed of these conditions, so I need not write more in detail about this matter.

Regarding the two problems which were still prominent here while you were with us, namely, the question of the Yü K'o and of the Chinese name of the University, I do not know that there is much to report. You probably know that not long after you went away from Peking we had a visit from a large deputation, composed of Dr. Soper, Dr. Browne and others representing important Methodist interests at

home. The members of this deputation asked for a conference with a number of us here who are not in the Methodist Mission, with the especial purpose of talking over these issues. The members of that deputation had evidently gotten the impression that the situation here, because of the two questions I have mention, was very acute. Those of us who talked with them felt that they had received an exaggerated impression of the acuteness of the situation and the things we were able to say to them did not seem to relieve the tension in their minds very much. This we keenly regret, but hope that after they went away from Peking that they were able to get a truer view of the situation through the perspective of distance. At the present time we do not feel that these two questions are particularly acute, but matters stand, so far as I know, practically where they did when you were here.

Regarding the Yü K'e I should like to say that at the suggestion of two or three colleagues, Mr. Corbett and I prepared a written statement on the University course of study, with special reference to the Yü K'e. This statement includes some of the same material which I presented to the Executive Committee of the Trustees in New York a year ago, but is a more systematic presentation and brings in quite a little new data not then available. This statement is now being copied and I hope to send you a copy later. As I remember the action of the Board of Trustees last April with respect to the Yü K'e, it was intended to be permissive,-that is, it allowed the Board of Managers to include that department in the University course, if the Board should deem it wise. On the basis of that action by the Trustees, the Board of Managers decided that the Yü K'e should be a part of the University, so that the matter stands there, unless some other action is taken by the Trustees. In view of the constant discussion and a measure of uncertainty on this point, I, for one, would be glad if the Trustees would take more definite and positive action regarding the Yü K'e, so that the matter may be considered settled once for all. Perhaps you remember that when I was in New York I urged upon you just such action as this, in order to prevent uncertainty on the field. I still feel, as I have said, that much would be gained if the Trustees would take such action, and I may say that when the statement which Mr. Corbett and I have prepared reaches you, it should furnish information and data for very intelligent action on the part of the Trustees.

In the meantime, the Committee on Grounds and Buildings is taking up the question of provision for Yü K'e class-rooms and dormitories on the University grounds for the next academic year, assuming that this department is to remain in the University.

Regarding the Chinese name there is nothing new to write, but sooner or later the Managers must take up the question and decide upon a name in accordance with the vote of the Trustees last spring.

A new question has arisen recently in University affairs, due to Minister Reinsch's attitude on the question of site. This matter came to my attention first when, as chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, I called on Dr. Reinsch to discuss with him certain questions relating to the government. Dr. Reinsch told me that he felt we were making a great mistake in establishing the University here on such a restricted site and that he had already written to the

Board of Trustees in New York to this effect. Dr. Reinsch went on to say that personally he much favored a site outside of the city and told me in strictest confidence much about a possible site he had in mind. Later, when I reported his general attitude to the other members of the Committee (I was, of course, unable to report what he had told me in confidence), they felt that it was a matter which the Board of Managers as a whole should have an opportunity to consider. Accordingly, at their request I took the matter up with Dr. Reinsch, and the result was that a meeting of the Board of Managers was held in the Legation and Dr. Reinsch made a statement of his views on the general question of the present site versus another one outside the city. Dr. Reinsch did not feel it wise to give details to the Board at that time as to the site he had in mind, because of the necessity of secrecy in order that the prices of real estate be not affected: so that at present the Board of Managers has not sufficient data to take the initiative in reopening this question. Dr. Reinsch's advice is to attempt nothing decisive in the matter until we hear from the Trustees in New York.

I feel like writing to you on this point because of the attitude which I took on the subject in New York a year ago. On the basis of the data then available I earnestly and conscientiously advocated building up the University on the present site here in the city. As I look back upon the situation as we saw it then I could have done nothing else, on the basis of the available data. In my own mind, however, the question has been much affected by the new data now available here on the field. If a site can be obtained outside of the city, and yet as near as the one which Dr. Reinsch has particularly in mind; if new lines of communication to this site can be opened up, of which Dr. Reinsch is confident; and if the purchase can be affected without serious delay, of which Dr. Reinsch, also, is confident, then I am ready to favor removal to the new site outside the city. You will remember how, when considering this question in New York last year, we formulated reasons in parallel columns,- for and against the site within the city. I have gone over that same data again recently, having in mind the site which Dr. Reinsch advocates; and it seems to me on the whole the strongest arguments are now in favor of the site just outside the city wall.

I do not know the exact contents of Dr. Reinsch's letter to the Trustees, but I understand that not only Dr. Reinsch but Mr. Murphy, the architect who was here in Peking in the early autumn, also wrote to the Trustees in favor of a site outside of the city. This being the case, I feel that the Trustees will almost certainly wish to have the question reconsidered. Of course, one important aspect of the case now is that Dr. Reinsch, with the important place which he holds and the influence which he is able to exert, is in favor of a new site; and this is something which we must keep in mind, as well as the merits of the two sites considered intrinsically, for, because of the relation of the question to the government, the influence and help of the American Minister is a matter of very great importance.

As the matter stands now, we are waiting to hear from the Trustees before formally reopening the question in the Board of Managers. This is in line with Dr. Reinsch's advice.

In view of the earnestness with which I advocated remaining on the present site, I felt called upon to write you this letter, and

I am sending copies to Dr. Barton, to Dr. North and to Dr. Brown.

Mr. Gleysteen, representing the University interests in general and especially the Committee on Finances, is, no doubt, keeping you informed regarding our financial needs. These, it is needless to say, are becoming acute, and we are looking for relief from the Board of Trustees as soon as possible.

The University Council is at the present time considering the division of the University work into departments and the assignment of the members of the staff to these departments. It seems probable, althought the matter is not yet fully determined, that my own work will be in the Department of Education. I shall feel quite satisfied, if this is so. We have a committee appointed to consider this question with a view to the development of the department and provision for teacher-training in its various aspects. There is some question in the minds of some as to whether this department should be marked off as a separate school or college from the beginning, or be included for the present among other departments of the College of Arts and Sciences. Personally, I am not greatly concerned to have it known as a separate school or college at the start, but I should like to see the way open for an untrammelled development of work in Education as rapidly as our resources will permit. In the requirements of teacher-training of course practice schools are needed. In considering the establishment of these some have raised the question of our basis of union, which states that instruction in the federated University should be confined to college or higher grades. It seems to me it would be very unfortunate, if this phrase should be so interpreted as to prevent our establishing normal training schools of any grade required or the observation or practice schools which necessarily go with them. I would be glad if the Trustees would take note of this question and adopt a policy which would permit, as I have said, of the untrammelled development of Education and teacher-training from the lowest to the highest grade of work. When the basis of union was drawn up, surely it was intended to refer to general Education and not to such special , or professional departments of training as might be included later within the scope of the University work. At least that is the interpretation which it would seem to me wisest to put upon the basis of union.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard Gale.

REC'D APR 7 1919

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PEKING UNIVERSITY
K'uei Chia Ch'ang--
Peking, China

March 6, 1919.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

A few months ago I was appointed librarian of Peking University and, in addition to my other duties, have been trying to devote some time to the interests of the library. Perhaps you may know that shortly after Dr. Sheffield's death an effort was made to raise a "Sheffield Memorial Fund", to be devoted to some phase of education in commemoration of Dr. Sheffield's own services. For this fund Dr. A. H. Smith pledged one thousand taels and later Mrs. Sheffield placed in this fund the sum of $5000. At Mrs. Sheffield's request, Mr. Stelle, Dr. Smith and I were asked to act as trustees of the fund thus being established.

With the approval of Mrs. Sheffield and the trustees, I cabled to the Board about January 29, 1916, asking for certain funds for the purchase of land for Peking University. Amongst these funds we proposed to include the $5000 of the Sheffield Memorial Fund, which had been placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board by Mrs. Sheffield. Letters written shortly after that time explained more fully our purpose in sending the cable. Dr. Barton, writing under date of February 2, 1916, indicated that the Prudential Committee had approved of the request for funds and accordingly this $5000 was invested, along with other Board funds, in land for the University here. In doing this it was the intention of Mrs. Sheffield and the trustees here to make this only a temporary use of the funds to help out the Board in paying for its share of the land for it was the purpose to use the fund in some other way at a later date.

When I returned from the United States last autumn I found that the Board of Managers of Peking University had already secured the approval of Mrs. Sheffield and Dr. Smith to employ this Sheffield Memorial Fund as a library fund for the University, principal ~~and~~ or interest,-preferably the latter,- to be used for purchase of books for the library. Later when I was made librarian matters connected with this arrangement have naturally come under my care.

I write now to ask whether the Prudential Committee could allow the University interest at current rates upon the $5000 from the Sheffield Memorial Fund invested in land here as part of the American Board's share. If we could have interest on this sum, while the amount would not be large, it would give us a definite sum which could be used eachyear for building up the University library. I have been instructed by the Board of Managers to take this matter up with the Prudential Committee and of course we should be very happy if, in case the Prudential Committee approves of allowing interest on this fund, this decision can be made retroactive, interest being allowed from February, 1916, when the $5000 was in-

vested in land for the Board. If the Prudential Committee does not feel like granting interest on the sum for the two years already past, then the question simply is, Will they consent to pay interest beginning at the present time?

I do not need to urge upon you the necessity of securing funds for the library. The only beginning we have in a collection of books for the library is the personal library of Dr. Sheffield himself, given by Mrs. Sheffield, first to the College at T'ungchou and later transferred to Peking for the University. This collection of books is now in the process of being catalogued and arranged and numbers probably less than one thousand volumes. We have Dr. Smith's permission to use his contribution as capital rather than invested funds, if we so desire, but the entire sum is not yet available for our use. In the case of Mrs. Sheffield's contribution to the fund we would prefer to use only the annual income which it produces. According to the arrangements made regarding the Academy remaining at T'unghsien, the bulk of the library which formerly belonged to the College there is to remain with the Academy, altho some of the books, as being more suited to mature students, can be made available as part of our University library. This will add, altho not in any large way, to the books coming from the T'ungchou side of the new union. From the Methodist side nothing in the way of books or library has been contributed, and it seems improbable now that anything can be expected from such sources, so that if our University library, with the exception of the small collection of books already mentioned, is to be enlarged we are restricted to the use of such funds as we can make available for the purchase of books. With our purpose in this I am sure the Prudential Committee will be in close sympathy, and we home that the income of the $5000 can be made available for our use as requested above.

I presume Mr. Porter is keeping you informed as to the progress of the University matters and I need only add that we are very much rejoiced to receive the definite acceptance of the presidency from Dr. J. Leighton Stuart of Nanking. He is expecting to make a second visit to Peking in April and indicates readiness to begin his duties here in June. His acceptance is conditioned on one or two requirements presented to the Board of Trustees, but we feel confident that these will be met. We are all deeply rejoiced that a man of Dr. Stuart's capacity, experience and character is now going to be our leader in this great work.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

University Librarian.

MAY 14 1919

PEKING UNIVERSITY.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
K'uei Chia Ch'ang
PEKING, CHINA.

~~OFFICE OF THE DEAN.~~

April 17, 1919.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

On March 6th I wrote you a letter with regard to the use of the interest on the part of the Sheffield Memorial Fund invested by the Board in land here, for the purpose of developing the University library. Later I discussed with Mrs. Sheffield the matter of preparing a list of friends or acquaintances of Dr. Sheffield's or of those who are interested in his work, to whom we might appeal for contributions for the expansion of the Sheffield Memorial Fund. Mrs. Sheffield tells me that some of the life-long friends of Dr. Sheffield who were men of means and might possibly have been willing to contribute to this purpose, have already passed away, so that we have lost the opportunity of appealing to them. I write to ask you whether you, or other secretaries of the Board, can indicate any persons who, because of their relation to Dr. Sheffield, or because of their interest in the work he was doing or because of their general interest in our University and what it stands for, might be appealed to for contributions for this Sheffield Memorial Fund, to be devoted to the interests of the library. We shall be very grateful for any assistance you can render in this matter and hope that some tangible results for the Fund may come out of our plans.

Reply Jan. 6, 1919

You will be interested to know that Dr. Stuart, President-elect of the University, and Mr. Luce, who has been nominated to serve as vice-president and financial agent, visited Peking last week, and important meetings of the Board of Managers were held. In the matter of the University site, the name in Chinese and various details connected with the planning and organization of the University, substantial progress was made. With regard to one or two of these matters final decision must await the consideration of the separate mission bodies, but we are expecting confirmation of the action of the Board of Managers, and if this is secured the University is certainly ready for a more rapid forward advance. The intense feeling with regard to the Chinese name, which has long been apparent in the two groups of alumni of the institutions formerly at Peking and Tungchou, is still giving us some trouble and there is just now objection in the minds of the undergraduates to the action which was taken last week. This action was a decision to combine the Chinese names of the two former institutions, giving us the combination, "Hsieh Ho Hui Wen Ta Hsüeh" as the name of the University in Chinese. Of course this is unsatisfactory to the alumni of the former Methodist institution and this dissatisfaction is also finding expression just now in the actions of the under-

graduates. Another meeting of the Board of Managers is called for next week and we are hoping that some action may be taken which will conciliate the dissatisfied members; if so, then this troublesome question of the name can be considered as settled.

Probably Secretary Porter has written you of the recent annual meetings of the Peking Station and the Chihli District. If not, he will probably be writing you soon. I have in mind only to add one comment here. That is that after absence from the Mission for a year, taking my place again in these meetings, it is a source of satisfaction to note the progress our Chinese colleagues are making in their ability to handle intelligently and expeditiously important Mission business. Of course issues arise and oftentimes debate is very earnest, but it is especially gratifying to report that never once, so far as I know, since we adopted our present form of joint organization, has an issue arisen which has divided Chinese and foreigners into opposing groups. It is also interesting to note that so far as I have observed the issues which aroused keenest discussion are issues involving the location in various stations of the foreign workers. It is striking to notice the intense interest which our Chinese colleagues take in all such questions and their great hesitancy in giving up a worker when it is proposed to transfer someone from one station to another. This, it seems to me, indicates a wholesome state of mind as affecting the relationship between the foreign and Chinese workers, and we hope that no issues will ever arise which will impair this relationship.

The last copy of the Missionary Herald which I received indicated that the Board's treasury was in a very wholesome condition and we rejoice with all the members of the Board at home that it is so.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Peking Apr 17, 1919

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~~POMONA COLLEGE~~
~~CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA~~

No. 8 K'UEI CHIA CH'ANG, PEKING

~~HOWARD S. GALT~~
~~DEAN TUNGHOW DEPARTMENT~~
~~PEKING UNIVERSITY~~
~~LECTURER ON THE~~
~~HENRY D. PORTER FOUNDATION~~
~~1917-1918~~

21 APR 1919

My Dear Doctor! —

Mrs. Ingram kindly invited me home to dinner last evening and I learned that on Friday you were summoned back to Vladivostock. It had occurred to me — and Mrs. Ingram said that you and she had mentioned the same possibility — that, if you sail soon, and later go on to America, you may complete your journey home just about the right season to return to China next autumn with my family — if they come. I wish to emphasize this suggestion, and to say that, if agreeable to your plans, it would be a source of the greatest satisfaction to me if it could work out this way. There is no one to whom I would more readily commit the precious freight of my family than to you. Of course I hope that Laurence will be along, and he can help in business matters, but you would be an ideal guide, manager and companion for them. If you can look with any sort of favor upon

this plan, I hope you will communicate with Lowell as early as possible, and you might write to Boston — if you can go as far in the plan as this — and suggest that you be booked on the same boat Mrs. Galt and the family are to take — if so be that they are making arrangements to return.

With best wishes for a pleasant voyage and a good and prosperous circumnavigation of the globe —

Yours cordially —

Howard S. Galt.

Howard S. Galt Apr. 21, 1919.

Peking

JUL 7 1919

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PEKING UNIVERSITY.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
K'uei Chia Ch'ang
PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

June 4, 1919.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of April 17th, with enclosure, came to hand some days ago, and I have noted carefully what you say about the Sheffield Memorial Fund. I am quite surprised to learn that you find no record of our purpose to make the investment in land only a temporary use of the Fund,- or, in other words, a loan to the Board to help meet a pressing need at the time the arrangement was made. In the copies of the records of the Prudential Committee action and of correspondence which you sent, the only thing I can find pointing toward a temporary use of the Fund is the word,"present" in the cable which I sent the last of January,1916.

I have looked through the letters written by me to Dr. Barton during those early months of 1916, but have failed to find anything in my correspondence as Mission Secretary to indicate that it was our purpose that the indicated use of the Sheffield Memorial Fund should be a temporary use only. I feel confident, however, that a communication to this effect was sent home. My household belongings are for the most part packed away in the attic of our house at Tungchou and somewhere among them there must be a file of correspondence dealing with this Sheffield Memorial Fund. That particular file I have not yet been able to lay my hands on, as it has been impossible to unpack all our belongings stored there. Later on I hope to have time to search again for the correspondence under question. My supposition is that I wrote to Dr. Barton about this matter, not as Secretary of the Mission, but as a member of the committee appointed by Mrs. Sheffield and the Mission to have charge of the administration of the Fund. As I say, I will look again for this correspondence and report to you anything which I find.

In the meantime,however, I should like to say that it was clearly and unanimously the understanding of Mrs. Sheffield, Dr. Smith, Mr. Stelle and myself at the time that the use of the $5000 to aid in the purchase of land for the University was but a temporary use of the Fund to help out the Board at a critical moment; and it was then, and has been ever since, our distinct purpose that the Fund should be devoted to some other purpose as soon as the Board could find funds to provide for its share in the purchase of land. That purpose was reflected in the action of the Board of Managers last summer, cooperating with Mrs. Sheffield, proposing to make the $5000 a library fund. That action was taken before I returned to China and simply indicates how general out here was the understanding that the use of the fund for the purchase of land was merely a temporary one.

If you deem it needful, I can readily secure from Mrs.

Sheffield, Dr. Smith and Mr. Stelle evidence that this was their understanding of the case, and as I have already said, I will search again for correspondence and report to you anything I find; but in the meantime I hope the Prudential Committee will be willing to accept this presentation of the matter, and if the Committee could see its way to allow us the interest according to the request in my earlier letter, we should be very glad.

If further search in my correspondence fails to locate any definite written communication to the Prudential Committee, making plain our purpose with regard to the investment of the Fund in 1916, I shall feel very much surprised and shall charge myself with a very ~~severe~~ serious delinquency; so, as the matter stands now I can only send you this statement of our understanding of the case and ask the Prudential Committee to take such action as they deem wise under the circumstances.

I think I may point this out, however; namely, that the use of a Memorial Fund such as we hoped the Sheffield Memorial Fund would be for the purchase of land, when the fund could only supply a very small part of a large sum required for the purpose, was hardly a use of the fund which would commend itself permanently to the minds of those who established the fund, and those who were responsible for this administration. I mention this simply to indicate further that our ultimate purpose was to use the fund in some other way.

I presume Mr. Porter has reported later developments in University matters, so that I do not need to add very much. Suffice it to say that we think we have solved satisfactorily now all of the devisive problems which have confronted us so long and are looking forward to a more rapid development of the University. Dr. Stuart, our new president, is due to reach Peking at the end of this week and under his administration we look forward to rapid and substantial progress.

With sincere regards.

Very truly yours,

Howard S. Galt,

H.S.G.
MPM

P.S. I am thinking of writing something for the "Herald" about this present Student Movement in China.

REC'D DEC 9 1919

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

November 1, 1919.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of July 25th reached me in due time, and I am very glad to note your attitude to~~wards the re-~~ quest of the University for interest on the Sheffield Memorial Fund. You report that you are ### letting the matter wait until the return of Secretary Barton. I have not heard directly of Dr. Barton's movements, but from the date you mention I assume that he is back in Boston before this. If so, I shall be very glad if you can take the matter up with him and have the action which we have requested taken by the Prudential Committee, if feasible.

I am sorry to report that further search amongst my effects in Tunghsien (all of which cannot yet be moved to Peking on account of our cramped quarters here) still fails to locate any correspondence with Boston, making the matter more definite. This being the case, the only thing I can point to in the communications sent to Boston in the spring of 1916 is the phrase in the cable sent at the end of January, which says,"Devello Z. Sheffield Fund Trustees approve $5000 for present use." That phrase,"present use" was the nearest code word which we could find to express our meaning. I can understand very well how it seemed ambiguous and it certainly should have been explained by correspondence later. However, I feel sure that the Prudential Committee will take the same liberal attitude which you indicate in your letter of July 25th, and I trust that the interest on the Fund, and later the Fund itself, may be available for use in our University library.

While I am writing, I may ## add that the matter of the Mission Secretaryship,as different from the Council Secretaryship, is still undecided, or at least no report of the action of the Mission Committee Ad Interim has yet reached me. This action is already overdue, and I trust can be reported to you soon. I may also acknowledge the receipt of your letters of September 17th addressed to Mr. Porter; but I will not stop to make any comments on these this morning.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

REC'D DEC 22 1919

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

19/16

November 15, 1919.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Since writing you last, on November 8th, I have received no letters from your office, but have now to report that the result of the election of Mission Secretary, made necessary by the resignation of Mr. Porter, is that I am asked to continue the secretarial work of the Mission, in connection with that of the Council, as has been done in the past. This action will simplify matters for you in Boston, in that business, whether for the Mission or the Council, can be included in the same correspondence. In reporting this action I may say that there is evident not a little feeling in the Mission that it would be well to locate the secretaryship at Tientsin near the Treasurer's office. There is a feeling that efficiency would be gained in such a centralizing of Mission offices. If that were done, whether the Council and Mission secretaryship would be combined and located there or whether only one of them would be located there is, of course, as yet undecided. Any further action relative to this matter will probably await the annual meeting of the Mission next spring. In the meantime, I am to fill out Mr. Porter's unexpired term, both as Council and Mission Secretary.

Miss Van Kirk, our new recruit for the Lintsing Station arrived in Peking some two weeks ago and has begun work in the Language School. It is reported, also, that Miss Calder arrived in Peking yesterday, altho I have not met her. I understand she is going to have a trip into the country near Tunghsien to-day.

Word has perhaps reached you from the Tientsin Station about the steps being taken to purchase new property for that part of the Station which is to be located at the new Hopei site. Two members of the Mission Property Committee visited Tientsin some three weeks ago to examine the pieces of property which it was proposed to purchase. A proposition was then submitted to the Mission Property Committee formally and approved by them. The general basis upon which we are proceeding is that indicated in a letter from your office dated February 6th. Since the Committee took ~~ax~~ action the members of the Tientsin Station have examined more carefully into the matter of finances and, upon the basis of their findings, we sent a somewhat lengthy cablegram to the Board. This cablegram was drawn up by Mr. McCann and sent from his office. A letter went at the same time to Mr. Wiggin. Mr. Stanley came last evening to Peking to consult with me about further steps in this matter and he reports that, in view of the urgency of the financial situation, a second cablegram was sent, a few days ago. The particular thing which he came to Peking to report, however, was that an attractive offer for our Hsiku site had been made. This offer, in view of the present unfavorable rate of exchange between gold and silver, if we are able to accept it, will certainly relieve the situation very much and make possible the financing of the proposed deal at Hopei. Mr. Stanley

has returned to Tientsin this morning and we trust that the deal at Hsiku can be consummated. If so, then reports of this will, of course, be forwarded at once to the Board and presumably a cablegram will be sent to counteract the demands made in the earlier cablegrams. Of this more later.

Another interesting property deal is also contemplated here in Peking affecting the W.B.M.I. part of the Peking Station property. The girls' elementary school, which has long been conducted in connection with Bridgman Academy, is in very crowded quarterd ans is also interfering with the proper development of the Academy. An opportunity to buy a site especially for this school was reported some weeks ago. A ~~xxxx~~ cablegram was sent to the W.B.M.I. in Chicago asking for authority to go on with this purchase and a favorable reply came early this week. The amount of money required is about $16,000 Mexican. I went to examine the property a few days ago and the matter has been reported to the Mission Property Committee and favorable action requested. If this deal can be consummated, the girls' elementary school will have a suitable site, large enough for present purposes and future expansion, and the Bridgman Academy will be left in full possession of its property with an opportunity for development such as it has long needed. Probably you will hear from members of the Peking Station further reports of this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,

Mission Secretary.

REC'D JAN 21 1920

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

December 13, 1919.

Dr. W. E. Strong,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

A motion has been circulated in the Committee Ad Interim of the Mission by Mr. Fairfield, Committee member for that station, and has passed without dissenting vote. The motion is as follows:

"Moved, that the North China Mission request the American Board to grant a furlough to Miss Alzina C. Munger, to begin in the spring of 1920."

Mr. Fairfield reports that the Shansi District has approved of this request, in accordance with the recent vote of the Prudential Committee authorizing single ladies to take their first furlough after a term of five years, and that arrangements have been made to care for her responsibilities in her absence. He adds, "There seems no reason to believe that the Board intended any different interpretation to be put upon this term of five years than upon the regular term of seven years, i.e. that it is really a few months less than the full term, in order to have the missionary leave at the beginning of the vacation."

I have reported this action to Mr. McCann and will request him to make the necessary arrangements for passage, inasmuch as such arrangements must be made many months in advance. I trust that the Board will approve of this step and that, if it seems necessary to you to disapprove of the motion itself, you will send a cablegram to that effect.

Very sincerely yours,
Howard S. Galt,
Mission Secretary.

HSG/M

Feb. 1920

Mar. 5, 1919

REC'D JAN 21 1920

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

December 16, 1919.

Dr. W. E. Strong,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Immediatelty after writing the enclosed letter I received from Mr. Hummel, secretary of the Shansi District of the Mission, a letter which affects the motion which we are now reporting to you. I seems best to copy this letter out for you entire:-

"As secretary of our Shansi District, I wish to call your attention as Mission Secretary, to the recent proposal of our District to the North China Mission that Miss Alzina Munger be granted a furlough beginning in the spring of 1920.

"While this request was passed by our District, I consider it rather in the nature of a test vote to ascertain the decision of the Woman's Boards on the exact meaning of their new ruling that ladies after their first term may go home after 5 years. Some interpret this to mean that the applicant should have completed five years on the field, others interpret it more loosely to mean 4½ years of actual location on the field. Miss Munger arrived in China in the fall of 1915. I understand that she is considerably worn out and needs a furlough. But I think for the sake of clearness we should get a definite ruling from the Board, as there will shortly be a number of more such applications on the basis of a loose interpretation of the new rule. I think it would be well in writing to the Board to state that our District does not wish to make its own interpretation but is waiting to know what the ruling of the Board really is. Perhaps you may already have this information which we have not."

I feel that I do not need to make further comment upon it, except to say that we are copying out in this office the paragraphs at the close of Mr. Bell's letter of December 17, 1910, and sending it to the members of the Taiku Station for such consideration as they wish to give the matter at this time.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt,
Mission Secretary.

HSG/M

Dec. 13, 1919.

REC'D NOV 15 1919

414

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

October 11, 1919.

Dr. W. E. Strong,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Perhaps the report has reached you that I was elected Secretary of the Mission Council in May to take over the duties of Secretary from the 1st of September. Early in September I had to leave to go as far as Japan to meet my family, being absent for about three weeks. Just here I may add, perhaps, the personal word that Mrs. Galt and the four children arrived at Kobe all right and from there I was able to escort them back to Peking. They had an exceptionally smooth and pleasant voyage and all are in good condition. I need not say that it is very pleasant to have them all back again, so that with the exception of our oldest daughter, we are now a united family. We are residing in a remodelled Chinese house near the University and shall be comfortable there for a few years, I trust.

This trip to Japan naturally interfered with my taking over the secretarial duties in any adequate way, and I feel that now things are somewhat at loose ends. I have before me the files of letters from your office to the Mission, but last evening I was not able to put my hand upon the file in Mr. Porter's office which contains his correspondence to the Board, and Mr. Porter was not in the office at the time. Writing, therefore, this morning, I am unable to connect this letter in any definite way with the last letter which Mr. Porter sent. I may say that the last letter which I find in the files from you is dated August 23rd and is concerned with the matter of Mr. and Mrs. Houlding's appointment. This letter does not seem to call for any definite reply.

Shortly after I returned from Japan a special committee of six appointed by the North China Council met to revise the replies to the questionnaire sent out by the Inter-church World Movement, which had been prepared by individual missionaries. This meeting was held in Paotingfu under the chairmanship of Mr. Stanley. I understand that he is editting and summing up the results of that committee meeting and the final results should be ready to sent to you soon.

A few weeks ago Mr. Porter wrote to the members of the Committee Ad Interim resigning, also, from the Mission Secretaryship. I understand that the Committee Ad Interim has the matter under consideration, but has not yet definitely appointed his successor. It may be that someone other than myself will be appointed, in which case the secretaryship of the Council and of the Mis-

sion will be divided. I think you will be able to understand this arrangement, altho it may cause some inconvenience in your correspondence. All correspondence relating to the affairs which come under the cognisance and authority of our Council should be addressed to me. All matters pertaining to the Mission, that is the group of foreign missionaries, as distinct from the Council and other bodies in our joint organization, should be addressed to the Mission Secretary. All that I can report at this writing is that the correspondence for the Council should be addressed to me, and reports will reach you later as to who has been elected Secretary of the Mission.

I am carrying a heavier schedule of teaching in the University than I had last year and this, with many other outside responsibilities, makes my work very burdensome for the moment, in view of the tasks which accumulated during my three weeks' absence in Japan. In view of this situation I will not take time to write more this morning. There is much in the general situation in China which calls for comment, but you will doubtless be receiving word from other members of the Mission and anything which I wish to say must be postponed until later.

With sincere regards.

Very truly yours,

Howard S. Galt

Secretary of the North China Council.

Rec'd JAN 6 1920

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NORTH CHINA MISSION
Office of the Secretary
PEKING, CHINA

19/

December 6, 1919.

Rev. W.E.Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Since writing you last letters from your office dated October 15th and October 17th have been duly received.

We are deeply disappointed that the designation of Dr. Albert Dewey has to be changed from North China to Turkey, but we must recognize the necessity for this transfer and so shall possess ourselves in patience so far as possible, hoping that another man of similar promise and qualifications can be secured.

We are all very happy to note, both from your letters and from reports in the Missionary Herald that the Board was able to close the financial year with a small balance. This is certainly a cause for deep satisfaction and gratitude when all the conditions of the present strenuous times are borne in mind. Some reports of the Board meeting at Grand Rapids are beginning to reach us and we are convinced that there are great things before the Board and before the Congregational churches during the next few years.

I write to-day to report the following action which has just been passed by the Committee Ad Interim of the Mission:- "Moved, that the Committee Ad Interim of the Mission approve of requesting the Prudential Committee to appropriate a sum sufficient to realize Mexican $6000 for a new residence at Lintsing." The passing of this motion has followed quite a little correspondence and discussion on this question of new mission residences for Lintsing Station. Some members of that station feel very strongly that request should have been made for two houses at this time. They point out that Mr. Houlding, who is now on the field, is entitled to one residence and that another should be built at once to be ready for the Ellises, in case they return, or Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, in case they can be sent out for the work at Lintsing, or for a new missionary family, as the case may be. There is certainly much reason in their presentation of the need, but in view of the other disadvantages in exchange and the continued high cost of building, it did not seem best to the Mission Property Committee, nor to the Committee Ad Interim to ask for appropriation for two residences at the present time. It is our hope that the Prudential Committee can act promptly on this request which we now transmit and if the appropriation can be granted so that the Chinese New Year season can be taken advantage of in the purchase of materials, there will be a decided saving in expenditures. We earnestly hope that the Prudential Committee action can be favorable and prompt. We think it would be worth while, if necessary, that you cable that this request is granted in order that advantage of the New Year season can be taken. The lunar new year falls late this year, but word should reach the Mission certainly not later than February 10th. In case the Prudential Committee

action is favorable to the request in the form submitted I suggest you cable us the one word, "residence"; if the message is to take any other form, you can make use of the Missions Code Book.

As to the form of this motion, namely, the request for the sum to realize $6000 Mexican, we realize that this procedure is unusual, but in view of the fluctuations in exchange it seemed to us the only way to secure the amount needed. Only a few weeks before the Property Committee considered that the sum of $5000 gold would be sufficient for a mission residence at this time, but later exchange continued to fall, so that in view of the uncertainty it seemed better to ask for a sum sufficient to realize a given sum in silver. We might add here that the mission residences which we have built in the past, erected at a time when building was less expenseive, usually cost $7000 to $8000 silver, due to conditions of exchange at the time. From this you will understand that we are proposing to build at this time a residence much smaller than most of those now in the use of the Mission. It is our feeling that this is a wise procedure, and in this way we hope to avoid placing an unnecessarily heavy burden upon the Prudential Committee.

I should like to say, further, that in case there is an appointment of someone else for Lintsing imminent, whether of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing or of a new family, the matter of a second house would become very urgent and it might be well for the matter to be considered by the Prudential Committee even without a formal request from the Mission at this time, for you will understand that such formal request has not been made simply because we did not wish to call for an expensive building at this time in advance of the actual need.

In this connection it is proper again to call attention to the fact that the Lintsing Station has grounds for feeling that it has perhaps been in the past somewhat slighted, both by the Mission and by the Board. We understand here well enough the reasons for this state of affairs, but at the same time we are eager to support the Lintsing Station now in all its plans for development, and we are glad to know that recent appointments by the Prudential Committee indicate a similar attitude on the part of the authorities of the Board.

I have just received a letter from Dr. Tucker, which raises a question with regard to use of the salary funds orginally intended for Dr. Metcalf, one-fourth coming from the American Board and three-fourths from the China Medical Board, now unexpended because of her withdrawal, for the payment of a Chinese woman doctor, namely, Dr. Yang, who has to a large extent taken Dr. Metcalf's place. I think perhaps this is the first time such a question has been raised and presumably it first needs consideration here on the field before being reported definitely to the Board for action. Dr. Tucker's letter has just arrived and there are one or two points in it not entirely clear, so it seemws best to consult with him further before initiating any formal action. I report the matter to you now simply that you may know the question has been raised.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard S. Galt

Mission Secretary.

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Very sincerely yours,

Mission Secretary.

Pending

Board
Dec. 6, 1919.